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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

M DCCC LXI.

JANUARY TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME X. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-TENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.

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P R E F A C E.

ONCE again SYLVANUS URBAN offers a new volume to his friends, by whom he trusts that it will be as favourably received as its predecessors have ever been.

In it, with the assistance of competent contributors, he has treated of many subjects that cannot fail to interest the scholar and the gentleman. With reference to the earliest (indeed pre-historic) times, he has considered the Traces of our Remote Ancestors, as now existent on the Yorkshire moors, as well as the Flint Implements in the Drift, and the Crannoges, or Ancient Lake Dwellings of Ireland and other countries. He has spoken of Military Architecture and of Monumental Brasses, and he has collected together many interesting details concerning Westminster Abbey, which will shew that much more remains of the work of Edward the Confessor than is usually supposed. He has also discussed the question of the architect and the architecture of Lincoln Minster (very important in its bearing on the history of the art), and he has illustrated these discussions by carefully executed engravings, which will greatly assist in coming to sound conclusions on the subject. In the same spirit he has treated the very interesting topic of Medieval Tiles, as also several remarkable existing specimens of Domestic Architecture, more particularly the fine Medieval Houses near Clevedon.

Among Documents, beside continuing the Wood and Aubrey Correspondence, he has commenced a series of Irish Wills, *temp.* Elizabeth, which will be found incidentally to afford much curious information as to the manners of the time.

To his Reports of the Proceedings of the various Archæological Societies he refers with some pride. There are now but few

Societies of any note whose Transactions do not appear, in substance, in his pages; and, as he has before said, he would gladly welcome the rest, so as to render this portion of his labours still more generally useful.

It is, as of old, his desire to give Obituary notices of all eminent persons, as soon after death as conveniently may be. He spares no trouble to obtain the requisite particulars, but it would, of course, add to the value of these memoirs if relatives or friends would in all cases put themselves in communication with him.

His Correspondence, he is happy to say, continues of the same high class as ever, and he looks with confidence for its still maintaining its character. He feels assured that the many eminent men who have so long honoured him with their valued communications will still assist in preserving for his work its distinctive motto,

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

	Page
PAINTINGS ON THE WALL OF ISLIP CHURCH, OF THE 14TH CENT. (<i>plates</i>):—	
Adoration of the Magi	4
The Weighing of Souls in the Balance	<i>ib.</i>
The Resurrection	<i>ib.</i>
The Cat. From the Laws of Howel Dha, (MS.)	8
Death-bed of Sir Richard Whittington	11
MILITARY ARCHITECTURE:—	
Part of Carcassonne defended by Wood-work when a Breach was made	26
Curtain-wall with Battlements and Loopholes	27
Curtain-wall flanked by towers, and with wet moat	28
COSTUME IN ENGLAND:—	
Roman Provincial Costume, 40; Jambe and Solleret—Coif de mailles, mode of fastening, 42; Tabard and Hauberk, 43; Slashed Dress, Sixteenth Century, 44; Ruff and its framework, 45; Gingling Spur—Dress of a Lady, 1613, 46; Dress of a Lady, reign of William III.—Dress of a Lady affecting Male costume	47
Ewer of the Fourteenth Century	54
MEDIÆVAL TILES AND PAVEMENTS:—	
Minton, Hollins, and Co.'s Tiles (<i>plate</i>)	118
Maw and Co.'s Tile Pavements (<i>plate</i>)	<i>ib.</i>
Labyrinth in the Cathedral of Chartres, <i>circa</i> 1250	120
Labyrinth in the Cathedral of Poitiers	121
Pavement in Canterbury Cathedral	122
Pavement in the Abbey Church of Pontigny, <i>c.</i> 1200	123
Tile Paving in the Lady-chapel of St. Denis, near Paris, 12th Cent.	124
Tile Paving in the Church of Vivoin, Department of Sarthe, <i>c.</i> 1220	125
Tile Pavement in the Castle of Coucy, 13th Cent.	126
Tile Pavement of the Treasury of the Cathedral of Amiens, 15th Cent.	<i>ib.</i>
ANCIENT LAKE DWELLINGS OF IRELAND:—	
Section of the Island in Ardakillin Lough	135
Plan of the Islands in Drumaleague Lough	136
Section of a Crannoge	<i>ib.</i>
Arms of the Town of Hadleigh	150
IMPLEMENTS FROM THE DRIFT:—	
Clamp with Iron Nails, from the Roman Cemetery at St. Acheul, 257; Long Hatchet or Knife, from Menchecourt, near Abbeville—Rough hewn Hatchet, from Abbeville—Knife, from the Moulin-Quignon—Flint Knife shewing traces of the action of water, from Abbeville, 260; Flint Implement of spear-shape form, from near Amiens—Flint Flake, from Menchecourt, Abbeville—Flint Implement of oval form, from near Abbeville—Flint Implement of spear-shape form, from near Amiens, 261; Flint Implements fixed in handles, 262; Section of the Soils at Menchecourt	263
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL:—	
Exterior of one bay of the Choir, 1190—1200	239
Arcades in South Aisle of Choir and South Transept, 1190—1200	<i>ib.</i>

	Page
Great North Window, 1190—1200—Foliage in Mouldings of Choir—Tooth-ornament in Arch-mouldings of Choir—Ornamental Mouldings from Galilee Porch, <i>c.</i> 1220, 312; Pillar in the Choir, 1190—1200—Capital of Pillar—Section of Pillar—Crockets behind Detached Shafts	313
MONUMENTAL BRASSES :—	
Sir John de Creke and Lady, <i>c.</i> 1325, Westley Waterless	382
Floriated Cross. John Lumbarde, Rector of Stone, Kent, 1408	388
Effigy of Robert Thurbern, Warden of Winchester, 1450—Sir Hugh de Holes, 1415, Watford—Elizabeth Knevet, Eastington, 1518	390
FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE DRIFT :—	
Sections of the Quarries at St. Acheul	436
Quarry in Window at East Hendred	439
SEPULCHRAL REMAINS AT CANTON :—	
Sketch Map	483
Mirror. Half size—Silver chased Hair-pins, back and front. Half size—The Vaults <i>in situ</i>	485
MEDIEVAL HOUSES NEAR CLEVEDON :—	
Plan of Clevedon Court	488
Roof of the Hall, Clevedon Court	490
Back of Tickenham Court	491
The Hall, &c., Tickenham Court	492
Plan of Manor-house, Clapton-in-Gordano—View of Manor-house, Clapton-in-Gordano. The Tower, 1442, 493; Wooden Screen, Clapton-in-Gordano, <i>c.</i> 1310—Details of Manor-house, Clapton-in-Gordano, <i>c.</i> 1310. Arms of the family of Arthur, 494; Porch of the Rectory-house, Congresbury—Details of Porch, Congresbury—Shields, Congresbury	496
Pottery from Malta	553
Ground-plan and Section of Tomb at Malta	554
Cromlech at Pagan	557
WESTMINSTER ABBEY :—	
Part of the South Walk of the Cloisters, 11th and 14th Centuries (<i>plate</i>)	595
Part of the Refectory, 11th and 14th Centuries (<i>plate</i>)	601
Part of the Roof of the Hall of Abbot Litlington, 1376—1386	603
Initials of Abbot Litlington in a Window in the Hall	604
Old Carved Woodwork at the end of the Hall	<i>ib.</i>
Window of the Hall of the Abbot's House	<i>ib.</i>
The old Screen of the Hall	605
Fireplace in the Kitchen	<i>ib.</i>
Vaulting of the Cellars of Abbot Litlington's Work	606
Archway, now forming the Passage from Little Dean's-yard to Great Dean's-yard	607
Vaulting of the Cloisters over the Lavatory, 1376—1386	608
Map of the Scene of Combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane	632

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JANUARY, 1861.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Coat Armour ascribed to Our Saviour.—St. Hugh of Lincoln.—Able and Idle.—Erratum	2
The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society	3
The Authentic History of Whittington and his Cat.....	8
The History of Dumbartonshire	13
The Military Architecture of the Middle Ages	24
Some Illustrations of the Sixteenth Century, from the Records of the County of Middlesex	31
Costume in England	39
Discovery of Roman Remains in York.....	48
The Liverpool Town Museum.....	49
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.—Letter of the Earl of Leicester to Lord Burghley	51
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries, 53; London and Middlesex Archæological Society, 58; The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, 62; Archæological Institute, 64; British Archæological Association, 67; London and Middlesex and Surrey Archæological Societies	69
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Hachettes Diluviennes et Industrie Primitive, 74; "W. S. N." and the "National" Reviewer, 75; St. Frideswide's Shrine, Oxford Cathedral, 76; Ancient Lake-Dwellings	77
THE NOTE-BOOK OF SYLVANUS URBAN	78
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Fergusson's Illustrated Handbook of Architecture, 81; Harris's Victorian Architecture, 89; Gouger's Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah, 90; Sedding's Collection of Antient Christmas Carols—Christian Knowledge Society's Almanacs	91
APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS	92
BIRTHS	93
MARRIAGES	95
OBITUARY.—H. R. H. the Count of Syracuse—The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., 98; Baron de Bunsen, 100; A. E. Chalon, Esq., R.A., 101; Sir C. Fellows, 103; The Rev. George Croly, LL.D., 104; James Peto, Esq.—John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A.....	107
CLERGY DECEASED	110
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	111
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 115; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	116

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

COAT ARMOUR ASCRIBED TO OUR SAVIOUR.

WE have been requested to state that this paper, in our December number, which has attracted considerable attention, was drawn up some years ago by the late Robert Lucas Pearsall, Esq., of whom an Obituary notice will be found in the GENT. MAG. for October, 1856 (p. 511), and was communicated to us by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon.

ST. HUGH OF LINCOLN.

We print the subjoined note just as we have received it. Our correspondent's conjecture is ingenious, but can hardly be sound, since Oxford was not an episcopal see in the thirteenth century.

Vol. ccix. p. 641. *Surely*, Bovensem should be rendered Oxford, *not* Roffensem, Rochester.—I am, &c.,

Noviomagus. DELFRA NIKNUD.

ABLE AND IBLE.

MR. URBAN,—As no one has yet answered a question in your Minor Correspondence for October, a few words on it are now submitted to you.

"A. B." wished to know whether there be any general rule for the compounds of *able*, when to have that precise termination, and when to change a letter and say *ible*. As a general fact it may be held that, when such a compound is from the Latin, and is derived from a verb of the first conjugation, it ends in *able*; when it is not from the Latin, it also ends in *able*; when it is from the Latin, and is derived from a verb not of the first conjugation, it ends in *ible*. To begin with the querist's two instances. We say commendable as being from *commendare*, of the first conjugation; and intelligible, as being from *intelligere*, of the third. Let

some adjectives be added which, from their sound or their meaning, suggest one another. Two in frequent use seem, when pronounced, to have no other difference than that the first letter of the one is wanting in the other; but there is the additional circumstance that in the two the fourth letter from the end is not the same. *Laudable* is from *laudare*, of the first conjugation, and audible from *audire*, of the fourth. Compare the latter with a word not from the Latin: we have audible and hearable. Two words which, substantially agreeing, have not quite the same application, are edible and eatable. The former is from *edere*, of the third conjugation; the latter is not from the Latin. We may compare possible, passible, passable. Of these the first and second are from the Latin, being from an irregular verb, and from one of the third conjugation; the third is not from the Latin. In correspondence to the general rule, the vowel in question is in the first two *i*, and in the third *a*. As derived from *solvere* of the third conjugation, the regular derivative is solvable. Grant that solvable may also be found, that is not strange. Exceptions are frequent in grammatical rules, and it is allowed that not a few occur in the present case. The vowel, indeed, as in soluble, may be neither *a* nor *i*. But the explanation is, that *u* is a contraction for *vi* or *va*.—I am, &c.,
J. T.

Edinburgh, Dec. 13, 1860.

ERRATUM.

In the Minor Correspondence of last month, last line but one, for "ambiguity," read "antiquity."

Several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably deferred till next month.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

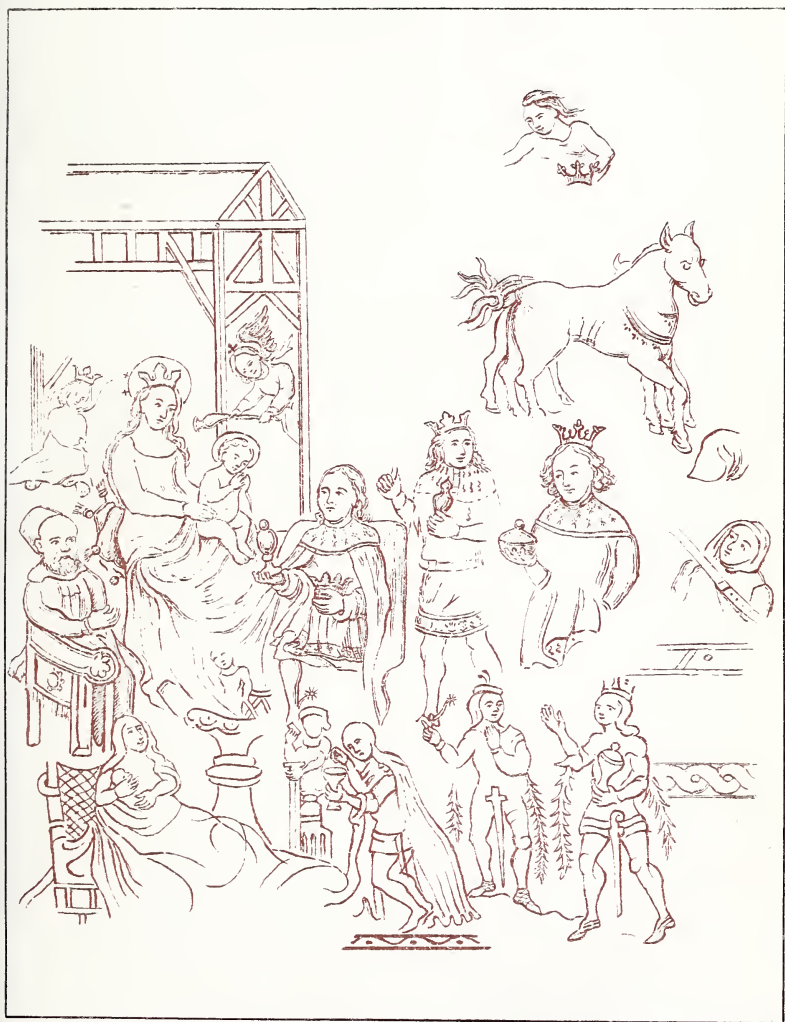
IN our last Number we gave a full report of the meetings of this Society under its new name, which, however, only expresses more distinctly than before, the real range of objects for which it was founded. Owing to various circumstances to which we shall presently advert, the Society has received less notice and encouragement in the University of Oxford than might reasonably have been expected, and hence it has not been in its power to come so frequently before the world with useful publications as was desirable, and as many of its hard-working members were willing to do. One of its earliest works was "A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford," the first part of which appeared in 1842. This was followed by the issue of a valuable series of working drawings of various churches, as Littlemore, Shottesbroke, and Wilcote; afterwards a member of the Society brought out a Memoir on Dorchester Abbey Church, and another produced a Manual of Monumental Brasses, which described some 500 rubbings in the possession of the Society. The last of these, however, was issued several years ago, and persons not intimately acquainted with Oxford were led to believe that the Society was extinct, or at least in a fair way of becoming so. This misapprehension will be at once removed, if they will make themselves acquainted with the work mentioned in the note^a. It is a new edition of Part I. of the Society's earliest publication, and it treats of the sixteen churches in the Deanery of Bicester. We learn from a brief notice added to the original Introduction, that all the churches have been revisited for the preparation of the new edition, and that such alterations have been introduced as were rendered necessary by changes made since the work was first published. Men of real talent are always modest, and hence we have an estimate of what the Society has done, which strikes us as inadequate, and which we shall endeavour to supplement by particulars that we conceive cannot be uninteresting. We shall

^a "A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford. Part I. Deanery of Bicester. Second Edition." (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.) A new edition of the Manual of Brasses, much enlarged, is also nearly ready.

detail the formation, the progress, and the present state of the Society, and shew how it has been beneficial alike in giving the needful impetus to the study of architecture on sound principles, and in checking the too ardent zeal without knowledge of beginners, who are in danger of destroying good old examples, and by their reckless proceedings of bringing the very name of "restoration" into bad odour. To point out all the places where this edition differs from the former one would be a weighty task; it will suffice to say that it is substantially a new book, but we only do right in calling attention to two plates of mural paintings from Islip Church, which are among the additions, and with which we are glad of the opportunity of embellishing our pages. The one represents the Adoration of the Magi, and is a good specimen of the decorative art of the latter part of the fourteenth century. The other plate is of later date, and represents St. Michael weighing Souls, and the Resurrection.

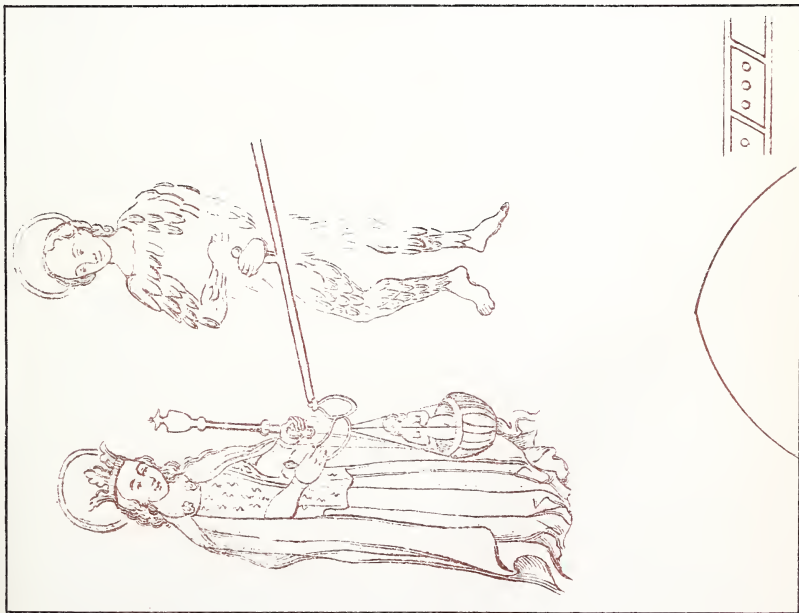
This publication may be taken as an earnest that the Oxford Architectural Society has started afresh, with new life and vigour derived from the wider field on which it has entered by combining the study of History with that of Architecture. In this manner its proceedings will become far more generally interesting and important; there are so many points in which the one illustrates the other that the idea of combining the two Societies in one appears to us an extremely happy one, more especially in Oxford, where History has always formed an important part of the studies of the place. The change which is now taking place appears, however, to call for some notice of the origin and proceedings of this Society, of which, we believe, a more perfect record will be found in our pages than can be obtained elsewhere, even by the Members themselves. SYLVANUS URBAN has always watched this Society with peculiar interest, and has been careful to record the proceedings of every meeting.

More than twenty years have elapsed since we first began to register these proceedings, and we have always felt that the Society has carried out its original purpose with much energy and remarkable success. No one can be blind to the great and happy change in the architecture of our country which has taken place during these eventful years; nor can any candid person deny that the Society has had considerable influence in bringing about this great change in the public taste. The Society originated with a few zealous students and enthusiastic lovers of medieval art, who used to meet and make excursions together in the neighbourhood of Oxford, visiting perhaps half-a-dozen churches in a day and returning to a late dinner. It was at one of these dinners, at Mr. Parker's, after a hard day's work, that the idea of forming a Society for this special purpose was first started by the late Reginald Courtenay, of Exeter College. The lamented Manuel Johnson, afterwards Radcliffe Observer, was one of the party, and wrote the first prospectus, which all pronounced excellent, but agreed to submit it for consideration to Mr. Copeland of Trinity College,

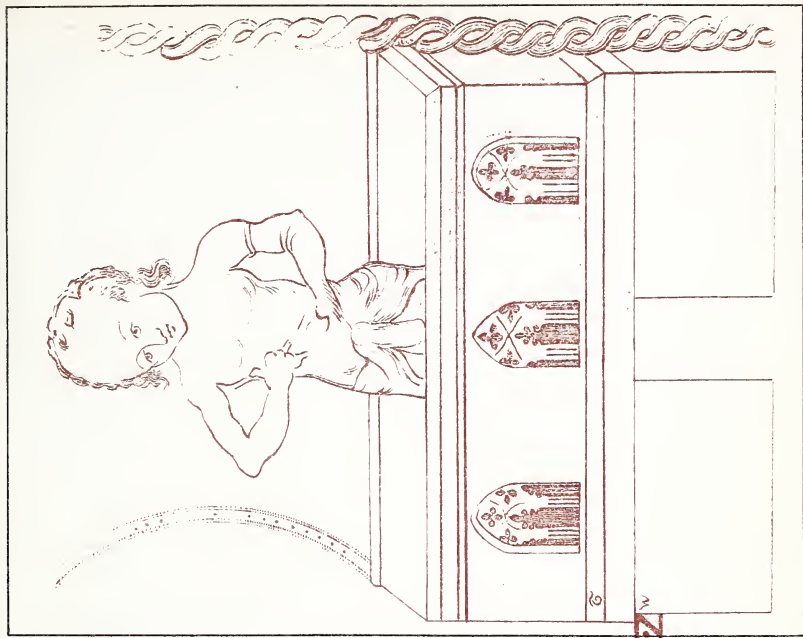


PAINTING ON THE WALL OF ISLIP CHURCH; OF THE 14TH CENTURY.

ADORATION OF THE MAGI.



THE WEIGHING OF SOULS IN THE BALANCE.



THE RESURRECTION.

the senior member of the party. He was studying hard at the time, and a vexatious delay of some weeks was caused, by his losing this valuable MS. between the leaves of a folio belonging to Trinity College Library, where it will probably turn up some day or other. Johnson wrote another prospectus, but always declared that he could not remember what he had written in the first, and that he was sure it was much better than the second. This was soon after the publication of the second edition of Mr. Parker's "Glossary of Architecture," which had been very cordially received, and helped to make these young men take an interest in the subject. A public meeting was next called at Wyatt's room in the High-street: it was very well attended, and a sufficient number of names were entered at once to form a Society; a Committee was then appointed, and rules drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins of Pembroke College,—now, we believe, a chaplain in the West Indies. The new Society was called "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture," and it was suggested in the prospectus that other local Societies should be formed for the same object.

A few months afterwards a similar Society was started at Cambridge, and called the "Cambridge Camden Society." It was more active, or at least it made more noise in the world than the Oxford Society, and consisted more exclusively of junior members; at Oxford a larger proportion of seniors had joined it from the first, and gave it a tone of greater sobriety and good sense. Many thought that the young men at Cambridge allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion, and mixed up the architectural movement with the theological questions of the day, an error which the Oxford Society had studiously avoided; men of all parties in politics and religion belonged to it, and it was a favourite boast of this Society in its early days that their room was the only neutral spot in Oxford where all parties could meet on friendly terms and discuss archæological questions. They thought, also, that their over-zealous friends at Cambridge were driving things on too fast, giving needless offence to wholesome prejudices, which would otherwise have naturally died out before advancing knowledge, and urging on the young clergy to restore their churches before there were either architects or workmen capable of doing the work properly, by which means much irreparable mischief was done.

The example set by the two Universities was soon followed in other places, until now almost every diocese has its Architectural Society; and it will be well when these are systematically organized as a necessary part of the practical working of the Church; when every Archdeacon and Rural Dean will be a member of his diocesan Society, and ashamed to be ignorant of a subject which forms an essential part of his duty. In the present day a clergyman who is ignorant of Gothic Architecture is as much an ignorant man as one who is unable to read his Greek Testament; and although it is said that we have at the present day some bishops and their examining chaplains who are in that predicament, the indignation with which such

appointments have been received is a proof that they will not long be tolerated, and that the English clergy are not about to change their character from that of the most learned clergy in Europe to that of the most ignorant, which some began to fear would soon be the case.

The Oxford Society has undergone several trials and changes during these twenty years, and has slightly altered its title more than once, having been long since incorporated with the Heraldic and Archæological Society, as it is now with the Historical, but these changes have arisen naturally from its position, without ever causing it to lose sight of its original object, namely, to "promote the study of Gothic Architecture," and make it, if possible, a necessary part of the studies of the University: an object in which it seems likely to succeed, when we observe that the Professor of Modern History (Mr. Goldwin Smith), and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History (Dr. A. P. Stanley), have just joined it.

With a view to assist real students, the Society, from its earliest days, began to form a library of the best books upon the subject, which is now very complete, and includes a large collection of engravings and drawings. Not satisfied with this, and seeing plainly that to enable students really to understand the various changes which took place in each century, no books or drawings would suffice, but that tangible objects were necessary, they formed also a collection of plaster casts of the mouldings and details characteristic of each style or period, and arranged them in chronological order, under each king's reign. The practical value of such a collection to the real student can hardly be overrated. These mouldings and details are the grammar of the subject, the only things by which the date of a building can be ascertained, and the power of referring to a chronological series of them would enable a student to make more progress in a week than he could make in a year without such assistance.

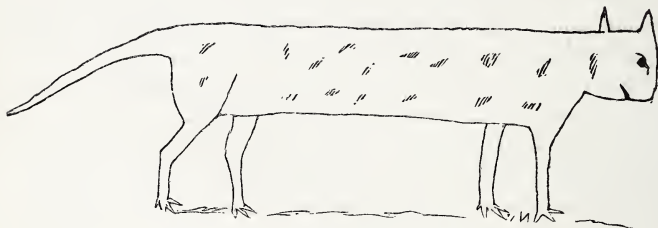
This collection of casts necessarily occupies a good deal of space, and as the authorities of the University have hitherto declined to find a room for them, the cost of such a room, and the payment of a servant or keeper to look after it, has fallen too heavily on the funds of the Society, which has been unable to continue its useful publications, or even to print the reports of its proceedings.

We sincerely hope and believe that the new blood which is now being infused will give more life to the Society. It has done a great work with very small means, and its value and importance has been recognised by the country at large, far more than by the authorities of the University itself. We cannot believe that such a Society, which has originated a movement that has spread, not merely all over the country, but over the greater part of Europe also, and which has been considered on all sides as redounding to the credit of the University, will be any longer suffered to languish from the lukewarmness of those who ought most earnestly to support it; still less do we fear that it will be stifled by any petty jealousy. The oppor-

tunity which is now offered by the removal of the specimens of Natural History from the Ashmolean Museum to the new Museum of Science, should not be lost. Elias Ashmole was one of our earliest antiquaries. He bought "Tradescant's Ark" and presented it to the University, and there is strong reason to believe that he also paid for the building to receive the collections which bear his name. His own taste was much more for antiquities, and his intentions could not be better carried out than by now converting the Ashmolean Museum into an Historical and Archæological Museum, for which the materials are ready prepared, at least sufficient to form a very good foundation to work upon. The collection of the Architectural Society would come in most opportunely to form a part of a chronological series. We have reason to know that the British Consul at Athens (Sir T. Wise) is ready to send casts of anything that the University may wish for as part of such a series. The British Consul at Rome (Mr. C. T. Newton) was an early and active member of the Society, as were the present Dean of Christ Church (Dr. Liddell), the Master of University College (Dr. Plumptre), Dr. Acland, Dr. Sewell, and so many other leading members of the University, that it appears to us incredible that the idea can be seriously entertained of erasing the name of Elias Ashmole and turning his building^a into examination schools; and yet we are told by friends in Oxford that there is serious danger of this being done, that a small number of persons high in office in the University are bent upon doing it, and their influence may prevail, if a strong effort is not made at once to stop such proceedings.

* We understand that there is some doubt whether he supplied the funds for erecting this building, which has always borne his name: it is said in the Oxford Calendar to have been built "at the charge of the University in 1683;" but it is certain that the University Chest at that period had no funds available for such a purpose. It may have been built by public subscription, for "Tradescant's Ark" was extremely popular; it had long been exhibited in the neighbourhood of London, and was perhaps the earliest collection of objects of Natural History in this country. The increase of knowledge in all branches of Natural Science has far outgrown the limits supposed when this building was erected, and the New Museum for that purpose had become a necessity. But for the purpose of an Archæological Museum, which would be an invaluable aid to students in Oxford, the present building would suffice for many years, and is extremely well adapted for that purpose in every way. The valuable collection of Greek and Latin inscriptions, known by the name of the Arundel Marbles, which have so long been interred in one corner of the Schools, where nobody ever sees them or hears of them, would naturally form a part of an Archæological Museum, and a room would thus be set at liberty either for the purpose of Examinations, or as an addition to the Bodleian Library, where more space is much wanted. Nor can we see any reason why Public Examinations should not be held in a Museum. The walls might be covered with objects of archæological interest, and glass cases arranged, leaving all the central part of the rooms open for the small tables necessary for the use of the students to write their examination papers. So that the one object does not exclude the other; at least for a time, until new Examination Schools are built.

THE AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT^a.



The Cat. From the Laws of Howel Dha, MS

WHO does not know the story of Whittington and his Cat? and who will not be glad to learn that it is a true story, and not a mere fable, invented for the amusement of children, as had been too hastily assumed by several recent writers on the subject? Mr. Lysons has been at the pains thoroughly to investigate the matter, and he has succeeded in establishing the main facts of Whittington's life beyond all cavil from authentic documents, at the same time that he has placed the episode of the cat in a light to satisfy favourable critics.

Richard Whittington was the third son of Sir William Whittington, of Pauntley in Gloucestershire, descended of a good and ancient family, who had possessed several other estates in that county and in Herefordshire, but who were then in straitened circumstances; and Sir William died an outlaw when Richard was only two years old.

Trade was then, as now, a common resource for the younger sons of good families, and as there were no roads and no stage coaches in the days of Edward III., and it is not probable that a mere boy, the younger son of a reduced house, could afford to have a horse of his own, there is no improbability in the story, that he set out to walk to London, and gladly availed himself of a lift on a pack-horse on the way. Mr. Lysons also adduces what appear to him good reasons for believing that the story of his cat is literally true, and this is evidently his great point. We will not quarrel with him about it, for he has at all events clearly proved other matters, as that Whittington did marry his master's daughter, and that he was three times

^a "The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages, exemplified in the Story of Whittington and his Cat: being an Attempt to rescue that Interesting Story from the region of Fable, and to place it in its Proper Position in the Legitimate History of this Country. By the Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A., Rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, and Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Gloucester; Author of 'The Romans in Gloucestershire,' 'Æsop's Fables Christianized,' &c." 8vo., 95 pp. (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Gloucester: A. Lea.)

Lord Mayor of London. He was one of the most wealthy of the great merchant princes of his day, and also one of the most pious and most munificent. He frequently lent large sums of money to the king, as is proved by extracts from the Rolls; and the story of his burning the bonds may also be true. He was a mercer by trade, and supplied the wedding *trousseaux* to the Princesses Blanche and Philippa, daughters of Henry IV. That he built the nave of Westminster Abbey is proved by the royal commission for this purpose, A.D. 1415, printed in the appendix to this volume; he also built and endowed the church of St. Michael, Paternoster, in which he was buried; he also built the chapel attached to Guildhall, and glazed the windows of the hall itself; he founded and endowed a college, and he left money to rebuild the prison of Newgate.

But it is time that we let Mr. Lysons speak for himself. His book is written in such an amusing, gossiping style, and is so full of collateral information, that we hope it will meet with the success that it deserves:—

“Whether Richard really found his resources so utterly fail him on his arrival in London that he was obliged to undertake a menial situation, we do not know, except from the story-book, though it is not improbable, because every junior position in a house of trade in those days was, to a certain degree, what we should now call menial. Whittington’s journey from Pauntley to London must have occupied him fully four days. When roads first became fit for wheels, it took a week or ten days for a coach to go from York to London, and the travellers generally made their wills before they set out on so perilous an expedition. The inns^b were such that travellers often bought their own meat, and got it cooked at the inn; and as to accommodation for the night, none, except the highest nobility, disdained to sleep two or three in a bed, whence arose that old saying,—‘Poverty acquaints men with strange bedfellows.’”—(pp. 22, 23.)

“There appears to have existed almost an absolute necessity that apprentices should be of gentle blood, at least if they were ever to expect to become master tradesmen, for ‘an enactment was repeatedly promulgated, even so late as 11th Richard II., A.D. 1388, that no serf should, under any circumstances whatsoever, be admitted to the freedom of the City^d;’ and without the freedom of the City I suspect none could legally carry on a trade on his own account. This, one would think, would be conclusive evidence that Richard Whittington was not himself of low birth, even if we had no other proofs of the respectability of his parentage.”—(p. 49.)

“There is another portrait of Richard Whittington extant, in an engraving (reproduced especially for this biography, from a copy in my possession,) by Reginald Elstrack, who flourished in 1590. It professes to be a ‘*vera effigies*, or *true likeness* of that most illustrious gentleman, Richard Whittington, Knight,’ and I see no reason to doubt the statement. In this portrait our hero is represented in his robes as Lord Mayor, with a collar of S.S., and his hand resting on a very pretty cat. This again carries back the connection of Whittington with a cat to the times when two generations only might have sufficed to have handed it down.”—(pp. 42, 43.)

^b “Fynes Morrison.

^c “The celebrated bed at the inn at Ware, Hertfordshire, existing at that time, was twelve feet square, and would accommodate a goodly number of bedfellows.—Rees’ *Cyclopædia*, under *Ware*.

^d “Introduction to Riley’s edition of the *Liber Albus*, p. 24.”

"Pennant, after mentioning the rebuilding of Newgate by Whittington's executors, says, '*his Statue with the Cat* remained in a niche to its final demolition, on the rebuilding of the present Prison. It was destroyed in the fire of 1666 and rebuilt in its late form.'"—(p. 47.)

"Now in all these instances, unless there are some extraordinary connection between Whittington and a cat, I do not think so much pains would have been taken to repeat it; and if, as some pretend, his fortune was not made through means of the animal, but by a ship of that name, I think we should have had him represented in his portraits with a ship, and not with a cat."—(p. 49.)

"But some persons may say, why take all this trouble about the cat? The answer is simply this, that the truth or falsehood of our histories and traditions depends upon our being able to confirm them in their minutest particulars by concurrent testimony. History is made up of details, and it is of the greatest importance that those details should be able to stand the test of the closest investigation. Both in sacred and secular history, the sceptic is widely on the alert, anxious to undermine its truth, by loosening its proofs: it is part of his system. If the foundations of secular history can be readily sapped, then those of Scripture history they hope will speedily follow. . . . I would add also, that it requires some one willing to give the time and labour necessary for the investigation of the facts, and I believe that such facts are worth investigating, both for their historical and archæological value.

"Let me then recapitulate the evidences as to the probability of the truth of the story of a cat, and we find them to be as follows:—1st, From the ancient and generally received tradition; 2nd, From the scarcity and value of domestic cats at that period; 3rd, From its not being a solitary instance of a fortune made by such means; 4th, From the ancient portraits and statues of Whittington in connection with a cat, some of which may be reasonably traced up to the times and orders of his own executors."—(p. 48.)

"It is questionable whether Whittington was Lord Mayor more than three times. Those authors who have so stated have probably erroneously included his shrievalty, or they have reckoned, as one of his mayoralties, the portion of the year in which he was appointed by King Richard II. to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Adam Baunne. In that sense it is true that he was Lord Mayor four times. His last attendances which are recorded at City meetings were in September and October, 1422, at the election of the Sheriffs and the Lord Mayor. The following spring brought him to the grave."—(p. 51.)

"He appears by the 'Issue Rolls,' copies of which will appear in the Appendix, to have supplied the wedding trousseau of the Princess Blanche, King Henry the Fourth's eldest daughter, on her marriage with the son of the King of the Romans. And, again, he supplied the wedding dresses, pearls, and cloth of gold for the marriage of the Princess Philippa, the King's daughter, Queen of Sweden and Norway, with the King of the Romans. In short, Whittington appears to have been the great Howell and James of his day, dealing in rich dresses and fancy articles, and to have had no dealings whatever in coal that we can discover."—(p. 42.)

"He began to rebuild, during his lifetime, the prison of Newgate, which, we read in the Patent Rolls of Henry VII., 'was then so small and infected that it occasioned the death of many.' The City itself (A.D. 1420) had become alarmed at the pestilence likely to ensue from the overcrowding of prisoners, and it petitioned the king's council for permission to remove the prisoners out of Newgate, in order to rebuild that prison, agreeably to the will of Sir Richard Whittington, late Lord Mayor of London; and the petition being granted, the work was performed under the inspection of Sir Richard's executors."—(pp. 55, 56.)

"In 1421 Whittington began the foundation of the library of the Grey Friars Monastery, in Newgate-street. This noble building was 129 feet long, 31 feet in

breadth, entirely ceiled with wainscot, with twenty-eight wainscot desks and eight double settees. The cost of furnishing it with books was £556 10s., four hundred pounds of which (equal to £4,000 of our present money) was subscribed by Whittington. This edifice still remains in tolerable preservation, and forms the north side of the great cloister of Christ's Hospital, having, in two places, an escutcheon with the arms of Whittington."—(pp. 56, 57.)



The Death-bed of Sir Richard Whittington.

"The drawing here introduced, which represents the death-bed of Whittington, is an illumination upon the Ordinances, or rules, for the foundation and regulation of his College. In the centre of the picture is seen Whittington, stretched on a tester bed, his body naked, and emaciated with sickness; he has a nightcap on his head, of the same shape as those still worn by gentlemen, (when they wear any at all,) and he is supported by a short pillow and a longer pillow, or bolster. His bedside is surrounded by his executors, whom there is no mistaking, for, according to the custom of early paintings and illuminations, their names are written on their robes, and the likenesses are doubtless original. White's name alone is absent, but his clerical robe and tonsure supply the defect. Grove is a man of considerable stature, of grave and venerable aspect, with a goodly beard, inclining to grey, his hands apparently lifted in the attitude of offering counsel, or, more probably, of approval of the suggestion of the dying man, who describes with the finger of his right hand against his left arm, with as much emphasis as his failing breath will allow, how his wishes on certain points are to be carried out. Coventre stands at the bed's head, on the right-hand side, in the attitude of the greatest attention, the curtain being drawn aside on purpose, and his head bent forward towards the pillow that he may catch every whisper of his dying friend. On

Whittington's left, occupying a prominent feature of the background, is a man in the habit of a lay brother, who is doubtless the physician (medicine having been the study of the monks of those days); with his left hand he appears to be reaching down a bottle of medicine, and holding it up to the light, or shaking it, that the ingredients may be well mixed. The rest of the group is formed of twelve bedesmen, recipients of this pious man's charities; the foremost of them carries in his right hand a rosary, and in his left a staff; the sorrow depicted on the countenances of this group is as well expressed as so minute an illumination will admit. One is inclined, on looking on this picture, to utter the exclamation, 'let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.' The drawing bears the strictest examination of a powerful magnifying glass, when the character of each individual comes out with very striking effect, especially that of John Carpenter, small in stature, (bearing out his soubriquet of Jenkin, or little John,) active, zealous, with his hands stretched out, evidently full of admiration of his friend's munificent disposal of his worldly substance, and fully purposed, as far as he is concerned, to discharge faithfully the trust reposed in him. The tapestry of the room, the worked border of counterpane, the marquetric of the floor, are all indications of the wealth of the proprietor of such a chamber."—(pp. 68—70.)

"In the midst of these acts of charity it might be supposed that he would have had no means to spare for the embellishment and improvement of the City; far from it, he was one of the first to advance improvements, architectural and otherwise, in the city in which he had acquired his wealth. We find, from Stow, that his executors had instructions for glazing and paving Guildhall. Now this was indeed progress, for at that time few houses were glazed, glass having been but recently introduced, and paving in public buildings was scarcely known; the floors of churches generally remained in their original clay, strewed from time to time with fresh layers of rushes. So high was the king's opinion of Whittington's good judgment and taste with regard to the improvements in the City, that we find the following entry in the *Minutes of the Council* at the Tower of London, 27th May, 3rd Henry V., 1415:—"Item q' le dit maire ne face riens en la d'te citee touch' la demolic'on d'aucuns lieu ou murs en la d'te citee sans l'avis de Whittington," &c.—*Bibl. Cotton Cleopatra*, F. iii. f. 145, a contemporary MS. Such was the confidence which King Henry V. placed in this illustrious citizen, that he had no person to whom, for sterling integrity, for taste in architecture, and zeal for improvement, he could better intrust the repair of that noble fabric the Abbey Church at Westminster, the nave of which had been burnt down in a former reign, and had remained in ruins for many years."—(pp. 59, 60.)

Thus the Model Merchant and his cat are vouchsafed for by evidence which ought to convince the most sceptical, and we hope that the good old tale will never more be called in question. But even if it is, Mr. Lysons' book may always be advantageously referred to as a collection of authentic documents and pedigrees, which really have a great degree of interest, and which have been arranged with much care and labour.

It is gratifying to find such a work proceeding from one of the respected name of Lysons, the son and nephew of two of the best antiquaries of the last generation. To SYLVANUS URBAN it is especially gratifying to see that his own pages have been of use in such a work, and that the engraving of the house of Whittington is copied from his 66th volume.

THE HISTORY OF DUMBARTONSHIRE^a.

EVEN the research of an Edinburgh Reviewer must fail to redeem Scotsmen from the charge of having greatly neglected their local as distinguished from their national history. Of a nation with so many great historic families, so many antique monuments, and so many scholars both of the past and the present day, it is remarkable, but still it is an undeniable fact, that very few works are to be found in its literature which will bear a comparison with those noble monuments of lifelong devotion to a worthy pursuit, the English County Histories—such as we owe to Atkyns, Bloomfield, Brydges, Clutterbuck, Hasted, Morant, Nichols, Ormerod, or Surtees. The Reviewer that we allude to^b enumerates but six works of the kind, and they cover only a small part of the realm of Scotia;—Buchan, Fife, and Kinross in the east, Roxburgh in the south, and Ayr and Dumbarton in the west appear to be the only regions thus illustrated, but there are some points about the last of these that seem to justify us in thinking that a better state of things is at hand, while the district itself is to the full as interesting as any of the others,—we think, more so than some. Therefore we shall introduce our readers to Mr. Irving's work as one well deserving attention for the mode of its execution, and, in the fact of its being a second edition, as an earnest that the study of Scottish local antiquities, if pursued by competent investigators, will meet with a due share of public support.

The "History of Dumbartonshire" is a quarto volume of more than six hundred pages, handsomely printed; it is embellished with a number of engravings, some of Roman antiquities, while others are views, portraits, and autographs. A map of the county, and a plan of Dumbarton, of course appear; and there are beside, pedigrees, and armorial bearings of the county families, of one of which (Dennistoun of Colgrain) the proud boast is recorded, "Kings have come of us, not we of kings," alluding to the marriage of a daughter of the house with Robert the Steward of Scotland. Thus the treatment of the subject is much the same as in English County Histories; the volume in size is equal to the largest of those issued by the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, and the author is quite justified in saying that, "so far as appearance is concerned, it is among the most magnificent works ever issued in connexion with a Scottish county." To this we can add, in perfect good faith, that the research and taste displayed are equal to, and worthy of, the very handsome and substantial mode in which the

^a "The History of Dumbartonshire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Territorial; with Genealogical Notices of the Principal Families in the County: the whole Based on Authentic Records, Public and Private. By Joseph Irving. Second Edition." (Dumbarton: Printed for the Author.)

^b Edinburgh Review, Oct. 1860.

volume is brought before the public. We understand that the work has been fairly subscribed to among the local gentry, but Dumbarton is only a small county, and to be even moderately successful, it must be indebted to the support of those in other quarters who take an interest in the provincial annals of Scotland.

The first edition of the work was issued at the sole risk of the industrious compiler, and, we believe, with little of the local assistance that has been accorded to the present volume. It fortunately met with a good sale, and has been for some time out of print. Like a true antiquary, Mr. Irving had continued his researches, giving, apparently, more prominence to documentary evidence than he had before done, and the result has been such an accumulation of materials that the volume before us, though called only a second edition, is substantially a new work. The author enumerates the following as his principal MS. authorities, and the list will evince that he knows well where the true "materials of history" are to be found:—

"I. *The Municipal and Territorial Records of the Burgh of Dumbarton*.—These records extend in a wonderfully perfect condition from the year 1627 till the present time, and some single documents—Charters, Resignations, and Infestments—relate to a period much earlier. They not only illustrate every event of importance which happened in the district, but in their quaint completeness throw a flood of light upon manners, customs, and superstitions now altogether forgotten. Besides forming the foundation for a chapter illustrative of Burgh life in the early part of the seventeenth century, the most valuable portion of the excerpts are given in a continuous form in the Appendix.

"II. *Her Majesty's State Paper Office, London*.—By permission of the Keeper of these Records a careful examination has been made of many important documents in this repository which relate to Dumbartonshire during the most exciting period of its history.

"III. *The MSS. compiled by the late James Dennistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun (and Colgrain)*, now deposited in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.—One volume of these MSS. relates exclusively to the topography of Dumbartonshire; another to the genealogy of the old County families; a third is composed of ancient writs connected with the County; and a fourth of transcripts of ancient writs. The compilation of this mass of historical information connected with Dumbartonshire was for many years a labour of love with Mr. Dennistoun, and it would be hardly possible to point to a nobler evidence of his fine taste, untiring industry, and enlightened antiquarian knowledge.

"IV. *The Macfarlane MSS.*, also deposited in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. This Collection, a considerable portion of which relates to Dumbartonshire, was made by the well-known antiquary, Walter Macfarlane of Arrochar.

"V. *The Records of the Scotch Privy Council*, presently kept in the Register House, Edinburgh. These records are, in many instances, the only evidence extant as to the proceedings adopted against parties connected with Dumbartonshire tried and executed on charges of treason and murder, as well as for witchcraft and other imputed crimes.

"VI. *The Books of the Lord Treasurers of Scotland*, shewing the different visits made by the Court to the locality, and by their minute details of expenditure incurred on these occasions, illustrating with great exactness the social economy of the period."

This enumeration will convince the reader that he is on safe ground with Mr. Irving, and we will therefore invite him to follow us in a brief *resumé*

of the history of the remote south-west of Scotland, so long as it keeps distinct from that of the whole realm. Its claims on our attention are thus well set out by the author:—

“At a period as far back as records concerning the history of Britain can be safely followed, the south-east portion of the modern county of Dumbarton was a limit beyond which the arms of Rome could not pass, and the northern, the debateable land where many a sanguinary conflict took place between the wild tribes who possessed it and the well-trained legions of the Empire. A few centuries later, when the Roman troops had been recalled to protect their own soil from invaders as fierce and cruel as any they had fought with in Britain, Dumbarton was the capital of a great kingdom, and its fortress the residence of a long line of kings. Of these rulers of Strathclyde, history has preserved few records, but the wise sayings and valiant deeds of some of them seem not indistinctly alluded to in the rhapsodies of our earliest bards, some of whom, if they ever lived and sung at all, lived at Alclud, and sung of the fame of its kings. At a period more modern, when Pict and Briton had merged into a race more powerful than either, the county was one of the great battle-fields where England struggled for dominion and Scotland for independence. Still later, when internal dissensions threatened to extinguish her nationality, Dumbartonshire continued conspicuous and powerful. Its inhabitants exhibited a loyalty as free from servility as their independence was from treason, while the peculiar position of their natural stronghold made it alternately a prize to be contended for and a possession to be defended. Even in our own day, the county retains some of those features which rendered it remarkable in ancient times. It is still the recognized western boundary between the fair plains peopled by the descendants of the Saxon, and that sterner region whose native population pride themselves on preserving the language and customs of the Gael. But the claim of the Lennox to high distinction is not alone founded on the fact that its soil was for centuries the scene of fierce contentions, and its castle used alternately as a palace and a prison. If peace has its victories no less renowned than war, so has it honours equally graceful, and results far more enduring. The fame acquired by the ancient inhabitants on the battle-field does not excel that achieved by their descendants in the quiet pursuits of industry; and the historian only partially fulfils his vocation if, in recording the many patriotic deeds achieved by the former in repelling invaders, he forgets that other patriotism which increases the productiveness of the soil, and extends the sphere of commercial enterprise. It will therefore be our duty to notice the changes which succeeding centuries wrought upon the condition of the people—the ameliorating influences which followed upon the introduction of Christianity, the establishment of monastic and collegiate institutions, the new impetus given to affairs by the Reformation, the rise and progress of burghs, and the many privileges conferred by Scottish monarchs on the inhabitants, who were so often called upon to fulfil the higher duties of citizenship, the progress of the industrial arts in the locality, and biographic sketches of individuals belonging to the district who have made contributions to any of the great departments of human knowledge; all these are embraced in the design of this work, and will not intentionally be overlooked.”—(pp. 1, 2.)

The district is of but limited extent, some 260 square miles, and it is now divided into twelve parishes, with a population at the last census of 46,995, which is more than double the number at the beginning of this century. The only town of any importance is Dumbarton, famed of old for its castle, and now for its ship-building yards. Helensburg, a sea-bathing resort, lies eight miles to the west of Dumbarton; numerous print and bleaching works occupy the banks of the Leven and other streams, but

Loch Lomond, with its picturesque islands, stands girt about with mountains, and so little cultivation is there, that in one parish (Arrochar), of 31,000 acres, but 500 are so employed. Consequently the statistics of the agriculture, commerce, navigation, and manufactures of Dumbartonshire are not of a very important character, but our author tells us all that it is necessary to know about them.

As may be supposed, Mr. Irving can add little to our former knowledge of this district during the Roman period, but he has a remark on their great work there, which we think it desirable to quote :—

“The researches of Gordon, Horsley, Roy, and Stuart, while they furnish corroborative evidence regarding the date of its erection, have otherwise made the Wall of Antoninus one of the best known of all the Roman remains in Britain. It unfortunately happens, however, that the means by which this information was obtained tended greatly to the detriment, and in many places to the destruction, of every vestige of this interesting antiquity. In quieter times, when easy communication rather than efficient military defence came to be required, the track of the wall marked the leading highway between the Forth and Clyde. It was, next, the best route engineering skill could devise for a canal to connect the two seas; and when this in its turn came to be superseded by the railway, the shortest path and the easiest gradients were still marked by the Wall of Antoninus. Thus, in traversing the district, the traveller of to-day has not only under his eye all the means of communication existing in the island, but an opportunity of contrasting the triumphs of modern science with a work characteristic at once of the power and forethought of imperial Rome. The sculptured stones, the brazen urns, and the varied coinage buried along its route, were the only memorials which truly enshrined the history of the Wall, and though its destruction almost invariably preceded their discovery, it was a sacrifice far from being unprofitable, however grievous it might be to the enthusiastic antiquary. Instead of being, as for ages it was, the subject of dim uncertain tradition, its origin and uses are now fully known, and its history better ascertained than many recent erections.”—(p. 7.)

A very interesting chapter is devoted to the kingdom of Strathclyde, and every fragment of information about its dim annals is collected with praiseworthy industry. We are glad to see that Mr. Irving does not disdain to press Geoffrey of Monmouth into his service; as we agree with Dr. Lapenberg that some portions of true historic gold are to be found in him, though they require careful looking for; and by collating the vague statements of Geoffrey with the more definite notices of Bede or Simeon of Durham, our author has been able to give us a better picture than we have before seen of the west of Scotland from the fifth to the tenth century. The whole chapter will repay perusal, but it does not admit of a summary.

With the subjugation of Strathclyde by the Scots under Kenneth III., we enter on a new phase of history, or rather, on an enlarged one, which comprises the affairs of the whole realm. This is often a difficulty with the local historian, but Mr. Irving is judiciously brief whenever the narrative does not bear directly on Dumbartonshire, and he avails himself of some little used materials. Thus we have the ravages of the Danes in the tenth century, and the overthrow of the Norwegian expedition at Largs in the thirteenth, both illustrated from Irish and Northern Annals as well as the

more ordinary chroniclers ; we have also the exploits and the fate of Wallace, and an investigation of the English claim of feudal superiority. These latter matters are shewn to have a local relation to Dumbartonshire, for Wallace was imprisoned in the castle after his capture, and went direct from it to his death in London ; and the rise of the potent House of Lennox is traced to the debate on the subject of homage between William I. and Malcolm III. Arkil, the son of Egfrith, a Northumbrian chief, lost his lands through his adherence to Malcolm, and from the Scottish monarch he received a grant of the district about the Leven, " the Lennox " of later days. Alwyn, his son or grandson, is the first Earl of Lennox of whom history gives any account, and his son Malduin obtained from Alexander II. a new grant of the earldom, from which the Castle of Dumbarton was excepted. From this time forth it may be regarded as a royal stronghold, though not more free than other Scottish castles from forcible possession every now and then by the Lennoxes and others, who held the king's authority very cheap whenever foreign wars or domestic broils had weakened the sovereign's grasp. To attempt to follow the succession of either the earls of Lennox or of the governors of Dumbarton would be nearly equivalent to going over the whole history of Scotland, so great was their influence, even to comparatively recent times ; it would also be unnecessary, as Scotland has no lack of national historians, but it may be well to supplement their labours, by citing a portion of Mr. Irving's work, which treats of the life of King Robert the Bruce in Dumbartonshire (he died at Cardross, in the district), as a specimen of the way in which he brings forward information as to the arts and state of civilization in Scotland in the early part of the fourteenth century—information hitherto lurking all but unknown in the Scottish records :—

" In such intervals of peace as occurred between the battle of Bannockburn and the peace of 1328, Bruce seems to have taken every opportunity of strengthening those ties which bound him to Dumbartonshire. In the parish of Cardross, and on a summit overlooking the vale of Leven and the lower portion of the vale of Clyde, he built a commodious residence, to which he retired as often as his kingly cares permitted. All traces of the building have long since disappeared, but tradition has kept alive a knowledge of the site, which was on what is now a wooded knoll forming part of the farm still known as Castlehill, on the north side of the Cardross road, and about a mile from the Cross of Dumbarton. Here, as we learn from the accounts of the High Chamberlain, he spent much of his time in constructing vessels of war and of pleasure, in sailing on the Clyde and the Leven, in hawking when his health permitted, and in improving his palace and park. In 1321 we find Earl Malcome giving to Bruce a carucate of land in Cardross for one-half the lands of Lekkie nearest Buchaum (probably Buchanan) in the county of Stirling ; and in the same year Adam, the son of Alan, gives to the king an additional two merk land in the barony of Cardross for the lands of Moyden, in the county of Ayr. The books of the Lord Chamberlain enable the student to follow with great exactness the daily life of Bruce at his palace in Cardross. By their aid he may be seen adorning the interior of his mansion, extending his pleasure grounds, and engaging in the chase. At one time he is in company with his nephew Randolph, making experiments in ship-building, and at another he is found

sailing his vessels on the Clyde, or harbouring them in the Leven. As circumstances characteristic of the nobility and simplicity of his nature, it may be interesting to mention that at Cardross Bruce kept a lion and a jester, and, as his household-books shew, attended regularly to the wants of each. He appears also to have entertained the clergy and barons, who visited him at Cardross, in a truly royal style; and though his expenditure was arranged with order and economy, his huntsmen, falconers, dog-keepers, gardeners, and rangers shared with those of higher rank the abundant hospitality of the monarch. His largesses to the higher officers of his household, and to some others of his favourite friends, were frequent and ample; while his charity appears to have been as extensive as it was no doubt well directed, and a pleasing, though not remarkable, feature in his character is presented by his gifts to 'poor clerks' for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their education at the schools."—(pp. 63, 64.)

Many were the regal visits to Dumbarton, and all the light that records can throw on them is conscientiously supplied by Mr. Irving. Some of the entries have also a literary interest, as they relate to John Smollet, a burghess of Dumbarton, in the time of James IV., who was the ancestor of Tobias Smollet; indeed, a history of the Smollet family forms no unimportant portion of the volume; and as it is in a measure made up of unpublished letters of the novelist, it is a very interesting part also.

The burgh of Dumbarton owes its origin to a charter of Alexander II., of the year 1221, some few years earlier than the reservation of the castle as a royal stronghold, which has been already mentioned. Its position nearer to the sea than Glasgow gave rise to numerous contests between it and the "bishop's men" of that town, as to the navigation of the Clyde, but in most of them it had support from the crown, and its burghesses seem to have repaid their royal protectors with steady loyalty. This, of course, now and then brought evils on them, as in 1425, when "Big James," one of the Lennox family, burnt the burgh in revenge for the judicial murder of his kinsmen; and again, in 1489, when Lord Darnley, who was besieged in the castle, burst out and laid the town in ashes. But royalty extended its patronage, ample charters of privilege were conceded, and James IV. in particular often made Dumbarton his port of arrival or departure; many curious particulars of his life come out in the entries of his expenses, as printed from the Lord Treasurer's books by Mr. Irving. It is more matter of general than of local history that Queen Mary, when a child, embarked at Dumbarton for France—that the castle was afterwards held for her by Lord Fleming—that it became a state prison in which many proud nobles, and "mass priests," and stubborn Covenanters, in turn, were immured—and that ten years ago it was visited by Queen Victoria, when the old feud between Dumbarton and Glasgow blazed out afresh, we hope for the last time, as an Act of Parliament has since awarded a sum of £5,000 to the burgh for the formal surrender of its rights and claims with regard to the navigation of the Clyde. Mr. Irving's picture of the burgh as it was sixty years ago and as it is now, is a good specimen of his style, and we conceive that the extract, though rather long, will be welcome:—

"So far as the town itself was concerned, the outline did not differ much from that

observable at the present day, and hardly any from what it did a dozen years ago. Numerous large tenements have certainly been reared within the last few years, but, with one or two trifling exceptions, no new streets have been added. The inhabitants, however, did not number more than a third of those who now reside within the municipal boundary. According to the 'Old Statistical Account,' the population of Dumbarton parish in 1790 was very little more than 2,000, while West Bridgend, on the opposite side of the Leven, did not contain above 300 individuals; and this, too, was at a time when the Glass Work Company were carrying on a flourishing trade, and consequently employing a large number of hands^c. Though the circuit of the town sixty years since did not differ much from what it is at present, yet the houses within that circuit presented a strange contrast to those with which we are now familiar. In the High-street there were houses reared upon every known and unknown principle of architecture—quaint old dwellings, some of them coeval with the Reformation, and all more remarkable for the number than the size of their apartments. As every builder suited his own taste in the style of his house, an equal latitude seems to have been claimed in regard to the situation. One reared his domicile close upon the footway—probably covered it with the overhanging story—while another left a vacancy of ten or fifteen feet to the front; here there was a low fantastic cottage, there a house lofty and severely plain; one dwelling had its gable to the street, the front of another ran parallel to it, a third was entered by a staircase in the inside, and a fourth by a flight of stone steps outside. Though not far from slates, and in the immediate vicinity of large glass works, many of the dwelling-houses of the time we speak of were as innocent as they could well be of those accessories to health and comfort. Thatch was not an uncommon covering even for houses which had some pretensions to elegance; and, so far as light was concerned, the windows appeared to be constructed with the sole design of admitting as little as possible. Thus, what with irregularities of one kind and another, the High-street, though, upon the whole, semicircular, had otherwise little the appearance it has at present. On a wide, open space at the north-east end, and a little above the bridge, were situated the glass works already referred to, which furnished employment to a very large number of skilled workmen, and were known over the world for the fine quality of glass produced in them. On the opposite side, but a little southward, and skirting the street, were the gardens and pleasure ground possessed by Joseph Dixon, then the principal proprietor of these works, and for many years the chief magistrate of the burgh. On the same side, but removed from the gardens by a row of houses of the irregular character sketched above, was the Old Tolbooth, situated nearly at the junction of College-street with High-street, and exactly opposite the street since opened up to the Quay. This building was at once the common jail and public hall of the day—the scene of many an exciting discussion, and the prison of many a notorious criminal. Here were kept the municipal and criminal records of the burgh, and as the charter-room happened to be the strongest in the building, characters more than ordinarily desperate were often confined there, greatly to the detriment of the precious documents placed within their reach^d. The Tolbooth was graced with

^c "The Dumbarton Glass Work Company commenced operations in 1777.

^d "The town officials of the day seem to have been so careless of the records under their charge, that many of the most valuable of them were allowed to be used for the basest purposes by prisoners in the Tolbooth. When such vandalism was going on, it is no wonder that individuals of an antiquarian turn of mind sought after and secured a considerable portion to adorn their own private collections. But for this interference hardly a remnant would have been saved. Among the most important of the documents destroyed, or at least lost sight of about this time, was the Chartulary of the ancient Earls of Lennox, extending from the era of Alexander II. to the end of the reign of Robert III."

an old-fashioned outside stair, at the top of which was fixed the jugs, and on this conspicuous spot offenders who were condemned to that form of punishment performed penance for their misdeeds^e. The south end of the High-street was terminated, as now, by the parish church. Sixty years since, and for twenty years after that date, the parish church of Dumbarton was the same building which had witnessed the imposing ceremonial of the Romish Church, and the simple observances of the early Reformers. There had worshipped, after their own fashion, Papist, Prelatist, and Presbyterian. Within its precincts prayers had been offered up for the Pope and the Virgin, for the king and the hierarchy, for a covenant broken but not destroyed, and a Church persecuted but not forsaken. In the midst of all these changes the old church stood entire. It had been at no time a foundation remarkable for its wealth, yet at the same time the building fully served all the purposes which it had been built for. Thus the Catholic was compelled to be content with a simplicity which to the Reformer was its greatest attraction, and it passed from the one to the other without being subjected to any of those violent renovations from which more magnificent structures suffered so severely. With its plain, tapering, and slated steeple, the parish church was a feature of some importance in the High-street, and, even in point of architecture, was fully entitled to occupy the conspicuous site which had been accorded to it. In the base of the tower was a capacious, vaulted kind of apartment, where the Presbytery and Kirk Session occasionally held their meetings. This apartment was also occupied for a long time as the parish school; but about the period spoken of the building at present in use for that purpose was erected, and the pupils were thereupon removed. The body of the church, which extended eastward, was in shape an oblong square, but had a projecting aisle on the north side, which aisle, though originally a burying-place, was fitted up with a gallery and ground pews, and occupied by the first heritor in the parish, Lord Stonefield, proprietor of the estate of Levenside. On the south side stood the old-fashioned pulpit, and opposite to it was the gallery occupied by the magistrates and councillors. At the east end were the galleries occupied by the guild brethren, and 'the castle loft,' occupied by the officers and soldiers of the garrison; and at the west end were the seats occupied by the incorporated trades. The 'lofts' occupied by some of these trades bore what was considered appropriate devices or inscriptions. Thus, the hammer-men exhibited several implements of their craft, surmounted by a gilded crown; and on the tailors' gallery was the motto, 'God made them coats.' Beneath the trades' galleries were several seats set apart for the grammar-school children, who on Sundays assembled a little before the hour for commencing service, and, headed by their teachers, marched in a body into the church. When there they continued under the surveillance of the head master, who occupied a desk so placed as to overlook the whole. In modern times the church walls were decorated, not with paintings, for they belonged to the rejected superstition, but with spacious black boards, which proclaimed the benevolence of those who in their prosperity had not forgot the poor of the parish.

"Turning from ecclesiastical to municipal affairs, there will not be much found in the condition of the town sixty years since to make a citizen of the present day desire a restoration. So far as the governing body was concerned, the burgh was under the close system common in most of the Scottish towns anterior to the passing of the Reform Bill. There was a form gone through annually of an election of councillors; but with such election even the burgesses as a body had little concern. Next in importance to the honours apportioned among the councillors were the honours pertaining to the incorporated trades. Chief among these was the deaconship; and to reach this height of civic felicity contests were waged both long and keen, indeed, some of these

^e "The Tolbooth was removed in 1832, and on its site was reared the property now known as 'Heggie's Buildings.'"

contests, though now forgotten, were in their day of such importance as to constitute eras in the history of the burgh; and thus the brethren, in speaking of events, might be heard referring them to so many years before, or so many years after, such a contest for the deaconship.

“So far as the government of the town was concerned, our rulers, sixty years since, may, with all their faults, be said to have walked according to the light they possessed. Their frequent appearance in the Court of Session would at first sight lead one to believe that they were litigious to a degree which in the present day we fortunately know nothing about: but this is a charge to which they might make a good defence. They were certainly at law often, but generally either in defence of their rights, or because they were dragged into it by parties more litigious than themselves. Of the sanitary questions which now enter so largely into the consideration of civic bodies, our rulers, sixty years since, were in unenviable ignorance, and, therefore, neglect of them cannot be reasonably laid to their charge. Ignorance in this case was probably bliss, for the trade of the town in those days but indifferently qualified the people to bear the heavy taxation which measures of this kind necessitate. The public well and the common slaughter-house were side by side, as they continued till a few years ago; and the easy-minded burgesses do not seem to have thought it necessary to improve the position of either the one or the other. A community who contrived to do with the minimum of light in their dwellings cannot be supposed to have missed street lights much; but as lamps became to be rather a common thing in towns, the Council, determined that Dumbarton should not be behind other burghs in this particular, adopted, in October, 1781, the important resolution of setting up twelve lamps in the street. In many other respects the ruling body indicated a desire to improve the condition of the people so far as their means would allow them. During the inclement season they were liberal in their grants of coal to the poor; and in years of great scarcity they took upon themselves to import a quantity of grain, which was sold at a low rate to the people.”—(pp. 254—258.)

This account is illustrated by a view of Dumbarton Church, A.D. 1747, from a sketch made by Paul Sandby, in which we remark the ruin of what looks like an edifice of the twelfth century, but which is understood to be meant for an hospital or poorhouse, built, as the burgh records shew, about 1630; it has, however, disappeared some seventy years ago, and therefore the accuracy of Sandby's representation cannot be tested. These records, which, as before stated, are in a very complete state from the year 1627 downward, afford a vivid picture of Scottish society in the seventeenth century. Mr. Irving prints very numerous extracts, in the all but unintelligible vernacular, which those who desire it may study in his Appendix, but most readers will be satisfied with his summary of their contents, which we abridge:—

“The local records already referred to, while they serve to explain, and in some cases receive explanation from, the public events of the time, are especially valuable for the light they throw upon the daily life of the people. Prominent beyond every other thing illustrated, prominent almost beyond belief is the power which they shew to have been exercised by the local magistracy of the period. In an age of free thought and free enterprise like the present, it is hardly possible to imagine the intolerable restrictions imposed upon our ancestors of the seventeenth century. Nothing was too great or too trifling to escape the control of the Town Council. It tried to regulate by its own absurd standard the fundamental principles of commerce, and when it had settled these it turned for recreation to regulate the domestic duties of the unfortunate

citizens. There was no end to its capacity for work—there was no end to the duties it exacted from the people. Not that Dumbarton was better or worse in this respect than other local governments existing in Scotland at the time. It was the fashion—it was the failing of the age. Some of the most mischievous features of the system have been swept away only recently, and in certain continental cities it may yet be found exercising all its depressing and irritating effects. It was not sufficient that every trader should be a burghess—that, considering all things, was probably rather a redeeming feature than a defect—but the most minute details of his business were subject to control. The social life of towns like Dumbarton was made up of an observance of minute complex laws which brought burghs and burghesses into frequent conflict with each other, and led to all the other mischiefs which over-legislation invariably produces. The self-elected Council was the tribunal which regulated how goods were to be manufactured and used, the prices at which they were to be sold, the parties who might traffic in them, and the bounds to which the traffic was to be restricted. Aqua-vitæ and ale were to be of a given strength and a given price; tallow could only be made into candle upon the conditions fixed by the Council: nay, the very wick was measured and weighed according to its regulations^f. The mischievous results of over-legislation are probably more apparent in the case of Dumbarton than any other Scotch burgh of the time, from the circumstance that she was by her Charter of Confirmation not only empowered to levy dues upon all vessels entering the Clyde, but it was incumbent upon every master to enter his ship at the port of Dumbarton and give the first offer of his cargo to the burghesses of that place. This, as might be expected, gave rise to endless attempts for eluding both the one impost and the other. Glasgow claimed and ultimately secured an exemption, so far as her own burghesses were concerned, but as they had every interest to increase the trade of their own port, they sought practically to extend the exemption to every captain with whom they traded and every vessel with which they had the remotest connection. The entries in the Records regarding offences of this description would fill many pages. At one time it is ‘Glasgow to be resisted,’ then it is ‘a commissioner to be sent to Glasgow,’ next there is ‘Action to be raised again the toun of Glasgow,’ till at length the incident in dispute becomes lost in a lengthy ‘Report from the toun’s agent in Edinburgh anent the action again Glasgow,’ then raging with full fury in the law courts. The duties which fell naturally within the sphere of a local magistracy seem to have been discharged promptly and uprightly; not that they were always successful in keeping the peace; but they discreetly used such power as they possessed for that end. In a state of society which compelled every man to have a halbert in his booth, it need excite no astonishment that acts of ‘turbulance’ were frequent and bloody; it was the case all over Scotland, and neither swift nor severe punishment seemed to make any improvement. A portion of the time which the magistrates could spare from the more important work of regulating trade seems to have been spent in the equally profitless task of trying witches. Notices of several will be found in the ‘Appendix.’ The initiatory proceedings against the unfortunate creatures were taken by the Council; and if they found the ‘common bruit’ established, a commission was appointed to try the verity thereof, with the almost invariable result of a conviction and an execution^g. So frequent indeed were those disgraceful exhibitions, that in March, 1632, the Council resolved upon giving the executioner a fixed salary for his ‘thankful services.’ The other incidents of burgh life illustrated by the ‘Appendix’ are too numerous for special notice, but the reader

^f “Burgh Records, 2d October, 1627—Appendix.

^g “For Witch cases, see Burgh Records—Appendix—Dec., 1628; 9th Jan., 13th Feb., 19th June, 7th Sept., 11th Nov., 27th Nov., 1629; 5th March, 1632; 30th May, 1639; and Nov. and Dec., 1655.”

may learn from them how offences against the law were created and how they were dealt with; how civil war originated and how it was conducted; how property was acquired and how it was protected; and how a concern for education can be allied with superstition and intolerance; he may see the people worshipping in the church and trading in the market-place; how they dressed, how they lived, and how they talked; and what calamities saddened and what festivals rejoiced the hearts of the old burghesses, who live again in the pages of their own records.”—(pp. 203—206.)

These extracts leave us space for little further remark. We are thus debarred from entering into any particulars of the history of the country parishes of Dumbartonshire, and the valuable memoirs of their principal families; we must content ourselves with calling attention to Chapter VIII., in which the conflict at Glenfruin between the Colquhouns and the Macgregors is, as it appears to us, accurately told for the first time, and the cold-blooded iniquity of the proscription of the unfortunate clan fully established; and we must, though unwillingly, pass over a somewhat unusual feature, “The Lennox Garland,” a collection of poetical pieces, one of which, entitled

“Dumbrifton’s Castle Doleful Commendations

To all the Rascall Rogues within thir (?) Nations.”

is a half-serious, half-burlesque account of the sufferings of the garrison which in 1639 held the castle against the Covenanters, and ends thus:—

“When our armie returns with glad victorie,
And a gracious peace concluded shall bee;
When Eden’s stronghold to our countrie shall yeeld,
When truth shall triumph, and Rome losse the field;
When papists and atheists court grandour declines,
That day you shall know who made these few lines.

Finis quod A.B.C., Sion’s friend.”

We shall only further remark that the work is supplied with a full index, without which, as Mr. Irving remarks, books of reference are useless; and he has compiled his with a degree of care which harmonizes well with all the rest of his labours.

THE MILITARY ARCHITECTURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES^a.

No man in our day has achieved a higher reputation in his own line, or has better deserved it, than M. Viollet-le-Duc. His "General Dictionary," or *Encyclopædia of Architecture*, of which this work formed a part, is by far the most valuable work on the subject in any language. The idea of it was evidently taken from Mr. Parker's "Glossary," but it is as superior to that in many respects, especially in the scientific knowledge of the subject which it displays, as that was superior to Rickman's work or any other in our language. Mr. Parker attempted nothing more than a popular work for persons of ordinary education, and gave a good deal of useful information in a popular form, judiciously availing himself of the help of many other persons, each conversant with his own department of a wide subject.

M. Viollet-le-Duc takes far higher ground, and gives instruction to all the architects of Europe. His work, admirable as it is, belongs rather to the class of professional works than of a popular work for ordinary readers. Yet this applies only to parts of the work, according to the nature of the special subject; other portions are of an extremely popular character, and more full of historical and archæological information than of scientific details of the art of construction. To this class eminently belongs the "Military Architecture," which has therefore been selected for translation. It is full of amusing anecdote and interesting information respecting the Middle Ages, and the name of Architecture hardly gives an adequate idea of its varied contents. It is not merely an account of the mode of constructing fortresses, but of the various modes of attacking and defending them adopted in different ages. No one can read this work without learning to take a fresh interest in the ruins of old castles which are scattered everywhere, and understanding the motives for, and uses of, many things which previously were quite incomprehensible.

The great use which was made of timber-work both in the attack and the defence, and the fact that many of the stone buildings were always intended to carry timber ones to complete the defences, has never been brought out before, and is here shewn in the most clear and satisfactory manner. The account of the fortifications of the Romans makes many of the classical authors more intelligible than they were before, especially Cæsar's "Commentaries." Perhaps the most interesting part is that which relates to the castles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and the sieges

^a "An Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages. Translated from the French of E. Viollet-le-Duc, by M. Macdermott, Esq., Architect. With the (151) original French Engravings." 8vo., xvi. and 274 pp. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)

they have undergone; especially the celebrated siege of Carcassonne in the thirteenth century, described by an eye-witness and here illustrated in the most full and complete manner; that of Toulouse by Simon de Montfort; and that of the Château Gaillard by Philip Augustus. It is pleasing to observe the entire freedom from any petty national jealousy on the part of this enlightened author, and the candid manner in which he does full justice to the merits of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, not only as a consummate general, but as an able engineer also. He shews that the Château Gaillard was much in advance of any work of its time, and that this was due to the genius of Richard, and the experience he had learned in his wars in Palestine. He shews also the effects produced by the introduction of artillery, and the changes of construction consequent upon it; and he has the candour to acknowledge that the English were expelled from France in the fifteenth century far more by the improved and superior artillery of the French than by any other means. More importance has been attached to the influence of the Maid of Orleans than really belonged to it. She was a useful adjunct, and the enthusiasm she succeeded in rousing was not without effect, but it would have availed little without the aid of more powerful artillery. This instructive chapter throws quite a new light on the history of that period.

The following extract from the account of the siege of Carcassonne in 1240, given by the Seneschal to the Queen Regent, well illustrates one of the uses of wood-work in fortification of that period:—

“They began also, Madam, a mine against the barbican of the gate of Rhodéz^b, and they kept beneath, because they wished to arrive at our walls^c, and they made a marvellous great passage; but we, having perceived it, forthwith made a great and strong paling both on one side and the other thereof; we countermined likewise, and having fallen in with them, we carried the chamber of their mine^d.

“Know also, Madam, that since the beginning of the siege they have never ceased to make assaults upon us; but we had such good crossbows, and men animated with so true a desire to defend themselves, that it was in their assaults they suffered their heaviest losses.

“At last, on a certain Sunday, they called together all their men-at-arms, crossbowmen and others, and all, together, assailed the barbican, at a point below the castle^e. We descended to the barbican, and hurled so many stones and bolts that we forced them to abandon the said assault, wherein several of them were killed and wounded^f.” —(pp. 40, 41.)

^b “On the north.

^c “This passage, as well as those which precede it, describing the mines of the besiegers, clearly proves that at that time the city of Carcassonne was provided with a double enceinte: the besiegers in fact are shewn to have passed under the outer enceinte for the purpose of undermining the inner rampart.

^d “Thus, when the besieged became aware of the miners being at work, they erected palisades both above and below the supposed opening of the gallery, in order to enclose the assailants between barricades which they were obliged to force before they could make any further advance.

^e “The principal barbican, situate on the side of the Aude, to the west.

^f “In effect, it was necessary to descend from the castle situate on the crest of



Part of Carcassonne defended by wood-work when a breach was made.

The following passage further illustrates the use of wooden platforms and galleries, and shews the meaning of the rows of put-log holes, which we so often find in the walls of old castles :—

“According to the system of battlements and loopholes, or eyelets, pierced in stone parapets, it was not possible to hinder a force of assailants, when bold and numerous, and protected by *chats* covered with skins or cushions, from undermining the foot of the towers or curtain-walls, inasmuch as it was impossible from the loopholes, notwithstanding the inclination of their sectional line, to see the foot of the fortifications; nor was it possible to take aim through the battlements, without at least projecting one half of the body beyond the line of wall, at any object at the base. It became necessary, therefore, to construct projecting galleries, well provided with defences, and which would allow a large number of the besieged to overhang the base of the wall, so as to be able to hurl down on an attacking party a perfect hail of stones and projectiles of every kind. Let Fig. 19 be a curtain-wall crowned by a parapet with battlements and loopholes, the man placed at A cannot see the pioneer, B, except on the condition of advancing his head beyond the battlements; but in that case he completely uncovers himself, and whenever pioneers were sent forward to the foot of a wall, care was taken

the hill, to the barbican, which commanded the faubourg lying at the base of the escarpment. See the plan of the city of Carcassonne, after the siege of 1240.”

to protect them whilst at work by discharging showers of arrows and cross-bolts wherever the besieged were visible. In time of siege, from the date of the twelfth century, the parapets were provided with hoards, C, in order to command completely the base of the walls by means of a continuous machicolation, D. Not only did the

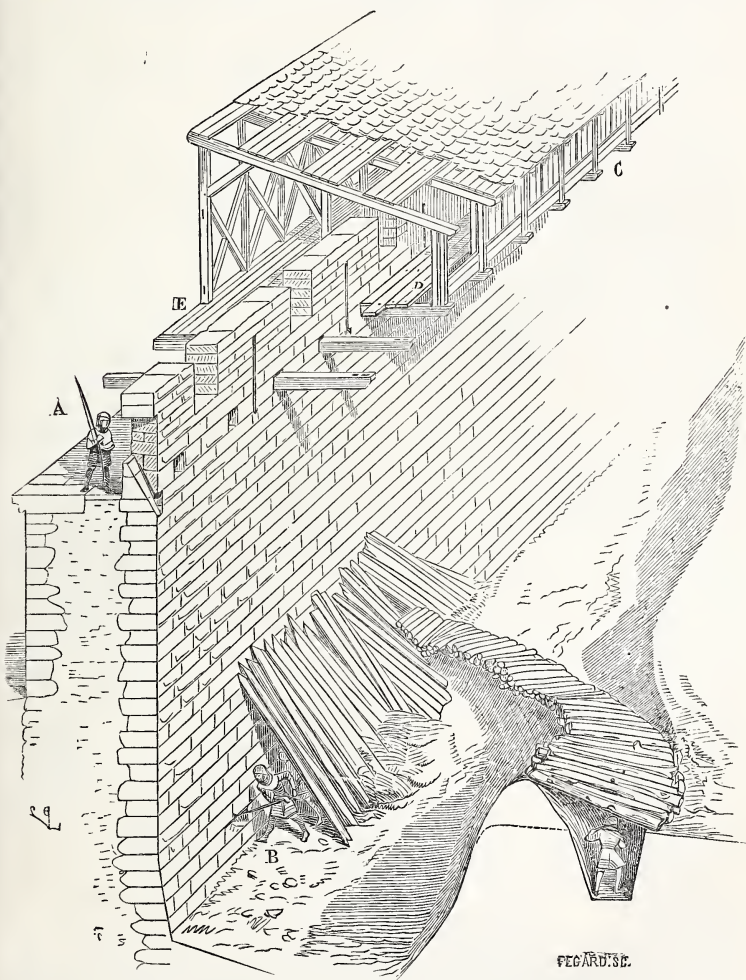


Fig. 19. A Curtain-wall with Battlement and Loopholes; and the Wood-work, shewing one mode of attack and defence.

- A. A Guard. B. A Pioneer. C. The Hoarding. D. The Machicolis.
E. The Platform for a Passage inside the Parapet.

hoards perfectly accomplish this object, but they left the defenders entirely free in their movements, as the bringing up the supplies of projectiles and the circulation was carried on behind the parapet at E. Further, when these hoards were constructed, besides the continuous machicolation, with loopholes, the *archères*, or arrow-slits, formed in the masonry remained uncovered at their lower extremity, and allowed the

Fig 20.



A. The Cat.

B. The Pulley.

C. The Catapult.

D. The Crossbow-men.

E. The Wooden Tower and Drawbridge.

archers and crossbow-men, who were posted within the parapet, to fire upon the assailants. With such a system the defence was as active as possible, and nothing but the lack of projectiles could afford any respite to the besiegers. We must not therefore feel surprise if, during some memorable sieges, after a prolonged defence, the besieged were reduced to the necessity of tearing the roofs from their houses, demolishing the walls of their gardens, and taking up the pavement of the streets, in order to keep the hoards supplied with projectiles, and thus force the assailants back from the foot of the fortifications. These hoards were readily and easily placed in position; in times of peace they were removed.

"We subjoin the representation (fig. 20) of the works of approach of a curtain-wall flanked by towers and with wet moat, in order to render intelligible the several means of defence and attack to which we have alluded. In the foreground is a cat, A; this is used to fill up the moat, and advances towards the foot of the wall upon the heaps of fascines and materials of every kind which the assailants are constantly engaged in flinging before them, through an opening in front of the cat; a wooden boarding which is fixed as the cat advances allows of its being moved along without any risk of its sticking fast in the mud. This engine is propelled either by rollers in the inside worked by levers, or by cords and fixed pulleys, B. In addition to the shed which is placed in front of the cat, palisades and moveable mantelets protect the labourers. The cat is covered with raw hides, in order to preserve it from the inflammable materials which may be launched by the besieged. The assailants, before sending the cat forward against the curtain-wall for the purpose of undermining its base, have destroyed the hoards of this curtain-wall by means of projectiles, thrown by their slinging machines. Further on, at C, is a great catapult; it is directed against the hoards of the second curtain. This engine is ready strung; a man places the sling with its stone in position. A lofty palisade protects the engine. Close by, at D, are crossbow-men behind rolling mantelets, who take aim at any of the besiegers who leave their cover. Beyond these, at E, is a turret furnished with its moveable bridge, covered with hides: it advances upon a prepared floor, the boards of which are laid down according as the assailants, protected by palisades, fill up the moat; it is moved, like the cat, by ropes and fixed pulleys. Still further is a battery of two catapults, which are hurling barrels filled with incendiary material against the hoards of the curtain-walls. Within the town, upon a great square tower terminating in a platform at the summit, the besieged have fixed a catapult which is directed against the turret of the assailants. Behind the walls another catapult, covered by the curtains, hurls projectiles against the engines of the assailants."—(pp. 60—64.)

The next picture is even better than this. The moveable wooden tower has been pushed up close to the ditch; the drawbridge from it is let down on to the top of the wall, and the assailants rush in.

These extracts must suffice to give some idea of this extremely interesting and important work.

The manner in which the translation is executed is very creditable to the translator, Mr. Macdermott, who must have resided some years in France, and studied architecture there, to be so well acquainted with all the technical terms in both languages; the translation of such a book was no easy matter, and we rejoice to see it so well carried out.

One word has struck us forcibly, as raising a curious question,—in which country the chief technical terms originated. The French word *hoards* is very properly translated 'hoards:' now 'hoarding' is a common English word, as we all know when we see the streets of London interrupted by the

‘hoarding’ round a house that is rebuilding, and is clearly equivalent to ‘boarding,’ the ‘b’ and the ‘h’ being convertible letters; but the French have no word at all corresponding with this, *hourds* is evidently a foreign word to them, introduced as a technical word from some other country. Another question occurs to us,—the word *voussoir* is always applied in England to one of the stones of a vault cut in a particular manner to fit its place in a segment of a circle; this is evidently a French word originally, but it is quite unknown to Paris workmen in this sense: does this arise from the fact, pointed out by M. Viollet-le-Duc, that French vaults are constructed on quite a different principle from English vaults, all the stones of a French vault being square and resting on the walls, instead of being segments of circles spreading out from the corbels, as in England?

Are the vaults of the Château Gaillard and of Normandy generally constructed after the fashion of England and Anjou? or of Paris and the Domaine Royale? Perhaps some of our friends in Normandy will answer this question for us. There is no doubt that the Parisian fashion in this matter is much cheaper than the English, and this is probably one reason why stone vaulting is so much more common in France than in England. The English system is far more scientific: fan-tracery vaulting is the perfection of Gothic construction, and cannot be constructed on the Parisian principle; but it requires skilled hands, and is necessarily more expensive than the rival style.

We must not lead our readers to suppose that M. Viollet-le-Duc has entered into such technical questions as this in his “Military Architecture;” he evidently intended this part of his work to be of the popular and amusing class, and reserved such technical matters for other parts of his great work: under the article on “Construction” in his Dictionary the matter will be found fully explained, but he has not entered upon the particular question we have ventured to ask.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

SEEN through the county records, a profligacy of manners marks the reign of Elizabeth, irreconcilable with those notions of purity which we usually associate with this particular period of our national being; a profligacy, the proofs of which become still more abundant during the reign of the first James. The law, still armed with the terrors of many barbarous modes of punishment, was yet unable to restrain the passions or to excite the reverence of the criminal. The justices were often bearded and reviled upon the bench. Crime had become fashionable, and vices which are now marks of the lowest degradation, were then common in the higher ranks of life. A large proportion of magisterial duty consisted in the punishing of harlots, and adjudging the parentage of bastards. To degeneracy of manners were added excessive vanity and an inordinate love of dress, which the smartest pens of the satirists could not restrain, which involved its victims in endless embarrassments; and so great was the vanity and so low the morality of the age, that men of birth and education were not ashamed to seek in the meanest artifices of the gamester, and in the wild excitement of the road, plunder with which to defray their tavern bills, or squander upon the newest trappings of fashion. Unfortunately, this reprehensible course had been followed by men whose after eminence gave peculiar *éclat* to such depravity, and rendered it difficult for the popular mind to regard a gentleman highwayman with the same feelings that would have been shewn to an ordinary thief. Eminent courtiers had been recognised, in spite of their masked faces, on the road; even the dignity of justice was marred by the fact that some of her administrators had in their youth followed such vicious ways. Sir Roger Cholmeley and Sir Edward Popham were both said to have occasionally practised as gentlemen highwaymen. A party of wild young fellows being taken before Chief Justice Cholmeley, one of them had the effrontery to remind the judge of his early irregularities.

"Indeed," answered he, "in youth I was as you are now, and I had twelve fellows, like unto myselfe, but not one of them came to a good ende, and therefore folowe not my example in youth, but follow my counsel in age, if ever ye think to cum to this place or to these yeares that I am cum unto, lest ye meet with povertie or Tiburne in the way^a."

The practices of Chief Justice Popham were more notorious, yet instead of being hanged for a highwayman, he lived, says Lord Campbell, to pass death upon highwaymen. Such was the force of examples so eminent, that notwithstanding the severity inflicted upon some, it was found impossible to stifle the practices of these gentlemanly freebooters, who exercised over

^a Ascham's Schole Master, fol. 18, b.

society a system of absolute terror: it was even found impossible to prevent their increase.

The gentleman highwayman sought for higher game than the common herd of robbers and footpads, who lurked behind the garden walls of Holborn and Islington, and infested the thickets and hedge-rows of the Oxford Road. To have cut a purse, or to have committed a burglary, would have been regarded as acts degrading to his calling. The road alone was recognised as a preserve—with the king's liege subjects as game—suitable for gentlemanly robbers, and there was as much difference between a highwayman and a footpad as between a sportsman and a poacher. There were indeed many gradations of robbers, but the gentleman highwayman was the first in rank, who only plundered on a costly scale, and who aimed to charm away the wrath of his victim by the urbanity and polish of his breeding. He thus created a reputation for gallantry which vastly increased the popularity of his calling. Being often highly connected, he generally escaped from Tyburn by the intercession of his friends. It is certain that the rabble but seldom enjoyed the luxury of following a gentleman highwayman along the Oxford Road, or of shouting their sympathy beneath the gallows. We have an exception in the case of Sir George Sandes, an incorrigible freebooter, who had long been a terror to the London suburbs. He had several times been convicted, and condemned to be hanged, and had as often received the royal pardon. But there was a limit, beyond which even James I. would have thought it dangerous to have extended his pardoning grace. The gentlemen of the road were becoming a more serious pest to society than the footpads or the cutpurses; and with the king's choice of favourites, the lax morality of the courtiers, the affair of Somerset, the Overbury murder, and the hushing-up of crime in high places, the people were in ill humour with the administrators of justice and the dispenser of grace. When, therefore, in 1617^b, Sir George Sandes was again convicted of several highway robberies at Kensington, the King refused his pardon. His case was a bad one. His son, and even my Lady George, had been accessories to his crime. His friends begged hard for him, but to their surprise his Majesty remained firm. He was hanged at Wapping on the 6th of March, 1618, and in consideration of his birth was allowed to be taken to the place of execution in a coach. But this is an exceptional case; it is too generally recorded on the indictment that a special pardon under the great seal saved the gentleman highwayman and his friends from an ignominy from which his less polished companions rarely escaped. There appears always to have been some about the Court whose early habits and old associations prompted them to intercede for these gentlemanly but dissolute scoundrels.

With bad roads and dense thickets yet skirting the suburban thorough-

^b Sessions Book, James I., 1613—1619, fol. 91.

fares, the pursuits of the highwayman were unattended with much danger. He ran few risks, and had little fear of interruption, whilst the costly dress of fashion, the love of jewellery, and the necessity of transmitting wealth by packmen or mounted messengers, offered chances of the richest booty. Such notices as the following abound among the County Records:—

“William Sendye de Londoni generosus,” indicted for robbing, on the Queen’s highway at Islington, Richard Braddeford, servant to Nicholas Herick, of London, goldsmith, of the following articles:—

“Unum jocale auri cum diversis lapidibus preciosis, in eodem infixis, ad val. cii.; unum jocale auri diversis lapidibus preciosis, viz., an aggett ac divers alios lapides voc dymondes, and rubyes in eodem jocale infixis, ad val. lxxxx^{li}; unum jocale auri cum lapidibus preciosis in eodem infixis ad val. cxxx^{li}; unum Cathenam auri ad val. liii^{li}; duos annulos auri cum duobus lapidibus preciosis voc dymondes ad val. cii.; unum alium Cathenum auri et margaritarum ad val. cii.”

William Sendye, however, being a “gentleman,” cared little for the indictment, and, when arraigned, pleaded a pardon under the great seal, whilst Richard Clarke, a goldsmith, who had merely purchased the trinkets, was sent to Tyburn^c.

With the roads beset with highwaymen, still more dangerous gangs infested the metropolis. Taking into consideration the population and extent of the London of Elizabeth and the London of Victoria, the number of burglaries almost passes belief. One sessions roll for a month in 1580 contains forty-three indictments against housebreakers, which, seeing the miserable means provided for the detection of crime, and the absence of any organized system of constabulary, can only represent a fraction of the number of depredations actually committed. There were, indeed, many circumstances which in the sixteenth century tended to the encouragement of this class of offenders. The system adopted to guard the property of the citizens was contemptible; the old custom for every man to take his turn to watch and ward was fast falling into disuse, and the constables were a feeble and inefficient force. Whilst no improvement was attempted in this respect, the increase of personal wealth, and the augmentation of chattel property among all classes was enormous. It is sufficiently apparent from the records that the appliances of home, the treasures of the sideboard, and the contents of the linen chest, presented in the reign of Elizabeth a marked contrast to the comforts of any preceding age.

Thomas Markes was indicted for stealing from the house of John Davys, of Hackney—

“Twø gally earthe cuppes of the value of iiis.; one gally earthe dishe of the value of ijs. ivd.; twelve latten platters bosed, value xs.; one table clothe of damaske, value ixs., one mazer bowl of silver, value lijs.^d”

John Lewis indicted for stealing from the house of Godfrey Wilson, of St. Katharine’s, the contents of a linen chest, viz.,

^c Rot. 31 Eliz., Mar. 6.

^d Rot. 8 Eliz.

“Two damaske tableclothes, containing ten yards, value *iiij^{li}*; one diaper tablecloth of sixe elles longe, value *xls.*; two shorter tableclothes of the worke called byrde’s eye, *xxiis.*; foure other tableclothes of an other worke, value *xls.*; foure tableclothes of cotton woll wroghte with red and blewe, value *xls.*; two linen tableclothes of seaven quarters brode, value *xls.*, one other tableclothe, called a fyne tableclothe, of five yeardes longe and one elle and halfe brode, value *xxs.*, one towell wroghte with blewe, value *xs.*, one fine diaper towell, fringed at bothe endes, value *xiiis. i^{vd.}*, another diaper towell, value *xs.*, a fyne plaine towell, value *xs.*, one dozen and a half of linen clothes, called fyne damaske table napkyns, value *xxxvis.*, two dozen diaper napkyns frynged, *xls.*, one dozen napkyns, called playne diaper napkyns, *xvis.*, one dozen playne napkyns, wroghte with ladye worke, value *xxs.*, one dozen napkyns, wroghte with crosse stiche, value *xiiis.*, two dozen napkins, called playne napkyns, mingled with blewe, value *xxs.*, two dozen called home made napekyns, value *xxs.*, twelve payr sheets, value *viii^{li}*.^e”

It is evident from numerous notices among the records that these luxuries were becoming common. Jack Lewis, had he lived half a century before, would have found no such plunder in the home of a mere private gentleman.

William Smythe indicted for stealing from the house of Thomas Brasye, of Edmon-ton, “one silver salte, parcel gilt, value *iiij^{li}*; one silver salte, called a trencher salte, *ii^{li}*, one pot of silver, value *iii^{li} xs.*, four silver bowles, value *vij^{li} xs.*, twelve silver spoones, value *vi^{li} vis.*, three dishes of silver, value *vii^{li} xs.*, one large dishe of siluer, *v^{li}*, three potts garnished with silver, with covers, *iv^{li} xs.*, two stone potts garnished with silver gilte, value *iii^{li}*, one silver bole parcel gilt, *iiij^{li}*, two flat siluer boles pounced in the bottoms, value *v^{li}*, one depe bole, *vij^{li}*, one litel bole *xxxvis.*, a siluer peper box, *xxiijs. f.*”

Articles of plate were no rare adornments to the cupboards of the trading classes; they are frequently mentioned as having been stolen from the homes of yeomen. “Gally cuppes” often occur, which were of the china ware then coming into fashion; porcelain is not mentioned earlier than the reign of James I. The records abound with hints illustrative of the appliances of Elizabethan homes. The carpets, of tapestry, of Turkey, and of needlework, sometimes ornamented with gold thread, were favourite articles with the burglar; so were the cushions, which in old times were pet items of domestic furniture, and displayed the choicest needlecraft of the fair; “a quission of crimesine satten and clothe of golde, a windowe quission of crymsine satten ornamented with lace of silver, and one of purple satten,” ornamented with cloth of gold, and valued at some ten pounds, were stolen from a house at Willesden^g. The plain bench was going out of fashion, and a few years later luxury had so increased that even the players of interludes at the booths in Bartholomew Fair covered the benches with soft cushions for their customers^h. Feather beds were ordinary household comforts, and “quiltes of carnacion taffata,” and other rich stuffs, were elegancies with which the wives of country gentlemen loved to decorate their chambers. It is curious to read of burglars carrying off cupboards and

^e Rot. 24 Eliz.

^f Rot. 30 Eliz.

^g Rot. 37 Eliz.

^h Sessions Book, 1613, fol. 2.

settles, chimney-pieces and glass windows, but such charges are often embodied in old indictments. One was accused of running away with the glass windows belonging to the house of Richard Wilkinson, of Smithfield, and another for taking out and feloniously carrying away those belonging to the mansion of Godfrey Newton, of the Savoy.

But the riches of the wardrobe displayed still greater evidences of personal luxury. Fashion, long coy, was beginning to assume her coquettish sway, and old writers had some reason for growling satirically at the "garishe colours" which she invented to gratify her pride. "I might," says Harrison, "name a sort of hewes deuised for the nonce, herewith to please phantasticall heads, as pease poridge tawnie, poppingaie blue, lustre gallant, the diuell in the head, and such likeⁱ." We find ample illustration of this "phantasie" in the description of coats and petticoats in old indictments. We read of garments of Shippes russet, of poppingaie greene, poppingaie blew, Wynchester russett, London browne, Kendall greene, peaspod greene, French black, brynded gore, perwynyntell blewe, seawater grene, mallard watchett, orange tawnie, and a host of others. The "scarlett" or "crimisine" petticoat, sometimes distended with a "verdingale," too often occurs to be forgotten.

For many years fashion had been conservative in English head-gear; the cappers had driven a busy and profitable trade; but in the reign of Elizabeth the fickle goddess put other notions on the heads of the people, to the utter dismay of the honest folk "occupying the trade and scyence of capping." The trade fell into decay, and lost its status among the pursuits of industry. The round cap of the yeoman, and the flat cap of the citizen, were regarded with supercilious disdain by Elizabethan beaux. The legislature cheered the capping trade for a time with one of those old enactments more indicative of sympathy than wisdom. Every person among the commonalty above the age of six, except, decreed the gallant law-makers, "maydens, ladyes, and gentlewomen," were to "weare upon the Saboth and Holy Dayes, upon the head, one cappe of woll knygtt, thicked and dressed in England, and made within this realme^k." But it would not do—caps became significant of shopkeepers and artizans; and the felt-makers were pushing their trade, and attracting favour with novel head-gears of all shapes, all sizes, and all colours. "Taffata hattes, value vi*d*. a piece," "Spannyshe felte hattes, value iiis. i*vd*.,," a "sylk hatt faced with veluet, at vs.," or a still more showy "taffata hat edged with golde and lace, with a bande of silke and golde, value xls.^l," put the "woll knytt" cap quite in the shade. Nor were they all of sober colour. Proud must have been the fop who, perhaps on his way to Paul's Walk, sauntered

ⁱ Descript. of Britain, fol. 172.

^k Statutes of Realm, iv. pt. i. p. 555.

^l Rot. var. Eliz. Such notices are too numerous in old indictments to need particular reference.

along the Strand in a “skyeolor felt hatte,” but great must have been his dismay when that rascal, known in the records as “Gryffin Pearce,” snatched it from his head, and made off with it in triumph. Hat-snatching was a common trick with the artful dodgers of the day, and the costliness of this article of dress tended greatly to its encouragement and profit. Londoners were becoming curious about their hats. Stubbe, in his “Anatomie of Abuses,” says that—

“Sometymes they use them sharpe on the crowne pearking up like the spere, or shaft of a steeple standing a quarter of a yarde above the crowne of their heades, some more some less; othersome be flat and broad on the crowne like the battlements of a house; another sort have round crownes sometymes with one kinde of band sometimes withe another; now black, now whyte, now russed, now redde, now grene, now yellowe, now this, now that, never contente with one color or fashion two daies to an ende. And as the fashions be rare and strange, so is the stuff whereof their hattes be made divers also, for some are of sylke, some of velvet, some of taffatie, some of sarcenet, some of wooll, and, whiche is more curious, some of a certain kinde of haire. These they call beuer hattes of xx. xxx. or xls. price, fetched from beyond seas from whence a grete sort of other vanities do come besides^m.”

These “curious” hats frequently occur among the plunder of London thieves, as:—

“Unum galerum vocat a blacke bever hatte xxvs.”ⁿ

“Unum galerum vocat a grete bever hatte color russett value xxiijs., unum fibulam vocat a golde hatteband value xxxs., unum galerum vocat a blacke bever hatte value xxs., et unum jocale de auro cum diversus preciosis lapidibus, value xli.”^o

“A blacke bever hatte, value xxiijs.”

“Twoe bever hattes withe golde bandes, value iiijli.”

Roger Ascham was shocked at the “monsterous hattes” which were worn in his time. These were felt hats, with broad brims, and so stiffened with buckram as to be a helmet for the pate; but they did not always save it from being broken, for it is on record, that Mistress Alice Powys walking by Whitehall, going to the house of my Lord Chancellor with her servant before her, was rudely accosted by some gallants of the royal household, and when her serving-man interfered, they fell upon him, “cuttinge his hede, throughe a grate felt hatte^p.”

Next to the hat, the glove was the mark of the gentleman, and was associated with all that was gallant and brave: it served as a missive of love, or as a challenge to mortal strife. Gloves were worn in the hat as trophies of a lady’s favour, or as a cartel of defiance to an enemy^q. White gloves were for weddings^r; scented gloves for new year’s gifts; nor was it always the gentleman who presented them. Ladies threw them at their lovers as an amorous challenge, and an exchange of gloves was a pledging of their faith. Queen Elizabeth in her flirtations gave such trifles to

^m Anatomie of Abuses, 12mo., London, 1585, p. 20.

ⁿ Rot. 20 Eliz.

^o Rot. 27 Eliz.

^p Rot. 21 Eliz.

^q Stevens’ Notes on Shakespeare, ix. 467.

^r Dekker’s Untrussing of a Humourous Poet, 1599.

Leicester and Essex, and probably created many bitter jealousies by the prodigality of her favours. Vere, Earl of Oxford, is said to have presented to Queen Elizabeth the first pair of embroidered gloves ever worn in England. We may examine the plunder carried off by Bill Brooke from the shop of a Westminster haberdasher, for some illustration of Elizabethan gloves:—

“Three dozen and six pair of gloves called Romane gloves, value xlvis.; three dozen and six pair of kidd leather gloves, value xxxvis.; nine pair of gloves wroughte with silke, value ix.s.; ten paire of perfumed kiddes lether gloves, value xvs.; three paire of kiddes lether gloves wroughte with golde, value vis.; foure paire of perfumed lambes lether gloves, value vs.; twelve dozen of silke poyntes of diverse colors, value xliiis.; thirty thousande of pynnes, value xxvis.^s,” &c.

The dandy of the sixteenth century equally prided himself upon the texture of his stockings. Karsey hose were sadly out of fashion, and not to be worn on Paul’s Walk. Those imported silken rarities occasionally found among the treasures of royal wardrobes in older times, were now regarded as portions of a gentleman’s attire. Stubbes, who was curious about such matters, says, “that stockings were made of silk, jarnsey worsted, crewel, or at least fine yarn thread and cloth, of all colours and with clocks and seams.” The Marquis of Salisbury has in his possession the pair of yellow silk stockings presented by Lord Hunsdon to Queen Elizabeth; said to have been the first pair ever made in England. The indictments tell us that Robert Crosse, a gentleman, walking in the highway at Shoreditch, was robbed of “three dozen and seven gold buttons, value xx^{li}; a jewell of an emeraldstone withe a fayre pearle in it, value xiii^{li}; one chain of pearle goulde and emeralls, value xii^{li}; one paire silke stockinges color grasse greene, value xxs.^t” and from the wardrobe of a beau at Tottenham were stolen stockings of carnation, straw peach, and black silk, which he tied up with garters of yellow crimson and popingaie green. These things were evidently attractive booty to London thieves. We may picture to ourselves the sad plight of Master Watts, who, strutting over “Mylke wyfes brydge” was stopped by a highwayman, who not only took his rapier, but requested him to draw off his pretty stockings!

As samples of Elizabethan wardrobes, and of the little bits of antiquarianism preserved among the records, I subjoin a few extracts:—

“Stolen from Anthony Gawde of the Charterhouse, one pair of red velvet breeches drawn out with red silk, xls.; one pair red velvet breeches drawn out with changeable coloured silk, value iii^{li}; a black cloth cloak called a Spanyshe cloke ornamented with velvet, value xls.; one pair of blewe velvett breeches drawn out with grene silk, value iiij^{li} u.”

“From Godfrey Wilson of St. Katherines: one gown of Chamblett ornamented with velvet, value ix^{li} xs.; one gown ornamented with velvet, iij^{li} xs.; one piece of cloth called frenche blacke vashe, value iiij^{li} xs.; one tunic of red cloth ornamented with velvet, value xls.; one skarlett petticote-clothe, value xxs.; one tunic called a kyrtell

^s Rot. 37 Eliz.

^t Rot. 32 Eliz.

^u Rot. 12 Eliz.

of satten vaste, value lviis.; one pair of black silk sleeves, called blacke satten vaste and cutte, value xxvis. viij*d.*; one doublett of black satten, and a cloth tunic called a fryse jerkyn, value xls.; one *cisculam* with two frenche hoodes, and thirty pieces of velvet, value xls.; sleeves of satten for a man's cote, value xs.; one hat of velvet ornamented with bugles, value liiis.; . . . ten holland shirtes, value liijs.^x"

"From Richard Wortley, Esq., of Tottenham: one doublett of black velvet, value iiij^{li}; one doublett of maden heare satten laide on with golde lace and gold buttons, value liijs. iiij*d.*; one strawe coloured fustian doublett, xxxs.; another strawe coloured fustian doublett, value xxxijs.; one pair breeches of black velvett, value xlvis.; one pair of breeches called satten, coler mayden heare, value xs.; one cloak of black velvet, value vi^{li}; one pair of rownde paned hose of black velvet the scalings and drabing owte of crymson satten, value lxs.; one pair of leather breeches called buckes leather, value xxxijs.; another pair of murrey chamblett, value xviiis.; another pair of feasaunte coler clothe, xxiijs.; one silk cloak of ritche taffata layde on with golde lace, value vi^{li}; one pair of garters color crymson, value vs.; one payr of garters color poppingaye grene, value vs. vid.; one pair of garters color grassegrene, vs.; one pair of garters color watchett, value vs. vid.; one pair garters yellowe color, vs.; one pair of stockyns of carnacion silke, value xxxs.; one pair of peache coler silk stockyns, xxxs.; one pair of strawe color silke stockyns, one pair of black silk stockyns, xxvis.; one bande of loomeworke, value xxxs.; one bande of linen called lawne, xxxivs.; another bande of linen called cambricke, value iiijjs.; two fallinge bandes of curious cutworke, value xxvis.; four pair of pumpes and pantables, value iiis. vid.; one pair of corke showes, value xvij*d.* ^v," &c.

"From Thomas Kellye of Ratclyff were stolen: a cloth cloak color London russett, value iiij^{li}; a doublett of strawe colored fustian, value xxs.; a pair of breeches of Shornwell laid one with golde lace, value ls.; a payr of paned velvett hose drawn oute with cutt sattin imbrodered with silke, value ls.; a blacke bever hatte, value xxiijs.; a skarfe of silke sipres color tawney fringed with golde, value xvs.; pair of garters of silke sypres frynged withe golde and silver, xxxs.; a pair of cuffes lyned with silke and golde, xs.; one spanish girdle wroughte with grene silke and golde lace, viis.; a jerkyn of tawneye frysadowe velvett laide on with buttons of silke and golde, value iv^{li} ^z," &c.

^x Rot. 24 Eliz.

^v Rot. 26 Eliz.

^z Rot. 33 Eliz.

COSTUME IN ENGLAND.

THE history of dress is so closely connected with the history of man himself that it is impossible to study either separated from the other. If we consider the various kinds of apparel which the reason of man has adopted, or made, to guard himself against the inclemencies of climates, we are led to contemplate the primeval arts of weaving, spinning, dyeing, and the numerous other industrial processes by which the raw and crude materials supplied by nature were adapted by patience and ingenuity to provide what had been given to the lower animals, but denied, in a ready-made state, to man. The substances used for clothing—the skin, wool, and hair of animals, the fibres of plants, and silk—afford themes intimately connected with civilization, with the manufactures and trade of various nations, with their social condition and general history.

Upon this wider field of inquiry to which the *Res Vestiaria* would lead, we are not, as the title of our subject indicates, called upon to enter; our range is limited to a very circumscribed space, but, at the same time, to a portion of the globe in which we naturally feel the highest interest. A knowledge of ancient costume is one of those qualifications which are indispensable to the archæologist and to the historian, if the two can properly be separated. History is a series of pictures presented to the inward vision, the value of which consists in their truthfulness. It is remarkable that the ancients themselves were satisfied in depicting the actors in scenes of the past not as they really appeared, but in the apparel of those who portrayed them. These anachronisms have, however, been of the greatest service to the modern antiquary when other sources of information have been closed to his inquiries. The Anglo-Saxon costume is well understood from the illuminations which represent scriptural personages, because they are arrayed, not in the garb of former ages, nor in conventional drapery, but in the costume of the day in which the pictures were prepared. Indeed, down to the last half-century, propriety and truth in representations of the dress of the ancients were altogether disregarded. The finest productions of most historical painters owe their charms and merits to artistic excellences so splendid that the most absurd falsifications of costume are pardoned and overlooked. But he would be a bold painter who at the present day would clothe the actors in a scene of the days of Alfred in the costume of those of Louis XIV. The stage has only very recently been stripped of its false clothing, together with its architectural inconsistencies.

We owe much to Strutt for the large amount of sound information he has given us on the manners and dress of our ancestors; and if he has, in some few instances, erred as to dates, he is nevertheless, in the main, a sound authority. The late C. A. Stothard, in his "Monumental Effigies," is a

model of accuracy in details. To the same good school may be referred Mr. Planché's "History of British Costume," and the Messrs. Waller's "Monumental Brasses;" and it would be inexcusable not to mention the papers that from time to time have appeared in our Magazine, especially those of 1858, which include much original information on the arms and armour of the fourteenth century. Mr. Fairholt has also brought to bear upon the general subject extensive reading and study, with powers of description and a fluent attractive style so indicative of an author who writes from a pure and enthusiastic love of his subject; and although in the Preface to the second (and much improved) edition of his work^a he very modestly estimates his own exertions, the public will know how to appreciate them as they deserve.

The dress of the provincials in Gaul and Britain during the Roman sway cannot be altogether understood from the examples supplied by popular sources of information. Monuments are yet to be found such as have been strangely overlooked or but imperfectly studied, which furnish most interesting and unlooked-for facts; and Mr. Fairholt has properly introduced into this new edition of his book some very remarkable examples, one of which, taken from the *Collectanea Antiqua*, we here annex, by permission of the Publishers.

The monument which supplies this example of Roman provincial costume is preserved in the public Museum of Mayence. It represents on one side three rowers in a boat propelled by paddles such as are



now used upon the Rhine; and an inscription informs us that it was erected to the memory of a mariner, named Blussus. Upon the other side are the effigies shewn in the above cut, and the bust of a third.

^a "Costume in England. A History of Dress from the Earliest Period until the Close of the Eighteenth Century. To which is appended an Illustrated Glossary of Terms. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. Second Edition." (London: Chapman and Hall.)

Blussus wears the hooded cloak, or *bardocucullus*, resembling the *pænula*, and furnished with a hood or cowl. The purse in his hand and ring upon his finger indicate his wealthy position, which is further certified by the somewhat gorgeous adornments of the wife, and by the bulla upon the breast of the son. As Mr. R. Smith observes, "The costume of the lady is particularly interesting. Probably many years his junior, she seems to have tempered her grief with judgment, and to have taken advantage of the mournful event (her husband's death) to set herself forth to the world in her gayest dress. She has evidently dressed carefully for the portrait. She wears a vest fitting closely to the arms and bust, and at the neck gathered to a frill, which is enclosed by a torques; the cuffs turn back like the modern gauntlet-cuffs. Over this hangs a garment which falls gracefully down in front, and is crossed at the breast over the arms. The jewellery of the widow is of no common description, nor niggardly bestowed. Upon the breast, below the torques, is a rose-shaped ornament or brooch, and beneath that a couple of fibulæ; two more, of similar pattern, fasten the upper garment near the right shoulder and upon the left arm; an armlet encircles the right arm, and bracelets the wrists. The personal decorations completed, the sculptor has typified some of the lady's domestic virtues by the implements of weaving held in her hand, and the pet dog (or cat) in her lap." It will be observed there are no less than five fibulæ upon this lady's dress. By comparison with the examples now accessible in most of our public and private museums, we see that they bear a much closer resemblance to Saxon than to Roman workmanship; and it is well known (from discoveries in tumuli) that the Saxon ladies were accustomed to wear several fibulæ. A question has arisen as to whether some of the elegant ornaments found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon graves may not be the work of Roman artists; whether they are Roman wholly or partly; or whether they are the work of Saxon artificers influenced by Roman examples. In either case they bespeak refinement and luxury quite incompatible with the popular notions of our Saxon forefathers. The goldsmiths' work is rich, elegant, and tastefully varied in pattern; some of the swords are richly mounted, and the belts and buckles set with gold, silver, and precious stones. From the graves alone we gain this curious insight of the personal decorations of the people of the early Saxon epoch, which is not illustrated by sculpture, coins, or those other works which often throw a light upon Roman costume.

The illuminated MSS. of a few centuries later supply authority for costume, which in most cases was an imitation of the Roman. In the Norman epoch the Bayeux Tapestry affords a mine of examples. To these Mr. Fairholt has now added a full-length seated portrait of the Conqueror, from a manuscript by William, Abbot of Jumièges, preserved in the public Library of Rouen. Mr. Fairholt states:—

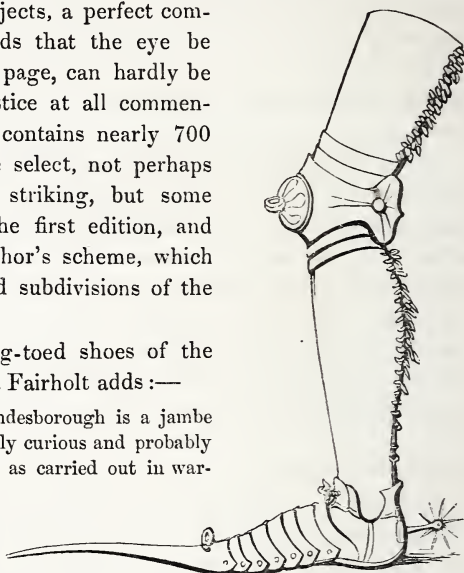
"It is the best regal figure of William we possess. His tunic has wide sleeves with

a richly ornamented border : a mantle is fastened to the right shoulder by a brooch, or fibula. His crown is of singular shape, a combination of cap and crown ; and he holds in his left hand a sceptre of somewhat peculiar form. His face is so carefully drawn that it bears the marks of portraiture."

A work such as this, extending over so long a period of time, and embracing such a variety of subjects, a perfect comprehension of which demands that the eye be appealed to in almost every page, can hardly be treated in a review with justice at all commensurate with its merits. It contains nearly 700 engravings. From these we select, not perhaps in every instance the most striking, but some which were not given in the first edition, and without reference to the author's scheme, which is a division into periods and subdivisions of the various classes of society.

Having described the long-toed shoes of the time of the Plantagenets, Mr. Fairholt adds :—

"In the armoury of Lord Londesborough is a jambe and solleret of this era, a singularly curious and probably unique illustration of the fashion as carried out in war-caparison. The long toe of the solleret is furnished with a ring, to allow a chain to be fastened to it, which may be secured to another ring in the centre of the knee-cap. I have never seen a similar example of this curious fashion. The flexible plates of the instep, and the fragments of chain-mail at the back of the leg, are worthy of observation."



Among the illustrations of the same epoch are introduced the two following :—



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

"The effigy now believed to be that of William Mareschal the younger, Earl of Pembroke, furnishes us with the excellent example (fig. 1) of the way in which the *coif de mailles* was secured on the head, and lapped round the face, being fastened to the left side, near the temple, by a strap and buckle. In Pershore Church, Worcestershire, is an equally curious effigy of the same era, which represents the knight with this lappet unloosed and reposing on the breast. It is a valuable additional illustration

of this peculiar portion of early military costume. The form assumed by the coif in covering the iron skull-cap worn under it will also be observed, as well as the band which passes around the forehead, and seems, by the bracing springs at intervals over it, as if intended to keep the cap in its proper place. These cuts may help us to understand the more imperfect representations of armed knights in the Bayeux Tapestry."

Our early poets and the national literature in general have been so well studied by Mr. Fairholt that nothing relating to his subject seems to have escaped his observation. Chaucer, as might have been expected, is often referred to. The minutæ of a knight's costume, described in the following passage in his "*Rime of Sire Thopas*," receive explanation in the annexed cuts:—

"'He did next his white lere^b
Of cloth of lake fine and clere,
A breche and eke a shirt,
And next his shirt an haketon,
And over that an habergeon^c,
For piercing of his heart^d;
And over that a fine hauberk,
Was all wrought of jewes work,
Full strong it was of plate;
And over that his coat-armour^e,
As white as is the lily flower,
In which he would debate.'

"We have frequently had occasion to note the mutual illustration afforded by the art and literature of the Middle Ages. Thus the whole of the articles of dress above mentioned may be distinguished on an effigy of the Chaucerian era in Ash Church, Kent. A portion of this figure, from the waist to the knee, is here engraved (fig. 1). The hauberk of plate is the uppermost covering, over which the fringed tabard is drawn tightly by a silken cord at each side."

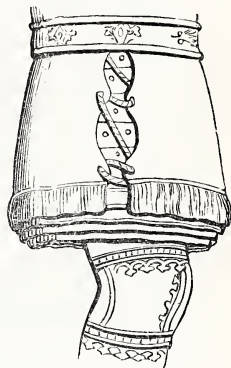


Fig. 1.

The hauberk itself is shewn from a representation in the Romance of

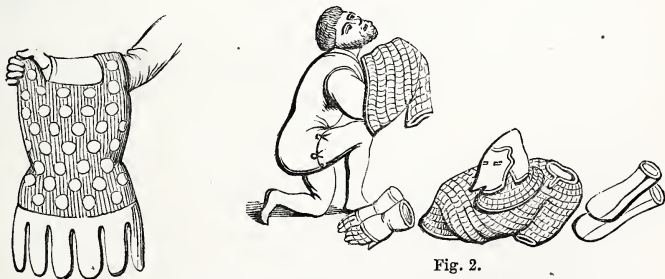


Fig. 2.

Meliadus (Brit. Mus., Add. MSS., 12—223). Another illustration (fig. 2)

^b He puts on next his white skin.

^c This word yet lingers in some of the eastern parts of Kent, where it is occasionally applied to the countryman's frock.—ED.

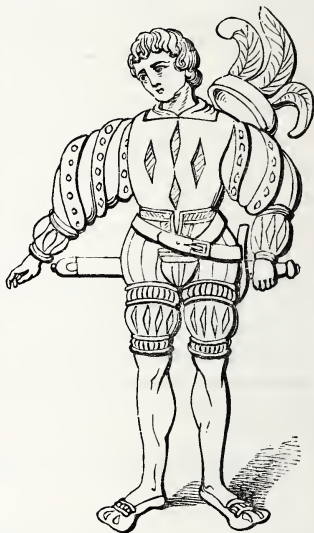
^d That is, to protect it.

^e Or tabard.

gives a most complete conception of Chaucer's description of a knight's equipment for war, of which the above quotation is a portion only.

The bas-reliefs of the Hôtel du Bourgtheroulde, at Rouen, representing the processional meeting of Francis I. and Henry VIII., are replete with details of costume of both man and horse, which have heretofore been somewhat overlooked by our writers, but they can now be advantageously studied from the casts in the Crystal Palace. The commencement of the sixteenth century introduces many changes and innovations in the dress, one of the most marked being the slashed and puffed *hose*, a term originally applied to the upper part of what was afterwards termed *breeches*, the lower, tight-fitting portion being the *stocking*. Of this period,—

“The annexed engraving is an excellent example; and is copied from a figure on one of the columns of the Ware Chantry (dated 1532) in Boxgrove Church, Sussex. The various portions of the dress are covered with slashes, to shew the under-clothing of silk or fine linen; the sleeves are cut into strips, and were generally of different colours, a fashion originating among the Swiss, and adopted by the Court of France, from whence it travelled to England. Its origin is curiously told in a rare little book by Henry Peacham, entitled ‘The Truth of our Times,’ 1638: ‘At what time the Duke of Burgundy received his overthrow (at Nancy in 1477), and the Swiss recovered their liberty, he entered the field in all the state and pomp he could possibly devise. He brought with him all his plate and jewels; all his tents were of silk, of several colours^f, which, the battle being ended, being all torn to pieces by the Swiss soldiers, of a part of one colour, they made them doublets, of the rest of the colours breeches, stockings, and caps, returning home in that habit; so ever in remembrance of that famous victory by them achieved, even to this day they go still in their party-colours,’ and which, he further says, ‘consist of doublets and breeches, drawn out with huge puffs of taffatae or linen, and their stockings (like the knaves of our cards) party-coloured of red and yellow, and other colours.’”



The sumptuary law passed by Henry VIII. in the thirty-third year of his reign obliged persons who displayed in their dress costly forbidden articles to provide horses and armour for the wars, under the penalty of a heavy fine. This law reached both sexes, and being rigorously enforced, to the great hindrance of trade, and to the profit of the royal treasury, helped to strip the popular costume of many of its exuberances, and to induce more simple fashions, of which the engraving of a gentleman from an incised slab (1550) in Rolleston Church, Staffordshire, affords an example.

^f In M. Jubinal's *Tapisseries anciennes de France* is engraved the curious emblematic tapestry which lined the Duke's tent.

Mary was as stringent as her father against the use of silk; and a law was passed in the beginning of her reign inflicting a fine of ten pounds daily upon every one (without the pale of the privileged) convicted of wearing any kind of silk; and a fine of one hundred pounds for not dismissing any servant guilty of the offence of silk wearing.

"I quote these laws," says Mr. Fairholt, "as much, or more, for the purpose of detailing the minutiae of dress in those times, as for the display of ignorant despotism they evince; none of the framers of these sapient enactments imagining, any more than the clamorous satirists, that the excess in apparel, which they declare would clothe many poor families, would, if restrained, never be applied to such purposes, while the demand by the wealthy for superabundance clothed and fed many a workman who would else have starved."

The reign of Elizabeth introduced many extravagances which flourished, in spite of the blasts of the satirists. Among these the most energetic is Stubbe's "*Anatomy of Abuses*," who complains it is impossible to know "who is noble, who is worshipful, who is a gentleman, who is not," because all persons dress in "silks, velvets, satens, damaskes, taffeties, and suche like, notwithstanding that they be both base by birthe, meane by estate, and servile by calling; and this I count a great confusion and a general disorder: God be merciful unto us." It is impossible to think of Queen Elizabeth dissociated from a ruff; but we never remember having seen a back view of this article of attire, or rather of its framework or under-prop. It is here introduced, from a Dutch engraving of the period.



The "*Costume in England*" is by no means, as its title might suggest, a dry and lifeless enumeration and explanation of the ever-changing paraphernalia of the venerable goddess of Fashion. Without professing to aim at so much, the author has succeeded in making it, by constant references to popular literature, highly instructive and amusing as a commentary on customs and manners. Our ancestors file in review before us, from age to age; we see them as they were, and hear the opinions their contemporaries passed upon them and their foibles. The following extracts from the chapters assigned to the Tudors and the Stuarts, while they convey some notion of the author's resources, are selected chiefly as samples of the new matter in the present edition:—

"Hall, (A.D. 1598,) in the sixth satire of his fourth book, again notices the effeminacy of the dandies, who wish to

"Wear curl'd periwigs, and chalk their face,
And still are poring on their pocket glass.

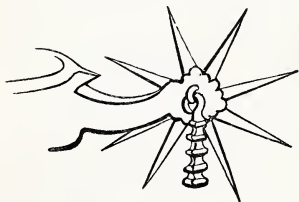
Tir'd^s with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and partlet^b strips,
And busksⁱ and verdingales^k about their hips;
And tread on corked stilts^l a prisoner's pace.'

"In S. Rowland's curious tract, 'The Letting of Humour's Blood in the Head Vaine' (1600), the twenty-sixth epigram gives us a good picture of a gallant:—

'Behold a most accomplis'd cavalier,
That the world's age of fashion doth appear,
Walking the streets his humours to disclose,
In the French doublet and the German hose:
The muffes, cloake, Spanish hat, Toledo blade,
Indian ruffe, a shoe right Flemish made;
Like lord of misrule, when he comes he'll revel,
And lye for wagers, like the lying'st devil.'

"In his thirty-third epigram he laughs at a dandy:—

'How cock-taile proud he doth his head advance!
How rare his spurs doth ring the morris dance!'



"It was the fashion at this time to wear gilded spurs with rowels of large size and fantastic shape, which clanked and rang as the gallants walked like the bells which morris-dancers fastened to their ankles. 'I had spurs of my own before,' says Fungoso, in 'Every Man in his Humour,' 'but they were not gingers.' The collection of Lord Londesborough furnishes us with a specimen of one of these spurs, with the gingle attached to the rowel to 'discourse most eloquent music' as its owner walked.



"The incised brass to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Bampfild, 1613, in Shorwell Church, Isle of Wight, affords us a good illustration of the easier costume adopted by ladies when the rigidly-laced body and wheel-farthingale, as worn by the Countess of Essex, was discarded. The light head-veil of the time of Elizabeth is worn, as well as the point-lace ruff: the jerkin, which excited the anger of Stubbes, is seen, and the long hanging sleeves, and elegant wristband. The large open gown calls to mind Falstaff's complaint (1 Hen. IV. iii. 3), 'My skin hangs about me like an old lady's gown,' words which are well illustrated by the ample robe which encases the entire figure, and exhibits a general ease more agreeable to the eye than the representations of ladies we have seen since the accession of Elizabeth."

^s Attired.

^b A partlet was a neckerchief, gorget, or loose collar of a doublet.

ⁱ Pieces of wood or whalebone, worn down the front of stays to keep them straight.

^k Stuffed trunk-hose, which set out like a lady's farthingale.

^l A kind of high shoe, called a *moyle*:—"Mulleus, a shoe with a high sole, which kings and noblemen use to weare, now common among nice fellowes."—*Junius's Nomenclator*, by Fleming, 1585.

From Stuarts and Puritans Mr. Fairholt conducts us with unflagging spirit and humour, by easy steps, down to the early days of George III.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



From the reign of William III. we select an example (fig. 1) of the ordinary walking-dress of a lady ; and (fig. 2) a representation of a lady affecting male costume, a taste not uncommon both in earlier and in later times, and amenable to the poet's interrogation :—

“ Sir, or Madam, choose you whether
You are one or both together.”

A Glossary of upwards of 250 pages, well illustrated, completes the volume, the readers of which—and they will be many—will, we think, only disagree with the author on one point, and that is, the self-accusation towards the close :—

“ Thus far, with rough and all unable pen,
Our bending author hath pursued his story.”



DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS IN YORK.

WE are indebted to the Editor of the "Yorkshire Gazette" for the following communication:—

"About the end of last November the workmen engaged in the erection of Mr. Lund's new houses near Monk Bar, whilst removing some earth forming the ancient rampart of the city walls, discovered a mass of masonry, which on being bared was found to be of Roman workmanship, and to be part of the walls of Eboracum. Already a depth of about eight feet of wall has been excavated, and it is in most perfect preservation. The construction is of a most compact and solid character, with alternate courses of stone and rubble. The front of the wall is faced with stone; its width is irregular, and the earth has not yet been sufficiently cleared away to ascertain the correct dimensions. Apparently several feet of the upper part of the wall have been removed. So far as can be ascertained, the wall runs parallel with the present city walls extending to Layerthorpe-bridge, and this discovery fully bears out the conjectures of the late Mr. Wellbeloved as to its supposed position and the original dimensions of ancient York under the Romans.

"In his descriptive account of the antiquities in the grounds and museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, he wrote—'The multangular tower with the wall adjoining it is the only portion of the fortifications of Eboracum, or Roman York, existing above ground. But in excavating for sewers and other purposes, various portions of the foundations of such fortifications have been found; by means of which the exact extent of one side and the direction of two other sides of the Roman station have been satisfactorily ascertained. No distinct traces of a fourth side have yet (1858) been found, or if found, noticed by any antiquary. It can only be conjectured that it nearly coincided with the rampart and wall connected with Monk Bar and Layerthorpe-bridge.' This supposition being now verified, it appears that 'Roman York occupied comparatively a small portion of the site of modern York, and that it was entirely on the north side of the river Ouse; the south side being occupied by extensive baths, temples, villas, and places of burial, on the road leading from Eboracum to Calcaria (Tadcaster), the next station towards the south.'

"The Roman station, as conjectured by Mr. Wellbeloved, and as now proved to have existed, 'was of a rectangular form of about 536 yards by about 470; having, it is probable, four principal gates or entrances, four principal angle towers, and a series of minor towers or turrets, from twenty-five to thirty in number.'

"We trust that some efforts will be made by the City Council to further develop this discovery, by tracing the course of the wall towards Layerthorpe, and by bringing to view the faces of this Roman structure, that its exact dimensions and construction may be more definitely ascertained."

THE LIVERPOOL TOWN MUSEUM.

THE people of Liverpool, stimulated by public opinion and by the munificent gift of their fellow townsman, Mr. William Brown, have at length resolved on establishing a Free Library and a Museum. It is said that the funds already provided for that worthy purpose amount to £100,000. The learned and energetic Secretary of the Historic Society of Cheshire and Lancashire (Dr. Hume), has printed a pamphlet on the subject^a, in which he enters very fully into the state of affairs as they now stand, or very recently stood,—the history of the institution, the deliberations and proposals affecting its establishment in a manner creditable to the town and the intelligence of the age, the conflicting opinions or interests which would seem to be at work to imperil its efficiency; and, as if the people of Liverpool were not fully convinced of the wisdom of such a provision, he pleads for a prominent place for *national* and especially *local* antiquities.

“Nor,” he adds, “should Man himself be forgotten, the *ethnological* collection illustrating his varieties. This does not mean a collection of rude weapons such as would fill a *Salle des Sauvages*, but one actually illustrative of past and present peoples, whether primitive or advanced. Their *articles of commerce* would harmonise with the plan, and *numismatics* or medals, &c., would give to several departments additional illustration.”

Dr. Hume then, in a very masterly way, sketches in outline what the Museum *should* be, and what it easily *could* be made. But we gather there is a powerful party at work who are bent upon filling the rooms according to the approved old-fashioned style; and Lord Derby having turned over to the town an enormous quantity of *stuffed birds*, these feathered bipeds, it seems to be resolved, shall occupy much more space than their merits deserve. They are said to be not in the best condition; and if they were, how is it that Liverpool has become so suddenly ornithological to the exclusion of the full claims of the high arts and sciences? We trust that Mr. Brown has reserved for himself the right to recommend how his gift should be applied; and that he will check this threatened monopoly of space by the Derby collection. Dr. Hume’s logical and convincing essay should be in the hands of every tax-payer in Liverpool.

In the recently-published volume of “Transactions of the Historic Society” are some remarks on the same subject by Mr. Roach Smith^b, which may also be read with advantage by the Town Council, and others

^a Character of the Liverpool Town Museum, with Suggestions for its Interior Arrangement. By the Rev. A. Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c. (Liverpool, 1859.)


^b On the Importance of Public Museums for Historical Collections. By C. Roach Smith, Hon. Mem.

who have undertaken the responsibility of forming the Museum. Like Dr. Hume, Mr. Roach Smith pleads the cause of general, national, and local antiquities as illustrative of the history of man; and he points to some museums in this country (especially to those of York, Newcastle, and Caerleon), and to many in France, where the works of man in past times are so abundant and instructive that no room is allowed to specimens of natural history and to those assemblages of mere curiosities which amuse the idle for a moment without affording the slightest useful information. After speaking on the claims of purely *local* antiquities, he observes:—

“In the next grade should stand the general antiquities of the country; and, extending the circle, those of the neighbouring countries from which our ancestors emigrated, and whose relationship is reflected in the objects themselves. Here our Saxon remains, which reveal in so remarkable a manner the true condition of the successors of the Romans in Britain, plead an ancestral claim to our regard^c. Who can survey the arms, the ornaments, the rich jewellery, the glass drinking-cups, and their other funeral accompaniments, without feeling that he has something to unlearn and much to learn of the peoples who populated Roman-Britain, from whom we so largely draw our existence, and derive so much of our customs, laws, institutions, and national character? Followed by the Norman and Medieval series, the eye will read much of the spirit of the various ages they represent, and will perceive, in their juxtaposition with the Roman, how much they were all influenced by the types of that section.”

Some may say that Liverpool, being of modern growth, cannot be expected to produce title-deeds of antiquity; but she has grown into a position scarcely second to the metropolis, and if there were educated and refined taste, she might at once establish a Museum of *National* Antiquities, worthy the name. It would be discreditable if the present chance should be thrown away, and we press upon the consideration of the influential people of the town the arguments contained in the two pamphlets referred to.

^c The finest collection of Anglo-Saxon works of art is now in the Museum of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, a Museum which the town of Liverpool can never be expected to collect the like of; for besides its heavy pecuniary cost, it has been gathered together with that good taste and judgment which collective wisdom seldom possesses.—ED.



Original Documents.

THE following holograph letter of Leicester to Burghley is from the State Paper Office. It is amusing to see the crafty Dudley driving a bargain about new rates of poundage, and also urging his tender care for his ward. He professes to be deeply interested for the "young child," proposes to marry him to the Treasurer's niece, and laments the weary business he has had with the young child's mother: she possibly deemed the wolf an indifferent guardian for the lamb.

THE EARL OF LEICESTER TO LORD BURGHLEY—JUNE 16, 1575.

MY VEARY GOOD LORD,—I have sent you the note the Quenes Ma^{te} talked with you of at Hatfyld, which I could not come by before I cam hether to Tuddington, for that my coffers were gonne thether with som of my stuffe. Your Lordship wyll better conceave of the matter than I can, and may have conference with such as are hable to informe you the wayes to further such a platt. And sewer my Lord to my none judgement, yt apperes a matter veary probable and reasonable, and as yt ys lawfull for Her Ma^{te} to do yt, so the dowbt of raysing some wares comodyus for this realme to a higher pryce, mythinkes may be well answered, even the greatnes therof already which the marchant selleth them for, and the smalenes of the matter that wylbe the encrease to ther burden, cannott advaunce any greater pryce than ys in that respect. For howe small a thing yt must be reakened to them that sells so dere, to be but rated at 12^d. the £., and that nether according to the uttermost vallew they sell ther wares, butt rather at the half or 3^d parte therof, I dowbt not but wylbe found in the executyon of the matter veary easie; and yet these many smales wyll torne to some reasonable recknyng to the encrease of Her Ma^{tes} revenewe, whose chardges we se dayly how yt doth encrease. This matter was declared to me by a very honest substancyall man every way, which caused me the rather to open yt to Her Ma^{te}, and at that tyme I asked the question your Lordship dyd move whether Smyth might not take the benyfytt therof or no, which he assured me he could not, nether could hurt him, for that he must have according to the rate sett to him before, to all the quantytye that comyth in. And this ys but an encrease of a new valewe, which cannott hurt him, except he wyll alledge cause that hit wyll demynyshe the quantytye of the wares that shuld be brought, which ys thought, and in reason, should not for so small a burden as this ys. Your Lordshyp may deall with him, and yf yt may appere hurtfull to him yt were not reason during his terme to deall with yt, except Her Ma^{te} wold recompence him, nether wold I wyllingly doo that shuld hinder him, both having served Her Ma^{te} well, and also being my very frend. Your Lordshyp shall perceave according to this rate, many thinges being left out, ther wylbe above £4,000 raysed yerely upon this computation, and so doo referr the further consideration to your Lordshyp.

I have one other matter to request your Lordshyp's order for before the term end; hit ys for yong Varney, whome your Lordshyp, I thank you, dyd graunt unto me, and I assure your Lordshyp I desiered him only for the good of that

howse, knowing that he were lykely to receive elles moch harme ; and as I was desierous and wyllng to make offer of his marriage to your Lordshyp for one of Mr. Cave's daughters, your neces, before any other, so am I styll desierous that match shuld take place, as well for the good worshipp of the howse, as chiefly the aliance with your Lordshyp, by whose meanes he may receive his greatest benefytt. And bycause your Lordship shall perceave my meaning was wholly for the young childe benefytt to have him, even as I offred his match in mariage with your Lordshyp hereafter yf God gyve lyking betwene the partyes, so dyd I as freely offer all other thinges that was to be looked unto of his, to Sir Tho. Lucye his uncle, who I know both loved the father and grandfather, and wold wyllingly further this ; yet uppon perusing the state of thinges as they stand, wold by no meanes deall with them, nether take the chardge of them. I offred lykewyse to any other of his nerest kyn the same, with all comodytyes that they could make, or that I could procure at your Lordshyp's handes for them also, that his howse and other thinges myght be well governed and preserved for the young man ; there was none wold meddell with them. And I protest to God (my Lord) they shuld have had all, and even as I had yt from your Lordshyp. Which indede I thought could not be but some comodyty to such as shuld have yt, at such reasonable rates as you use to lett such thinges. Yet in the end all his owen frendes refusing, as I tell your Lordship, to deall with yt, I was drevyn to desier and entreat Sir Jo. Hibbottes to take yt in hand, always foreseing he shuld not hinder him self or be a loser. Wheruppon at my request he hath so done, and we have had such a busynes with the mother of the young boy as I assure your Lordship she weryed us all ; and without your Lordshyp setto your favourable help hereafter as occasion shall serve justely, the boy shall skant, whilst he lyves, be able to kepe the countenance of a mene gentleman, and yet ys his lyving worth together well a 1,000 markes a year. But his father, the unthryft that your Lordshyp and I had so much to doe withall, hath made such bargeynes and leaces, and in debt £2,000 when he dyed, whereby except the younge boy fynd good frendes, when he comes to mannes estate he shall have all his landes subject to bondes and forfeitures.

Wherefore Sir Jo. being very carefull to preserve all, as much as may be possyble, I thynk wyll at your coming to Kenelworth, conferr with your Lordshyp how some order may be taken whereby som of his debtes may in this tyme be payd, and so the child lesse burdened hereafter. And also Sir Jo. hath great care in bringing him upp, and so have I chifely, tyll he be a lytle bygger, to goe to som other place to gett more knoledge ; and as hetherto he hath had no allowance for him, so my request to your Lordshyp ys, that you wyll appoint him some reasonable portyon, which I dare undertake at the least shalbe employed toward him every way. And according to my promysse to your Lordshyp, as sone as he comyth to yeres that you shall think good to have him dealt with for the matter of Mr. Caves daughter, he shalbe, God willing, only kept for yt, and as ye shall think of him then mete for such a one, so shall fynd all his frendes, at least the chife, so deall in yt as I know already they ar most wylling and desierus shold take place. And I wyshe he may prove one that your Lordshyp may lyke so to bestowe him, and then your Lordshyp shall have him even as I had him of you. Thus desiering your Lordshyp that this bearer clarke, Sir John Hibbottes solleyctor may attend you to receive your pleasure herein, I wyll for this time comytt you to God, and byd your Lordship most hartly fare well. From Tudington this 16 of June. Your L. assured frende,

R. LEYCESTER.

I pray your L. send the booke with your letters that Ellys hath, with as much spede as ye may, and as your L. shall think best, to wryte for the furtherance therof.

To the right Honourable my very good Lord, the L. Burley
Treasurer of England and Knyght of the Order.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 22. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a javelin-head of the sixteenth century. Mr. Akerman also communicated an account and a pattern of some swords, 147 in number, recently found at Bourton-on-the-Water, at a spot called the Camp. It was stated at the meeting by J. H. PARKER, F.S.A., that one of these swords had been exhibited at Oxford the previous meeting, and that the whole of the swords had been found together with the remains of a box. Mr. Akerman considered them to be cut-and-thrust swords of the seventeenth century.

In illustration of the beautiful palimpsest brass exhibited at the previous meeting by J. G. Waller, J. G. NICHOLS, F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of one found at Harrow.

W. H. HART, F.S.A., laid before the Society two books from the Reigate Library, one of which bore the arms, and had at one time been the property, of Henry Lord Howard, while the other bore the signature of Richard Cromwell: a discovery which was due to Mr. Hart.

W. L. LAWRENCE, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze celt, with lunate edge and of wedge shape, found at Whittington, Gloucestershire. The same gentleman exhibited a bowl of bell-metal, found at the Haw on the Severn. The discovery of this bowl is recorded in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE as far back as the year 1824, (see vol. xciv. p. 627,) to which quarter we refer the reader for further particulars. We there learn that the companion bowl or ewer was found at the same time in the same place, but to the present whereabouts of the latter we possess no clue. Of the bowl exhibited this evening, the Director, AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, F.S.A., communicated some remarks, and along with it exhibited a similar pair of bowls, or a bowl and ewer, in order to illustrate uses to which they were applied: the one holding and the other receiving the water for washing hands at repasts. Mr. Lawrence's bowl was adorned in the interior with engravings of subjects from classical mythology, each of which was surrounded (for the arrangement in every case was circular) with a Latin distich more or less appropriate. It is in consequence, we presume, of these Latin inscriptions that the bowl figures among Orelli's collection of Roman inscriptions. The

Director, however, stated that it was undoubted work of the twelfth century. These medieval representations of heathen mythology are extremely curious, and might furnish matter for much interesting investigation and speculation.



Ewer of the Fourteenth Century.

Mr. EDWIN SMITH communicated to the Society, through the Director, some remarks on the Egyptian unit of weight.

Mr. THOMPSON, the author of the "History of Leicester," exhibited, through J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., some drawings and remarks descriptive of what the writer called an old Roman basket found at Leicester, about fourteen feet below the present surface of the ground, measuring from the rim to the surface. It was evidently a contrivance for collecting the water in the pit where it was found. The dimensions were 7 ft. 6 in. in length by 5 ft. 6 in. across, and between five and six feet deep. It was constructed of upright stakes, framed and connected together by means of hazel twigs or wicker-work, and without such a contrivance the water would have percolated through the gravel, or the sides of the pit would have fallen in.

R. COLE, F.S.A., exhibited two autographs of Lewis de Duras, Earl Feversham, in illustration of the interesting documents enumerated in our last report of this Society. On Nov. 15, THOMAS WILLIAM KING, F.S.A., (York Herald,) communicated for the same purpose some interesting particulars respecting the will and other documents bearing the signature of the same Earl. From the discussion which ensued it seemed to be generally agreed that the first of three documents laid before the Society at the last meeting by Mr. Scuse through Mr. Bruce, V.-P., was in all probability a copy.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Nov. 29. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

Mr. FREDERICK CARRITT exhibited, through R. Cole, F.S.A., two seals of Great Grimsby, with impressions.

The EARL OF VERULAM exhibited through John Bruce, V.P.S.A., a very interesting folio volume of MS., containing an account of the treaty held at Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the months of September, October, and November, 1648, between King Charles I. and certain Commissioners appointed by Parliament. From the remarks with which Mr. Bruce accompanied this exhibition, it appears that all the known accounts of this treaty proceed from the King's friends, whereas the MS. volume of the Earl of Verulam contains the version of the Parliamentary Commissioners, by whose clerk or secretary the MS. was probably compiled. It contains, in addition to the printed matter found elsewhere, the instructions given by the Parliament to the Commissioners, and the correspondence which passed between the Commissioners and the Parliament during the treaty, together with sundry details which enliven the dulness of official documents, and occasional remarks on the sayings and doings of the King.

W. M. WYLIE, F.S.A., exhibited casts of nine ancient phalaræ discovered near Mayence in 1859. Phalaræ of this description answered to the crosses and decorations of modern times, and were worn across the breast, attached it may be presumed to a frame of strapwork. The originals are of silver, and the casts here exhibited are due to the skill and care of Herr Lindenschmidt, conservator of the important Museum of Antiquities at Mayence. The workmanship was of a very high order, and indicated a period when art was yet far from its decline. This seemed to us to be more especially apparent from the character of the Medusa head which formed the subject of one of the phalaræ, and which belonged to the best type. The head of Jupiter Ammon was also remarkably fine. Most of the other subjects were Dionysiac—Fauns, Bacchanals, and the like. The double-bodied Sphinx seems worthy of note. On these most interesting objects Mr. Wylie read some remarks illustrating the use of phalaræ generally,

both from written texts of classical authors, (of whom the most important is Sil. Ital. xv. 254), and also from archæological remains.

The SECRETARY read an abstract of a somewhat lengthy paper, by the Abbé Cochet, on excavations made at Etran, near Dieppe, in 1859 and 1860, as bearing upon the rites of Christian sepulture. The four points which the Abbé undertook to illustrate were the following:—I. Inhumation in the parvise or atrium of churches; II. The usage of laying a stick or wand upon the corpse; III. The orientation peculiar to ecclesiastics; IV. The custom of lining the coffin with straw. In reference to this last practice, the Abbé quoted the French saying, *il est sur la paille*, as meaning that a corpse was not yet consigned to the ground.

W. P. GRIFFITH, F.S.A., exhibited drawings, with remarks, of the early Norman apsidal chancel of the church of St. John the Baptist at Great Amwell, Herts.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications.

Dec. 6. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The ballot was taken for the following gentlemen, who were severally declared duly elected Fellows:—William Winkley, jun.; Rev. Charles Collier, M.A.; and Paul Butler, Esq. The ballot was also taken for Gustave Baron de Bonstetten and Dr. Ferdinand Keller, who were elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS exhibited, by permission of Viscountess Palmerston, a gold torques of the kind termed by Mr. Albert Way “funicular.” It was remarkable from its great thinness, and was recently found in Hampshire.

The DIRECTOR also exhibited, by permission of Sir Charles Wood, an iron sword in a bronze sheath, and a mirror or horsetrapping, by permission of the Bedfordshire Archæological Society. These two objects, from the similarity of their ornamentation, illustrated each other, and both were themselves illustrated by drawings of shields and swords with which the Director accompanied his remarks. These went to shew that all these objects form a class apart, and may go under the denomination of Celtic. One of the most curious facts mentioned by the Director was that they have hitherto been found almost exclusively in this country.

W. L. LAWRENCE, F.S.A., exhibited a box ornamented with burntwork, of the end of the sixteenth century. One of the scenes thus depicted was Orpheus taming the wild beasts by his music. The other was of more doubtful interpretation, though the apple pointed to the Judgment of Paris.

WILLIAM SELBY LOWNDES, Esq., exhibited, at the request of G. R. Corner, F.S.A., a portrait inscribed “Sir William Fletewode, Knt., Recorder of London 1558.” There seems little doubt, however, that the individual represented is in fact the Recorder’s son.

J. WILLIAMS, F.S.A., communicated some remarks in defence of the word BRITT., with the final letter doubled for *Britanniarum*, on our new copper coinage. The defence was of course taken from similar instances of reduplication which are to be found again and again on ancient coins, &c., and with which every classical scholar is familiar.

GEORGE R. CORNER, F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of W. Selby Lowndes, Esq., four most interesting illuminations, (unique, if we are not mistaken,) representing, as Mr. Corner believes, the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and taken from some manuscript of the time of King Henry VI. Unless the reader had the drawings before him it would be impossible within our limits to give any idea of their treatment. In the course of a long and erudite paper, the fruit of laborious investigation, Mr. Corner touched on many very interesting points in the history of English law and of costume. The chief difficulty seems to us to reside in the Chancery and the Exchequer. Who is the Chancellor's assessor? and what has become of the *chequered* cloth which all writers consider a *sine quâ non* of the Court of Exchequer, to which in fact it gave the name which that Court bears? Let us hope that, now that Mr. Corner has called attention to these very curious illustrations, subsequent investigation may throw further light on these and other moot points. The meeting wound up with some very pertinent and spirited remarks from the Vice-President, Mr. Tite, who that evening discharged for the first time his duties as Vice-President, with a vigour, intelligence, and tact, which elicited universal applause.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for the several exhibitions and communications.

Dec. 13. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Edward William Brabrook was elected a Fellow of the Society.

FREDERICK OUVRY, F.S.A., Treasurer, exhibited and presented three photographs of his great Hindu temple of Martund, or the Sun, on the plain above Islamabad in Kashmir. For further particulars respecting this temple the exhibitor referred to M. Vigne's "Travels in Kashmir."

Mr. FREDERICK CARRITT exhibited and presented impressions of the Great Grimsby seals mentioned in our report of the meeting of the 29th of November. (Vide p. 55.)

The Rev. HUGH PIGOT exhibited, through J. J. Howard, F.S.A., a box covered with iron-work, and assigned by the exhibitor to the sixteenth century.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited some iron weapons and a stone celt, dredged up from the Thames before Hampton Court in the month of June, 1860.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Dir. S.A., exhibited some drawings of coffins (which, from the design, belonged to the thirteenth century) recently dis-

covered on the site of the priory of Berdon, in Essex. Mr. Franks also exhibited seven ancient fruit trenchers, of oblong shape, and painted with unusual care. Each of these trenchers was ornamented with groups of figures and with inscriptions of four verses. The Director in the course of his remarks referred to a memoir by Mr. Way, which seems decisive as to the use to which these objects were applied. (*Archæological Journal*, iii. 333.) We can only say we should be very sorry to have so to use them ourselves.

JOHN BRUCE, V.-P., wound up the evening and the attention of the Fellows by some very interesting details on the early history of Oliver Cromwell, between the years 1629 and 1631, which not all Mr. Carlyle's industry has saved from being a comparative blank in the recorded history of his hero. The particular incident referred to was connected with Cromwell's determined opposition to the municipal *coup d'état* which the absolutist party had brought about in the borough of Huntingdon, and which led to Cromwell being brought up before the Privy Council.

Those who are in the habit of attending the evening meetings of the Society of Antiquaries will not need to be told how admirably Mr. Bruce acquitted himself of the communication with which he so kindly undertook to favour the Society. His ease of manner and happiness of expression indicated a man thoroughly at home in his subject.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 25, 1860. A general meeting was held in Westminster Abbey, more especially for the purpose of giving the members and their friends an opportunity, which is not often accorded to the public, of visiting the Library, the Jerusalem Chamber, and the Chapter-house.

The company assembled in the Library at eleven o'clock, where the meeting was presided over by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, who was supported by the members of the Chapter and the Council of the Society. In taking the chair the Dean expressed the gratification it gave both himself and the Chapter to welcome them within the precincts of the sacred shrine. Much, he remarked, might be said upon the value of the study of ancient art—that art which, though never servile in its imitation of the past, could nevertheless never flourish unless it followed and fed upon its time-honoured treasures. He might discourse to them of yet deeper things, and dilate upon the way in which these studies of the mighty art of the past had a tendency to nourish all that was noble and of value in the present—to promote patriotism of spirit and the love of one's native country; for he felt convinced they could never adequately understand England as it is, unless they learned to know something of England as it was. They would never look with a becoming and reverential care upon the present, and in dutiful anxiety to the dim future, unless they cultivated a reverential acquaintanceship with the great art-treasures of the past; and he could only hope that the public and all present would derive a great moral and instructive lesson from the spectacle before them, and that he and those who had the guardianship of that great historic church of England

would feel that they should not only derive from it information as to the past, but homilies for the future, and so far learn how best to fulfil the solemn and sacred guardianship of the great treasure committed to their care.

Mr. Henry W. Sass, the Hon. Secretary, then read the minutes of the last meeting, giving a gratifying account of the increasing prosperity of the Association.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. William H. Hart, F.S.A., to give an account of the library, the old organ, and the church music. This paper we intend to give *in extenso*, at an early opportunity.

Mr. Hart then read a communication from Joseph J. Howard, F.S.A., having reference to the ancient bindings in the library, (which we also hope to give).

With reference to the old organ Mr. Hart observed that he could give no particulars of any instrument previous to the great Rebellion, for on that event nearly all the organs in England were broken up and destroyed by the Parliamentary troops; but on the restoration of Charles II. and the return of affairs to their old channel, there was naturally a great demand for organs, or rather for organ-builders; among these was the great Bernard Smith, many of whose works now remain, such as the organ at the Temple Church, St. Paul's Cathedral, and elsewhere; he was organ-builder to the Royal Chapels, and was succeeded in his business by his pupil Schreider, who, from being his apprentice, became, by a not unusual course, his son-in-law, and constructed the organ now in this abbey.

It originally stood in the first bay from the transept on the north side of the choir to accompany the chants, services, and anthems of the daily matins and evensong. The situation was exactly over the monuments of Blow, Purcell, and Croft, who were buried under the organ which in their lifetime they had performed upon. From a memorandum in a MS. book in the custody of the Precentor, the organ seems to have been placed at the west end of the choir in 1730. "The new organ built by Mr. Schreider and Mr. Jordan was opened on the 1st of August, 1730, by Mr. Robinson; the Anthem, Purcell's *O give thanks*."

The instrument was divided into two cases, one containing the great organ and swell, the other the choir organ, and was placed over the screen, as most of you may recollect. It had three rows of keys and twenty-three stops, the total number of pipes being 1348.

It remained thus till 1846, when great alterations were made in the arrangements of the abbey itself, including the remodelling and alteration of the instrument. It was thought desirable, among other improvements, to obtain, if possible, a complete view inside the abbey from end to end, and to effect this the organ was divided, as you may now see it, into three cases: one, placed on the north side of the church, in the fourth arch from the opening of the transept, contains the great organ; another, exactly similar, is placed fronting it in the corresponding arch on the south side of the church, and contains the swell; and a third, placed over the arch in the screen, contains the choir organ.

At the time of this alteration several new stops were added, and it is now an instrument worthy of the cathedral it stands in: the richness and fullness of tone given by the diapasons of Schreider, and the brilliancy of the full organ, will not easily be forgotten by those who enjoy a musical taste.

Mr. Joseph Burt then proceeded to give an account of the discovery of certain documents, and from a report made by him to Sir John Romilly, it appeared that he had examined the documents and other articles lately discovered in a portion of the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, close to the entrance to the Chapter-house; that shortly after the discovery of this collection, in the month of November last, it was moved into the Library of the abbey, where he had the opportunity of examining it in detail. It appeared to consist of bundles of writs and similar judicial documents; thousands of detached writs and "postneas," in every imaginable stage of incomplete-

ness and decay; turned boxes or "skippets" in considerable numbers, very many broken and in fragments, and many quite perfect, with the lids closely fastened down by their original ties of parchment or cord, enclosing their original contents, and preserving them in the most perfect and beautiful condition. But the removal of the collection from its hiding-place in the vaulted chamber to the library brought to light some weightier substances. These consist of encaustic paving tiles, similar in pattern to those now forming the floor of the Chapter-house, and some pieces of iron very much corroded.

The judicial documents in this collection consist of about 200 bundles of various sizes, and about four bushels (closely packed) of loose documents. They are writs of various kinds, both Common Pleas and Queen's Bench, returns of indictments, also "postea" and "bills" or declarations, also some portions of "Essoin" rolls, and one small fragment of a roll of the Marshalsea-court, without date. They range from the reign of Henry IV. to that of Henry VIII., but the greater portion are of the reign of Henry VI.

"The skippets," with their contents, and the documents found loose, form the most valuable portion of the collection; among them are documents relating to the Order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of captives; a letter from the King (Edw. III.), under the Privy Seal, directing the transmission of certain private muniments; the excommunication of a Canon of Hereford; a letter to King Edward II. respecting letters to the king's enemies in Scotland, which had been found in a ship wrecked off Yarmouth; a wardrobe "Debenture," 14 Edw. II.; pardon to the nobles who had warred against the De Spensers, 15 Edw. II.; a letter from Thomas de Woodstock, son of King Edward III., &c.

Mr. Burtt next read a paper on "Some Discoveries in Connection with the Ancient Treasury at Westminster," (which we also hope to give entire).

The Hon. Secretary having called the attention of the meeting to the programme of proceedings for the day, and the hour at which the company were to attend at various portions of the buildings, a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Alderman Rose and unanimously accorded to the Very Rev. the Dean.

After a brief reply from the rev. gentleman, in which he stated that he was unwilling to detain them, as by the programme he found they had a long day's work before them, the company proceeded through the Canons' door into the nave of the Abbey Church, where they were addressed by Mr. G. G. Scott and Mr. J. H. Parker on the history of the church. Proceeding to the chancel, Mr. Scott and Mr. Parker completed their descriptions, and Mr. Mogford, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Monuments as a Museum of Sculpture."

At the conclusion of the paper the whole of the abbey was thrown open to the meeting, and many availed themselves of the privilege.

After a time the company re-assembled in Henry VII.'s Chapel, where Mr. John Hunter read a paper on the "Order of the Bath."

Mr. Hunter remarked that the history of the institution of the Order of the Bath may be divided into three periods, the first ending with the coronation of King Charles II., when for the last time Knights of the Bath were made according to the ancient forms; the second commencing from the revival of the Order by His Majesty King George I., on the 18th of May, 1725; and the third, on its re-organization and enlargement by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the 2nd of January, 1815, in the reign of His Majesty, George III. In the first period it was only customary to make Knights of the Bath at the coronations of sovereigns or their queens-consort, or on the creation of the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York. There was a creation of knights on the marriage of the Duke of York in 1477; and again in 1501, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The earliest mention since the Conquest of the ceremony of bathing at the creation

of a knight appears to be that of Geoffrey, son of Fulk, Count of Anjou, who on being contracted to marry the daughter of King Henry I., was knighted by that monarch at Rouen; and it is evident by the language of the chronicler that the solemnities then observed were usual in all similar cases.

The first name on the list having pretensions to being a chronological one, is Sir Thomas Esturmy, who was created on the 17th of July, 1204, after which, at different periods, sometimes upwards of twenty, at others more than fifty or sixty, were summoned to receive the honour. The ceremony at that time was no small undertaking. It is fully described by Anstis, and in Bysshe's edition of Upton there is a series of engravings of the ceremony copied from original drawings, which Anstis conjectured to have been made in the reign of King Edward IV. or King Henry VII.

Upon the accession of Queen Mary a new form was observed, and Letters Patent were issued on the 17th of October, 1553, appointing Henry Earl of Arundel to exercise everything on behalf of Her Majesty, to make such persons knights as shall be named by her, so as not to exceed the number of three score.

Queen Elizabeth followed the example of her predecessor, and deputed the Earl of Arundel, then Lord-Steward of the Household, to confer knighthood upon so many as she should name, so as not to exceed thirty. King James appointed the large number of sixty-two to be made knights at his coronation. Fifty-nine were appointed at the coronation of Charles I.; and on the return of Charles II., in May, 1660, he was attended by the Knights of the Bath and their Esquires. At his coronation he appointed sixty-eight persons to be created. This creation was the last until the Order was newly arranged by George I. in 1725.

The first notice of any insignia or badge being worn round the neck of a Knight of the Bath is in 1614. John Lord Harrington of Exton, who received that dignity at the coronation of James I., died in 1613; and in the following year the sermon preached at his funeral was published, illustrated by an engraving of the jewel worn by the deceased nobleman as a Knight of the Bath.

One of the knights made at the coronation of Charles II. was Sir Edward Walpole, (grandfather of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford,) on whose badge the present motto occurs.

Although the badge was directed to be worn from the neck, it would appear that the Knights of the Bath imitated the Knights of the Garter by wearing it under the arm, as they are represented in some portraits of the time, with the riband over the right shoulder, such persons having been made knights at the coronation of King Charles I. in 1625, or King Charles II. in 1661.

The second period of the Order was when, by the advice of Sir Robert Walpole, it was appointed there should be a Great-Master and thirty-six Knights, the first Great-Master being John Duke of Montague; and,

The third period of the Order was from its extension to three classes, on the 2nd of January, 1815, which was rendered necessary in consequence of the conclusion of the protracted but glorious war in 1814.

On the 14th of April, 1847, Her Majesty was pleased to enlarge the Order, and to direct that it should consist of the Sovereign and a Great-Master, and of 952 Companions or Members, to be divided into three classes. The Order was again enlarged on the 31st of January, 1859, it being then ordained that the total number of Companions should be 985. The first class to consist of seventy-five members, to be designated Knights Grand Cross; the second class to consist of 160, styled Knights Commanders; and the third class of 570, to be designated Companions of the Order.

On the conclusion of this paper a special service was performed in the abbey, selected from the works of Gibbons, Wise, and Tallis, with the Hallelujah Chorus for a dismissal.

After the service the company proceeded to the Jerusalem Chamber, where the

Rev. T. Hugo read his paper on that interesting structure, (which we also hope to give entire.)

The day's journey was now nearly over, the dusk was beginning to close in, and yet the most glorious portion had been unvisited excepting by a few. But thanks to the arrangement of the Honorary Secretary, (Mr. Henry W. Sass,) that building which had not had a light in it for years, and which in the brightest day could be but indifferently seen, was now gloriously lighted up as far as the more interesting details, the magnificent tile-paving and the marvellous mural paintings. Mr. Sass, with the assistance of Mr. Burt and by the kindness of the Master of the Rolls, had had his workmen down at the Chapter-house for some days previously, taking up the wooden flooring so as to display the whole of the design of one half of the paving, and removing the boarding which concealed the painting on the walls: this gave a wind-up to the meeting which reflected the highest credit on his exertions, and the strongest proof of the usefulness of the Society which he represents. But to follow the progress of the meeting. After leaving the Jerusalem Chamber the company proceeded to Green's Scholars' Hall, and thence through Dean's Yard to the Domestic Buildings, or such portions as remain, and finally to the Chapter-house, where the Dean, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Parker addressed various observations to the meeting, and it was proposed to get up a subscription for the restoration of the Chapter-house under the auspices of the London and Middlesex Society, a project which we hope will receive hearty support, if it is only for the purpose of shaming the Government who have been so long occupiers, and who even now have not given up possession, into doing something towards its restoration as effectual as what their predecessors have done for its destruction.

Here the meeting concluded, but at a later hour about ninety sat down to dinner at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace Yard, Mr. G. G. Scott in the chair, supported by the Dean of Westminster, most of the Council of the Society, Messrs. J. Burt, H. E. Bohn, J. H. Parker, E. Lawrence, and various others.

Speeches were made by the Dean, the Chairman, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, the Honorary Secretary, and others, all more or less bearing on the various places and objects visited during the day.

The Dean placed the Deanery at the disposal of the Council during the day, and provided a magnificent lunch, from one o'clock to the time of the service, for such as chose to partake of it. In the deanery were some dozen or twenty interesting Dean-looms, amongst which are a highly interesting and marvellously regal portrait of Queen Elizabeth when young, and a fine picture by Canaletti of the Procession of the Knights of the Bath, after an Installation, from the West Entrance of the Abbey to the Banqueting House, Whitehall.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE third meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, Nov. 28, in the Ashmolean Museum, the Rev. the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE in the chair.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected :—

The Rev. the Master of University College, *President.*

The Rev. the Principal of St. Edmund Hall,

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam,

} *Auditors.*

Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., University College,

Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Wadham College,

Rev. M. Pattison, M.A., Lincoln College,

E. W. Urquhart, Esq., Balliol College,

J. R. Stewart, Esq., Pembroke College,

} *New Members
of the Committee.*

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

L. Gurney, Esq., Balliol College.

Rev. Capel Cure, M.A., Merton College.

N. Bond, Esq., Oriel College.

After some remarks from the Chairman, thanking the Society for re-electing him as their President,

The Rev. J. W. Burgon offered a few remarks upon a series of rubbings which he had made of inscriptions on the marble and stone slabs which covered the graves of the early Christians in the Catacombs.

In introducing the subject he laid stress upon the fact that the Jews introduced the custom of burying their dead in underground vaults. The Catacombs were not confined to Rome, but were found elsewhere,—in fact, wherever the Jews had settled. Those at Naples, for instance, were far grander, though less extensive, than those at Rome. He referred to the soil of Rome as of volcanic origin, i.e. composed of tufa, which had the appearance of rough red sandstone, very easily cut, but the mark of a knife or chisel once made, would last for ever if not touched. The Jews, who were amongst the earliest converts to Christianity, had a catacomb outside Rome, and continued their practice of burial; that is, they dug an entrance with steps leading down to a passage. This passage was about six feet wide, but in height sometimes not sufficient for a tall man to walk upright without knocking his head against the roof. On either side a series of recesses were cut out of the solid tufa to receive the corpses exactly which were to be placed in them. From six to eight of these recesses were found placed one above the other, thus forming a complete network. He would not venture even an approximate calculation as to the length of the passages or the number of the tombs. Of the latter, probably there were some millions, and the former might extend to hundreds of miles. Unfortunately, however, all the tombs had been rifled. For the first three or four centuries after the Christian era persons were buried in them. In the fifth century they were regarded as shrines, and cared for. In process of time, when Rome was

invaded, everything valuable was taken out from them. Then later still, when the worship of relics became so common, the bones were taken and sold; and this went on for a series of years. Bosio, in the sixteenth century, drew attention to them, but a new day seemed to have dawned, and they were now being thoroughly explored.

The mouth of each tomb was filled up with a slab or tiles, but in nearly all, unfortunately, the slabs had been removed, and although they were preserved in museums, from the fact of their original positions not having been noted they had lost most of their interest.

He then referred to what were called instruments of torture which had been found, but he thought were simply instruments that had been used by the heathen in their sacrifices.

He then proceeded to explain the inscriptions which were hung round the room, and which were careful rubbings from the slabs which were preserved, chiefly in the Jesuits' College, St. John Lateran, and the Vatican. He considered the date of the greater number of them to be about the time of Constantine.

He began with the simple inscriptions of the bishops Eutychianus, Anteros, Cornelius, Lucius, and Fabian, but suggested that the inscription was probably added some years after the decease of the person it commemorated. He then proceeded to some of the more curious Jewish inscriptions, on which the commonest symbol was the seven-branched candlestick. To one of these, in which the inscription was both in Greek and Latin, a few Hebrew words were added, one of which he shewed was the precise equivalent of the "In pace;" and no doubt the origin of this most common termination of an inscription was Jewish.

The D.M., i.e. the *Diis Manibus*, he remarked, was very common on even Christian tombs, but meant nothing more than

now is meant by reference in poetry to urns and shades. One inscription, that of Faustinus, simply stating that "he had bought this tomb, the bailiff being witness," he thought would have provoked hostile criticism even in a modern cemetery.

He pointed out several of the symbols, monograms, &c., such as the bird, the bird and leaf, the XP, the Ichthus, the ship, and the figure holding up the hands. In one place he instanced the raising of Lazarus, as a fair type of the attempt to represent scenes from Scripture.

On one of the tombs the word *cupella* occurred, signifying clearly a grave, and he would venture to suggest the connection between this word and *the chapel*, because where there were graves there was probably a place of worship.

The President thanked Mr. Burgon for his very interesting remarks, and commented on the extreme value of having careful rubbings from the originals. He said a few words upon the palæography, also on the simplicity of the epitaphs, and on the common use of the XP, which he had seen instances of in this country belonging to a far later period, as at Bake-well in Derbyshire.

Mr. J. H. Parker made some remarks upon the bird with the olive-branch as emblematic of "peace;" and the "uplifted hands" as representing the Oriental mode of prayer. But he would especially call attention to the crypts of England as having had their origin in imitation of the

Roman Catacombs. They were used for relics till the thirteenth century, when, not being found sufficiently capacious, they were superseded by side chapels. He considered that the Catacombs themselves continued in use as burial-places to a much later period than is commonly assigned to them, and he exhibited a drawing of a doorway from one of them, of a peculiar form, which could not be otherwise than medieval. He also exhibited a copy of a pattern painted on one of the sides which confirmed this view. He then commented upon the approaches to the Catacombs. He had only in one instance found an ancient approach. All the present entrances he considered modern. The air-holes were no doubt original, and he thought in many cases the only approach to the lower passages was by descending the shaft by which the tufa had been removed.

Mr. Westwood made some curious and interesting remarks upon the Palæography, which he considered to extend over several centuries, and drew attention to the fine bold style of one of the inscriptions, which he considered the earliest of those exhibited. In concluding, he hoped that this fine collection of rubbings would be given to the University, and be placed in the room in which they were assembled, under the care of the Architectural and Historical Society.

After some further remarks from the President, the meeting (the last to be held this Term) was adjourned.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 7. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

At the commencement of another Session, Mr. Morgan, in opening the proceedings, observed that he could not refrain from a passing allusion to the pleasure with which he had participated in the cordial reception given to the Society at their Annual Meeting in Gloucestershire, and to the valuable results of that assembly in regard to the local subjects of interest, and the various objects investigated in the excursions; the memoirs read on the

occasion by Professor Willis, Dr. Guest, Mr. Bathurst Deane, Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. Earle, Mr. Petit, Professor Westmacott, Mr. Powell, Dr. Ormerod, Mr. Lysons, and other talented friends of the Institute, had thrown a fresh and important light upon local history and archæology in the county where the last anniversary had been held. Mr. Morgan anticipated no less agreeable and instructive a gathering in the ensuing summer in Northamptonshire. Peterborough presents a very interesting field of investigation; Professor Willis had

kindly promised to give the architectural history of the cathedral, and to explain the intricate arrangements of the conventual buildings; the most kind dispositions had been shewn in the town and neighbourhood; the Marquess of Exeter, Lord Lieutenant, the Bishop of the diocese, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Northampton, with other distinguished persons in the county, had cordially promised encouragement and patronage. The meeting would probably take place towards the close of July in the ensuing year. Mr. Morgan then announced that, at the request of many members, and encouraged by the gratification expressed on occasion of the special exhibitions at the monthly meetings in the last summer, it had been determined to select special subjects for illustration at three of the meetings, in alternate months. The following choice of subjects had been made:—for February 1, Antiquities of Bronze; for April 5, Tissues, Ancient Embroideries, Bindings of Books, &c.; for June 7, Gems and Intaglios. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough had been pleased to offer a selection of the Blenheim gems to enrich the series.

Mr. J. T. Blight, of Penzance, author of two interesting volumes on the “Way-side Crosses, Inscribed Slabs, and Early Antiquities of Cornwall,” gave a description of the British village at Chysauster, in the parish of Gulval, near Penzance. Several primitive dwellings have here been preserved in a comparatively perfect state; they are formed of slabs of stone placed so as to overlap one another; and a kind of beehive-shaped habitation was thus constructed, resembling the Cloghauns of the co. Kerry, so ably investigated by Mr. Dunoyer, whose memoir appeared in the *Archæological Journal*. Vestiges of similar huts have been noticed in various parts of the British Islands; on Worle Hill, Somerset; on the mountains in Wales; in Northumberland also, and in the Hebrides. It is probable that such primitive mode of construction prevailed in all localities where the materials were abundantly found. The village at Gulval is near the curious circular entrenchment

called Castle-an-Dinas, commanding a view of Mount's Bay. Mr. Blight exhibited a plan of the village, from a survey first made by Mr. Crozier in 1849, when these curious vestiges were in more perfect condition. A singular covered gallery, formed of stones set edgewise, and resembling the approach to New Grange, in Ireland, existed not many years since. The wanton destruction of such ancient remains on any casual demand for the materials, renders it most desirable to record their precise character and condition. Mr. Morgan mentioned certain remains on the western coast of similar construction, and Mr. Yates pointed out the curious analogy between such bee-hive fashioned dwellings and those constructed by the Eskimaux in high Northern latitudes with blocks of ice.

Mr. Yates gave also some observations on cromlechs in Cornwall, of which he presented drawings on a large scale; representing the remarkable examples known as Chûn Quoit, Lanyon Cromlech, &c.

Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, sent an account of a considerable deposit of iron weapons and implements, axes, scythes, mattocks, and other tools, found at Little Greencroft, near Lanchester, Durham. They present considerable resemblance to ancient Scandinavian objects, and Dr. Charlton pointed out that the scythes, which are in a very perfect state, are identical with those now used by the Norwegian peasantry. One of the axes resembles those found in Saxon graves. From the rare occurrence of well-preserved specimens of the iron antiquities of so early a period, these relics, which it is hoped will be deposited in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Newcastle, have considerable interest.

Mr. Franks observed that one of the swords found with this deposit is undoubtedly of Norwegian type; two specimens exist in the British Museum; such swords may have been used by the Anglo-Saxons. One of the most curious objects in the Greencroft collection, as Mr. Franks considered, is a long single-edged blade, inlaid with copper, silver, and gold, and damascened, as was also the sword accom-

panying it. This long weapon appears to be that described by ancient writers as the *culter validus*, and although of frequent occurrence in France, it is very rare in this country.

The Rev. F. Spurrell gave an account of an effigy of an ecclesiastic, in the church of Little Leighs, Essex, remarkable as being sculptured in wood. The figure lies under an arch of Decorated character, date about 1350. Although effigies of knights carved in oak or chesnut are comparatively common, wooden figures of ecclesiastics rarely occur; the tomb of Archbishop Peckham (1292) at Canterbury presents a solitary example. The wooden effigy of Henry V., still to be seen in Westminster Abbey, was encased in silver plates, which were stolen in 1545. Mr. Spurrell mentioned other examples of effigies of wood existing at Elmstead, Essex, at Abergavenny, and in Gloucester Cathedral. Mr. Blore contributed a considerable addition to the list of monumental sculptures in such material. He mentioned, as a single example of both tomb and effigy of wood, the memorial at Pitchford, Salop; oaken effigies exist at Braybrooke, Woodford, and Gayton, Northants.; at Clifton Reynes, Bucks.; at Staindrop and Brancepeth, Durham; Danbury, Essex; Chew Magna, Somerset; Ashwell, Rutland. At Much Marcle, Herefordshire, a cross-legged figure, as supposed, of a pilgrim, is to be seen; and at Westdown, Devon, there is a wooden effigy of a judge. In a rural parish in the Midland Counties, the 'Squire thought fit to remove an oaken warrior to decorate his summer-house. The villagers, as Mr. Blore stated, mustered to the rescue and carried back the knightly effigy to its original resting-place.

Mr. Albert Way related the particulars relating to the discovery of two curious brass basins in the bed of the Severn, at the Haw Passage, one of which was entrusted to him by Mr. Lawrence for exhibition to the Society. The subjects represented on this vessel are chiefly classical or mythological, the death of Nisus king of Megara, the rape of Ganymede, Orpheus and Eurydice, Triptolemus sent

by Ceres to instruct mankind in agriculture, &c. These basins are of the class of objects for the table, used on festive occasions, and called *gemelliones*, as described by De Laborde in his notices of the Louvre collections. The specimen exhibited appears to be of German art, of the twelfth century, and the engraving is executed with much skill. A pair of enamelled basins for the like use, obtained at Rome, were exhibited by Mr. Waterton.

Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., described the results of excavations lately made under his directions, in a tumulus at Bradley, Derbyshire; and he brought for examination portions of a cinerary urn, and a bronze blade, found with the deposit. Mr. Morgan exhibited relics of similar character and date found in a tumulus at Penhow, Monmouthshire, in August last; and Mr. W. Burges brought, by permission of Mr. Thornbury, some vestiges of the same description from a barrow-burial in Wiltshire.

The Lady Berners sent a remarkable collection of objects found with an Anglo-Saxon interment in the gardens at Keythorpe-hall, Leicestershire. They comprised bone draughtsmen, upwards of forty in number, a pair of dice, a large bone comb, strongly stained by contact with bronze, and the fragments of a most curious bronze bowl, formed for suspension by three chains, and ornamented with rude representations of birds, serpents, stags, &c., and elaborate ornaments inlaid with niello or enamel. This remarkable vessel bears much resemblance to one found in Kent in the present year, and now in the possession of Sir Perceval Hart Dyke, Bart. See GENT. MAG., Aug. 1860, p. 142.

The Rev. Greville Chester, through whose kindness these Saxon relics were shewn, stated that very lately an urn was found near Sheffield, on the line of the Lincolnshire railway, containing a large number of denarii of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, &c. About one hundred coins were found, but the recent publication of regulations regarding Treasure Trove has made persons wary in shewing such acquisitions. No Roman

vestiges are known in the precise locality where this hoard was found,

Captain Oakes exhibited some well-preserved Saxon weapons, and a small Roman vase found in the Thames, at Cookham, Berks., in ballasting.

The Rev. James Beck brought some beautiful Italian jewellery, a tankard of curious painted ware, obtained at Nuremberg, a fine vessel of the enamelled ware of Rhodes, usually called Persian; it is mounted in silver, of English work, with the assay mark of the year 1597.

Mr. Morgan exhibited several ancient rings, and a purse decorated with French enamels, portraying Queen Anne and the Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith brought a curious portion of armour of plate richly gilded, with some fragments of mail. It was obtained from the Imperial Arsenal at Constantinople. He exhibited also a Cingalese weapon, of very rich workmanship, and several objects of flint from Berkshire and Middlesex, of natural formation, closely resembling the arrow-heads, &c., of the earliest period.

Mr. Brackstone exhibited various types of arrow-heads, knives, and flakes of flint, from several localities; also some beautiful specimens of the use of obsidian in South America for similar purposes; among these was a lance or javelin pointed with obsidian, described as found in the Thames.

Mr. Yates brought a most useful diagram, exemplifying the various types of stone weapons, the singular relics found in the drift, &c., represented of the same size as the originals, and lithographed with much care. It may be obtained from Mr. Tennant, 149, Strand.

Mr. W. F. Vernon produced a General Pardon granted under the Great Seal on the accession of Elizabeth, to Henry Vernon, Esq., of Sudbury. The Very Rev. Dr. Rock remarked that some documents of like nature had been found, as he be-

lieved, in the ancient brass eagle lectern recovered from the lake at Newstead Abbey. Mr. John Gough Nichols, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Burt offered some remarks on such concessions of amnesty including every possible crime and misdemeanor.

The Rev. J. Fuller Russell exhibited a large processional cross of metal, found at Hereford, and formerly in the possession of the late Dean of Hereford. It is probably of English workmanship in the fifteenth century.

The Rev. J. L. Petit presented a beautiful series of photographs, executed on a large scale by Professor Delamotte, and exhibiting the architectural features of Tewkesbury Abbey Church.

Mr. Waller and Mr. John Gough Nichols exhibited impressions from some remarkable palimpsest sepulchral brasses, of which an account will be given at the next meeting. Mr. Ready, now engaged at the British Museum, sent a fine seal of Roger Mortimer, 21 Rich. II., and the curious seals of Grimsby, lately brought to light.

Mr. Morgan announced that the meeting in January had been unavoidably deferred, in consequence of repairs, &c., in the apartments of the Society, and the re-arrangement of the library, to which considerable additions had been presented; and that it would take place on January 11, when a discourse would be delivered by Professor Willis on the very interesting Norman vestiges of the earlier cathedral at Lichfield, brought to light in course of the recent restorations under Mr. G. Scott's directions. Memoirs would also be read, by the Rev. E. Trollope, on Roman remains in Cornwall; *Archæological Notes of a Tour in Germany*, by Mr. Westwood; notice of a bilingual inscription with Ogham characters, found in Devon, by Mr. Edward Smirke; with other communications. Twenty-seven new members of the Institute were announced.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 28. The first meeting of the session. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair, who reported the

election of twenty-five new Associates, making a total of accessions during the year of sixty members, among whom are

the Earl of Powis; Viscount Newport, M.P.; Sir C. R. Boughton, Bart.; Hon. and Rev. George Bridgman; Revs. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A., R. W. Eyton, M.A., F.S.A., Edward Egremont, M.A., A. R. Hamilton, M.A., J. J. Moss, M.A., J. Adams, M.A., J. James, M.A., J. Ridgway, M.A.; J. Cumming Macdonna; Capt. Thorneycroft, Captain Crampton; Drs. Hood, Freudenthal; Edw. Levien, M.A., F.S.A., W. H. Bayley, F.S.A., C. Faulkner, F.S.A., J. W. K. Eyton, F.S.A., Geo. Maw, F.S.A., S. Wood, F.S.A., T. Page, C.E., S. L. Sotheby, F.S.A., H. Hope Edwards, Esq., &c., &c.

The Chairman congratulated the Society on the successful results of the congress held at Shrewsbury, and reported subscriptions and donations of considerable amount, varying from two to twenty guineas, in aid of the publication of the *Collectanea Archaeologica*, in addition to the established quarterly Journal, which now consists of sixteen volumes.

Numerous presents of books, photographs, &c., were laid upon the table, received from the Royal Society, the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Edinburgh, the Smithsonian Institution, Royal Dublin Society, Somersetshire Archaeological Society, Canadian Institute, &c., &c.

Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., reported the progress of excavations making at Wroxeter, and produced various coins of Constantine, and other Roman emperors, there discovered; also a bronze ornament, enamelled, of a circular form; a portion of mortar having the impress of a leaf of oak, with nut-galls, &c.

Mr. Christopher, through the Rev. Mr. Ridgway, forwarded notes on a remarkably fine brass at Lübeck (a photograph of which was presented by Mr. Ridgway), of two bishops, of the date of 1317 and 1350. The execution is of the finest description, and most elaborate in detail.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited a brass tap of the sixteenth century, the handle of which represented a cock, and the mouth of the pipe a dolphin; and the larger portion of a two-handled vessel, a wassail-cup, recently found at Warrington.

Mr. Wills exhibited the brass matrix of

an early seal of the Freemasons; also a large collection of keys, padlocks, tobacco-stoppers, &c., of various dates, and found in different localities.

Mr. Forman exhibited a remarkably fine Celtic bronze sword, found in the Thames at Battersea, probably the largest yet discovered.

Mr. Roberts presented a drawing of the pig of lead seen by the Association at Linley-hall, Salop. It measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and is 7 in. in breadth at the base. The inscription upon it records:—IMP. HADRIANI. AVG. This exhibition was accompanied by a drawing of the wooden shovel obtained from the Roman lead mines at Shelve.

Mr. Blackburne read some notes explanatory of a beautiful series of coloured drawings exhibited by him of painted figures on panel in the chancel and north aisle of the church of St. John at Southwold in Suffolk. They represent the apostles, angels, demons, &c., and are of wonderful execution and beauty. The date is about A.D. 1460.

Mr. Vere Irving read notes in reference to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper in the Journal on the Rock Basins of Dartmoor, and other British Remains in England, to mark the existence in this island of two distinct branches of the Celtic family, an earlier and a later, whose respective languages consisted of two distinct and easily-distinguished dialects.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited a variety of specimens of Bellarmine, with figures, medallions, heraldic bearings, &c., and gave illustrations of numerous early vessels used for drink, which gave rise to a lively discussion, and occupied the remainder of the evening.

Dec. 12. GEO. GODWIN, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Rev. S. F. Maynard, B.A., of Midsomer Norton, was elected an Associate.

Mr. Wills exhibited a brass spur of the time of Charles I., and the silver matrix of a seal bearing a view of a castle or some foreign fortress.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited two pseudo-antiques, one a matrix of jet or shale,

the other a terra-cotta cameo. They were pretended to have been found in a grave in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Franks also exhibited a matrix of jet purchased at Cambridge, unquestionably an imposition.

Mr. Pettigrew laid upon the table the impression of a seal sent by Mr. Mogg. It is the seal of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, as Admiral of England and Earl of Dorset and Somerset. Mr. P. also read a paper on the "Early Naval History of England," determined the appointment of Richard in the 2nd and 11th Edward IV., and fixed the execution of the seal between

1471 and 1475. The seal is a remarkably fine one, presenting a one-masted ship with full sail, emblazoned with the royal arms, and the admiral's flag supported by a greyhound in the aftcastle, whilst the forecastle had a cresset for holding a light or combustibles. The paper will be printed, with illustrations of this and other Lord High Admirals.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on the use of tubes and hollow bricks in ancient buildings, and illustrated his subject with various specimens.

The Society adjourned over to the 9th of January, 1861.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Nov. 20. The Rev. B. H. COWPER in the chair.

The Chairman called attention to the series of casts of ecclesiastical and corporate seals exhibited by Mr. Brown at the previous meeting, and briefly described the various seals, many of which were well deserving of note; e.g. the very beautiful seal of Anthony de Bek, Bishop of Durham from A.D. 1283 to 1311; the municipal seals of Portsmouth and Canterbury, and that of the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes, &c., &c.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., read a very curious letter from Aylmer, Bishop of London, to Sir John Harvie, the then Lord Mayor of London, dated 1st of March, 1581. This letter is contained in a manuscript volume of great interest recently acquired by Mr. Cole, being the letter-book of Sir Anthony Bacon, elder brother of the great Lord Bacon.

Sir Anthony Bacon was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI. Sir Anthony was born in 1558, and at the age of 21 commenced his travels on the Continent, first residing at Paris, and afterwards at Geneva with his friend the celebrated Theodore Beza. Whilst abroad he corresponded with many eminent persons in England, and the letter-book which

Mr. Cole exhibited contains copies of many of his letters written in 1580 and 1581.

Mr. Cole observed that John Aylmer, Bishop of London, was born at Aylmerhall, Norfolk, in 1521, and that his quickness of apprehension attracted the attention of the Marquis of Dorset, who sent him to Cambridge, and made him his chaplain, and tutor to his children, one of whom was the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.

He was consecrated Bishop of London in 1576, and died in 1594, aged 73. Pierce, in his "Vindication of the Dissenters," says:—"Dr. John Aylmer, Bishop of London, was a man of most intemperate heat, who persecuted the Puritans with the utmost rage, and treated ministers with such virulent and abusive language as a man of sense and indifferent temper would scorn to use towards porters and cobblers."

The latter part of Aylmer's letter is characteristic. After admonishing the Lord Mayor, he says:—"If you take this in good p'te, as cominge from him that hath charge on you, I am glad; yf not, I must tell you your dutie out of my chaire, which is the pulpit at Paules Crosse, where you must sitt, not as a judge to control, but as a scholler to learne, and I, not as John Elmer, to be taunted, but as John London, to teach you and all London, and

if you use not yourself as an humble scholler, then to discipline you as your teacher and prelate."

Mr. Cole, in concluding his remarks, called attention to the Bishop's name as spelt in the letter. In all biographical notices of the Bishop the name is written 'Aylmer,' but in the letter above referred to it is 'Elmer.'

Mr. W. H. Overall read a paper on St. Paul's Cross, and exhibited several volumes of sermons preached there.

Mr. Overall remarked that the old pulpit was built of timber mounted upon steps of stone and covered with lead. The first notice of this cross was in 1258, when Chief Justice Mansell laid an accusation against the Mayor and Aldermen of London for overtaxing the citizens. Fabian records another meeting, or folk-mote, as having been called at the Cross by Henry III. in 1259, when his Majesty attended, accompanied by his brother the Earl of Cornwall, and directed the Lord Mayor to administer the oath of allegiance to all citizens above the age of twelve years.

In 1388 Robert de Braybroke requested contributions to restore the Cross, it being then in a very ruinous condition; and in 1448 Thomas Kemp, the then Bishop of London, rebuilt it.

A sermon preached by Robert Wimbeldon, at Paul's Cross, printed in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," occupies some eleven closely printed columns, and is a very quaint production.

At this Cross Dr. John Shaw preached a sermon from the significant and memorable words, "Bastard slips shall not take deep roots." Here Bishop Ridley preached his sermon on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Latimer was upwards of seventy years of age when he preached his first sermon from the Cross. Machin, in his Diary, alludes to the scene of riot which occurred after the sermon delivered by Dr. Brown, of High Ongar, in Essex, and chaplain to Her Majesty, in consequence of his speaking against the late Queen, which so roused the populace that he narrowly escaped with his life.

On the 2nd of December, 1553, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor, attended by sixteen bishops and many judges, preached at Paul's Cross, Cardinal Pole and King Philip of Spain being among the hearers.

During Queen Elizabeth's reign the pulpit was occupied by Bishops Horne, Jewel, Pierce, &c., and Her Majesty attended to return thanks for the destruction of the Spanish Armada.

In James's reign the fame of the Cross still continued. James attended himself to hear the justly celebrated Dr. King, Bishop of London.

The last monarch who attended was Charles I., the Cross being pulled down in 1643, during the mayoralty of Isaac Pennington.

William H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., read a letter from Archbishop Cranmer to Matthew Parker, dated May 5, 1548, appointing him to preach at the Cross on Sunday, the 22nd of July; and that he fail not to preach that Sunday "because the Cross must in no wise be disappointed or destitute of a preacher."

Charles Baily, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited several coloured tracings of painted glass. The earliest example (*temp.* Edward II.) was from the chapel of Merton College, Oxford; the next in point of date, a very beautiful specimen of early art from East Malling, Kent, representing the crowning of the Virgin, the lines of lead hardly interfering with the design. Mr. Baily also called attention to a curious specimen from Shottesbrook Church, Berks., representing St. John the Baptist, the drapery being peculiarly arranged. Tracings of several figures of saints from the same church, a shield with curious device from Little Warley Church, of an eagle from Corringham Church, &c., were also exhibited and described.

Mr. William Sanders exhibited a framed engraving representing a knight (*temp.* Henry III.), and an ecclesiastic, both members of the Waterhouse family. It was remarked that these engravings illustrate a curious work on heraldry by Sylvanus Morgan, entitled "The Sphere of Gentry," and were most probably by Gaywood.

Robt. Cole, Esq., F.S.A., also exhibited and described several very interesting royal and other autographs, namely, of George II., George III., George IV., and the original notes taken by the latter when Prince of Wales at the examination of Hatfield; a Letter of Handel returning thanks to the Honourable Artillery Company for the use of the kettle-drums in his oratorios; a letter of Sir John Franklin; a document signed by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough; and also a paper attested by Sir Christopher Wren.

H. W. Sass, Esq., exhibited, by permission of the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company, the exemplification of arms to that company by Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, Sir Geo. Naylor, Clarencieux, and Ralph Bigland, Norroy, dated 30th of April, 1821. The arms are thus described:—Argent, a cross gules (being that of St. George) charged with a lion passant guardant or (being part of the Royal Arms of England); on a chief azure, a portcullis of the third, between two ostrich feathers erect of the field; and the crest, on a wreath of the colours, a dexter arm embowed in armour, the gauntlet grasping a pike, in bend sinister or, between two dragons' wings argent, each charged with a cross gules. Supporters,—on the dexter side a pikeman armed and accoutred, supporting with the exterior hand a pike erect, proper, and on the sinister side a musketeer with his matchlock, bandoliers and rest, all proper. Motto, *Arma pacis fulcra*.

Several other representations of the arms were also exhibited by the Company, including a drawing on vellum by John Blackwell, clerk to the Company in the early part of the last century; also some engravings of them of earlier date, contributed by Joseph Jackson Howard, F.S.A.

Mr. Sass remarked that a company or guild had existed long previous to the time of the first letters patent (28 Henry VIII., anno 1537). This king had from early life practised the use of all manly and athletic exercises, particularly that of the bow, and found, upon his accession in 1509, the citizens of London well disposed towards the encouragement of one of his

favourite pursuits; and as its use was of far more importance to his government than to his amusement, he gave them every sanction which could be derived from his presence and practice. They extended their exercises over the fields near Islington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch, and were accustomed to fix butts and targets there to shoot at; but as the inhabitants of those villages increased in number, they enclosed their grounds, which had been a common field, and thereby prevented the practice of archery. This produced a serious contest, amounting to an insurrection, in 5 Henry VIII. (1514), in which the citizens practising archery, tenacious of what they had long enjoyed as a right, assembled and destroyed all fences. A patent of incorporation was granted to this Company on the 25th of August, 1537. In this patent many curious privileges are granted; among others, members of the Honourable Artillery Company are, without a game license, permitted to shoot any kind of game in any part of His Majesty's dominions, except within two miles of the spot where he may at the time happen to be residing. They are also exempted from serving upon any jury. In 1588 the Company made a considerable figure at the camp at Tilbury, but for some reason from that time it gradually declined, all useful discipline was gradually neglected, and the Honourable body, which had to this time trained themselves and others in the art of war, almost ceased to exist.

James I. granted a patent for the encouragement of the Company, which bears date the 1st of February, 1605. This patent was principally for the purpose of preventing the enclosure of the various fields in which the Artillery Company had previously had the right of shooting. This was the precursor to another patent, granted five years afterwards, for the revival of the Company by the same monarch, the names in which correspond exactly with the register of the Company.

Charles I. granted a charter to the Company the 20th of December, 1633, for the preservation of their rights as regarded the shooting at their butts, and

giving power to destroy all enclosures, &c., which interfered with such rights.

William III., in a letter dated the 22nd of May, 1689, expressed his satisfaction of their loyalty, and his desire to promote their welfare, and promote their ancient good order and discipline; and in another letter, dated the 3rd of June, 1690, he evinced his consideration for the Honourable Artillery Company by appointing himself captain-general, and substituting the Duke of Norfolk in his stead during his absence in Ireland.

On the accession of Queen Anne the Company presented an address, to which Her Majesty replied, and appointed Prince George of Denmark captain-general.

King George I. appointed the Prince of Wales as captain-general, and in addition to this sent a letter, dated the 5th of May, 1715, confirming the Company's rights to use all their practising grounds, and recommending that the officers of trained bands should be members of the Company.

George III., on the 11th of March, 1766, expressed himself by letter to the same effect, and appointed George Prince of Wales captain-general.

King William IV., on the 21st of August, 1830 (being his birthday), signed a warrant confirming the Company's rights, and declaring himself captain-general, and appointing the Duke of Sussex as colonel.

Mr. Sass, in describing the various engravings and drawings exhibited, especially called attention to a very curious framed engraving of the arms of the Artillery Company, having six small shields introduced, three on each side of the large shield of the Company's arms. The following note is on the back of the frame:—

"This print, framed and glazed, was given by Major Edward Dowling to the Honourable Artillery Company, 28th of April, 1790. On enquiry made at the

Heralds' Office, it appears that the arms in the small shields round the Company's arms appertain to the persons in command, and who, by the books of the Honourable Commissioners of Lieutenancy, also appear to have been Colonels of the six regiments of London on the muster of 1676, about which time it is therefore probable that this print was engraved. Dexter side:—

"1. Sir John Robinson, Bart., Lord Mayor in 1663, Colonel of the Green Regiment.

"2. Sir Robert Vyner, Kt., Lord Mayor in 1675, Colonel of the Red Regiment.

"3. Sir Wm. Pritchard, Lord Mayor in 1683, Colonel of the Blue Regiment.

"Sinister side:—

"1. Sir Thomas Bludworth, Kt., Lord Mayor in 1664, Colonel of the Yellow Regiment.

"2. Sir Jos. Sheldon, Kt., Lord Mayor in 1676, Colonel of the White Regiment.

"3. Sir Thomas Player, one of the Representatives in Parliament of the City of London in 1678 and 1679, Colonel of the Orange Regiment."

Autographs of the colonels mentioned in this note were exhibited by Joseph J. Howard, F.S.A.

Henry C. Coote, Esq., F.S.A., called attention to an Anglo-Saxon charter of Westminster Abbey, purporting to bear date in the year 951, and to be a confirmatory grant of five hides of land from King Edgar to the church of the blessed Peter the Apostle at Westminster. According to a recital in the deed, a previous grant of the same land had been made by Offa, King of Mercia. The following is a literal translation of the boundaries:—
"First up from Thames along Merfleet to Pollenestoc, so on to Bulunga fen. From the fen following the old ditch to Cowford. From Cowford up along Teoburn to the wide high road (literally, military road) to the old wooden church of St. Andrew, so into London fen, along south on Thames in midstream, along stream by land and by strand back on to Merfleet."

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

WE have received a letter, which we print in another column, from Mr. W. R. Wilde, of Dublin, in reference to the article on *Pfahlbauten* in our last number. We are much obliged by the communication, and beg to state that it has all along been our intention to treat of the *Crannoges* of Ireland and Scotland, and thus complete the subject. In doing so we hope that we may reckon on local assistance, and particularly on that of Mr. Wilde. One great reason for our not having done this before is that the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland reach us so very irregularly, and often so long after the time of publication, that many subjects appear to be gone by, long before we can give any account of them. We trust that our excellent friends the Secretaries in Dublin and Edinburgh will be careful to remove the difficulty in future.

Whilst on this subject, we take the opportunity to remind the Secretaries of other local Societies of the importance of supplying us with their Proceedings as soon after publication as possible, in order that we may keep our readers *au courant* of what is going on in all parts of the country. For more than a century the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has been the chief organ of communication between the antiquaries of different parts of the kingdom, and thus has been the means of bringing many valuable discoveries to light. We venture also to suggest the expediency of adopting woodcuts more generally in place of lithographs for the illustration of antiquities. The difference is this: when lithographs are used, the 200 or 300 copies for the use of the members of the Society are printed, and there is an end of the matter; the information conveyed to the eye by such a plate is confined to these 200 or 300 persons: if woodcuts are used, the expense, including printing, is much the same, and when the members are supplied, the wood block or a metal cast from it can be lent or exchanged with other Societies, or with ourselves, and its utility increased a hundred-fold. The object of a learned Society is not merely to collect information for its own members, but to communicate it to the world, to others interested in the same pursuits, wherever situated. We can safely assert that a picture of an archæological object once transferred to the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has a wider circulation than through any other archæological publication; it is certain to be seen by the principal

antiquaries in all parts of the British dominions, and in France, Germany, and America.

Without giving offence we may express our opinion, that it is not reasonable to expect our Publishers to supply this Magazine to the different learned Societies *gratis*, in exchange for information which the Societies ought to be only too glad to have such a means of spreading abroad. Above a hundred copies are expected to be *given away* monthly, and we must say we think that this is a heavy tax upon the liberality of the proprietors of a valuable publication.

HACHETTES DILUVIENNES ET INDUSTRIE PRIMITIVE.

M. L'ABBE COCHET has requested us to give publicity to the accompanying extract from a letter addressed by him to M. le Professeur Charma, Secrétaire de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie :—

“Il faut que je vous dise ce qui m’a conduit dans le bassin de la Somme, à Saint-Valery, à Abbeville, à Amiens et dans tout ce pays de tourbières et de marécages. Depuis deux ans j’éprouvais un vif désir de voir en place, in situ, comme disent nos voisins les Anglais, ces fameuses hachettes dites diluviennes qui agitent et remuent tout le monde savant. Depuis dix-huit mois, elles font affluer l’Europe scientifique vers cette vallée de la Somme qui, sous d’autres rapports, est loin de posséder l’intérêt des vallées du Rhin, de la Loire ou de la Seine. Mais en revanche, elle a rencontré, dans ses sablières et ses argilières une illustration aussi nouvelle qu’inattendue. Chacun, en effet, veut contempler, dans le pays qui le premier les a mis au jour, ces produits de l’industrie primitive qu’à présent l’on rencontre partout, aussi bien en France qu’à l’étranger.

“Tout d’abord, j’ai salué dans son hôtel d’Abbeville le vénérable *inventeur* de ces modestes monuments, longtemps inaperçus et à présent si renommés. J’ai revu avec un vif plaisir M. Boucher de Perthes, tant de fois repoussé du domaine scientifique et dont le nom parcourt à présent le monde civilisé sur les lèvres de la science et sur les ailes de la renommée. Avec lui, j’ai visité sa collection qui reporte si fortement le spectateur à cet âge de pierre dont je venais rechercher les restes ; puis avec lui ou avec ses amis, je suis descendu dans les argilières de Menchecourt, de la Porte Marcadé et du Moulin-Quignon, catacombes nouvelles d’où sont sorties les premières hachettes et, avec elles, les éléments d’un monde nouveau et les débris d’une civilisation perdue dans la nuit des temps.

“D’Abbeville, je me suis rendu à Amiens et suis entré dans ses curieuses tranchées de Saint-Acheul où le fait des haches diluviennes a pris corps, où il s’est établi d’une manière incontestable et d’où il s’est élevé à la hauteur d’un événement scientifique. Cette gloire cosmopolite, ces arènes modernes la devront en grande partie à des archéologues Anglais et à des géologues étrangers. Je suis descendu dans ces sablières, escorté, ou pour mieux dire contreforté de trois solides archéologues picards, MM. Goze, Dusevel, et l’Abbé Corblet. Nous avons vu sous nos yeux extraire d’un sol vierge de tout mouvement humain, depuis le dépôt alluvial qui l’a formé, des silex où la main de l’homme ne saurait se méconnaître. J’ai remporté quelques-uns de ces grossiers, mais précieux monuments ; c’est la récolte des deux journées que j’ai passées à Amiens, et des deux visites que j’ai faites à Saint-Acheul. J’en offrirai, avec plaisir, aux collections,

de la Société, après avoir satisfait le Musée de Rouen en faveur duquel cette excursion a été entreprise ; car je ne dois pas négliger de vous dire que le digne et éclairé Préfet de la Seine-Inférieure avait bien voulu me confier cette mission scientifique, comme en 1859, M. le Maire de Rouen en avait donné une pareille à M. G. Pouchet dans l'intérêt le mieux entendu du Muséum de notre cité métropolitaine.

Dieppe, le 6 Octobre, 1860.

L'ABBE COCHET.

"W. S. N." AND THE "NATIONAL" REVIEWER.

MR. URBAN,—The letter of "W. S. N." in your December number deserves my thankful acknowledgment, both for its matter and for its tone. There is now little or nothing in controversy between your correspondent and myself; and, if we must differ on any point, I trust that we shall be able to differ without a breach of good feeling on either side. If my letter in your number for November contained anything which W. S. N. considers too sharp, I beg him to regard such passages as withdrawn.

It is right that this acknowledgment should be made publicly; and, having been led to address you for that purpose, I trust that you will allow me to point out what seems to me a mistake in the foundation of the judgment which you have pronounced against me in the matter of the "National" reviewer. You state truly that in the "Saturday Review" article on Mr. Morris, my "name occurs only by a passing allusion;" that in the "Edinburgh Review" of Dr. Vaughan I am not mentioned at all; and that the letter to yourself which bears Mr. Freeman's signature is "on a different subject to that touched upon by any of the reviews." And "therefore" you "quite think that it was an error to introduce such matters into the controversy."

¶ Here, MR. URBAN, I cannot but think that you have allowed yourself to be misled by one of the "National" reviewer's many misrepresentations. That writer, in his letter to you, professes to suppose that my object in first addressing you was to defend my book against adverse critics, and that the name of Becket was the only point on which I believed myself to have any ground of defence. If

this had been a true statement of my purpose, I admit that you would be quite right in blaming me for dragging into the question articles in which I had not been censured, or even mentioned. But the real object of my first letter to you was that which is stated in its heading—to vindicate the use of the surname *Becket* as belonging to the Archbishop who is usually called by it; and, this being the case, it appears to me that I was entitled to refer to any writings in which an attempt had been made to deny us the liberty of designating him by that name. Now such an attempt had been distinctly made in the "Saturday" article on Mr. Morris—from which, indeed, my quotation in favour of discarding the surname was taken, as neither the "Guardian" nor the "National Review" happened to be at hand. Mr. Freeman's letter on Northampton Castle had also to do with the subject, inasmuch as he there speaks of "St. Thomas of Canterbury" as if no other way of designating the Archbishop ought to be used by a well-informed man. And even the enumeration in the "Edinburgh Review" of the various names under which the Archbishop has been spoken of, was by no means foreign to the question, although I need hardly say that, if the writer, in his own mind, preferred 'St. Thomas,' the "Edinburgh Review" was not very likely to let a contributor display such a preference.

I believe, therefore, that I was justified in referring to the "Edinburgh" and the "Saturday" articles, and to Mr. Freeman's letter, as well as to those articles in which my book had been reviewed, although I should not have brought forward Mr. Freeman's name but for the unmannerly

language in which I was challenged to name the "fifth periodical." I allow that thus to charge a person with the authorship of anonymous articles would have been against "the laws of literary etiquette," if the matter had been within the operation of those laws. But when a writer abuses the privilege of anony-

mous publication so grossly as I believe the "National" reviewer to have abused it, it seems to me that he forfeits all claim to protection from the laws of literary etiquette.—I am, &c.

J. C. ROBERTSON.

Precincts, Canterbury.

ST. FRIDESWIDE'S SHRINE, OXFORD CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—Having lately had to examine carefully the so-called Shrine of St. Frideswide in Oxford Cathedral, I venture to offer the following suggestions as to the use for which it was intended, and the date of its erection, neither of which ever seem to have been sufficiently investigated, though they have been the subject of some controversy.

The "Shrine" stands at the south-east angle of the Latin chapel, just filling up the space between the two piers of the first bay, with its east end abutting on the wall, and the other sides standing clearly out. It consists of two parts, the lower of stone and the upper of wood, but both are parts of the same design, and both evidently erected at the same time. The stone portion consists of a tomb, and a doorway to a staircase leading to a chamber in the upper or wooden portion. The tomb consists of a large slab of stone filling the whole space, on which is still visible the matrix of a brass, the metal of which has been removed, but it shews clearly the outlines of two figures, one male, in civil costume, and the other female, with the heart-shaped head-dress. Round the margin has been a narrow brass border with a legend, but this is also gone. The sides of this tomb are richly panelled and ornamented with pedestals or brackets. Above this slab is a richly groined and panelled canopy supported by buttresses with depressed three-centred arches between, and on the outside with rich buttresses and pinnacles, a richly carved string of vine-leaves and grapes, with the Tudor flower and battlements above. This canopy, owing to the requirement of height for the chamber above, is very low, and is but little raised above the slab. At the

west end of this tomb is the richly ornamented doorway before mentioned, and a flight of steps leading to the upper chamber, which has an oak floor and roof, but is open on the upper part on three sides. The exterior of this wooden chamber is divided into two stages, the lower of which is closed, but the upper, as mentioned before, is open. Both these stages are covered with rich tabernacle-work with ground canopies, and are divided by a rich string of carved vine-leaf and grapes with the Tudor flower, as in the lower story, and of which three different varieties occur. The upper canopies terminate in tall crocketed spires, rising gradually in height from the sides to the centre.

As to its use, I think there can be no doubt that the lower part is the tomb of the founder or donor, and his wife, as the size of the slab for the brass renders it physically impossible that it could have been introduced *after* the erection of the other part. This tomb, then, the form of the erection itself, and its position in regard to the east window, (being not in the centre but between the pillars on one side,) seem to render it impossible that it could have been the shrine itself, and I think therefore that Professor Willis's suggestion that it was the "watching chamber" or *loft* of the shrine is perfectly correct. Its form and plan, as well as its position, are well adapted for this purpose. Being sufficiently raised and open in the upper part, the watchers would have the command not only of the shrine itself, which would be placed in front of the east window and consequently close to the loft, but also of the adjoining chapel, the choir, the transept, and almost every part of the church. The watching-

loft at St. Alban's, which is placed in a similar position, but on the north side, confirms this supposition.

It is stated that the shrine of St. Frideswide was plundered in 1308, and as it had no doubt before the fifteenth century regained its original splendour, and as we know that rich gifts were continually added to it by members of the University, as well as by others, there was sufficient reason for having it continually watched.

I will now endeavour to fix the date of the present building. The impression of the brass still remaining clearly shews the form of a lady wearing a heart-shaped head-dress. This was a well-known fashion of the time of Henry VI., and this, coupled with the style of the architecture, will give the key to the date, and it will be found, by comparing it with other buildings of this reign, that it perfectly agrees with them. Among these may be mentioned—Fotheringhay Church, the contract for which is dated 1435; monument of Richard Beauchamp at Warwick, 1439; monument of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester at St. Alban's, 1446.

Two points have been adduced for giving it a later date, viz. the Tudor flower and the elliptic or three-centred arch. The term "Tudor flower," though convenient as designating a well-known ornament, is unfortunate in an historical point of view, as the flower was in constant use long be-

fore the time of the Tudors. We find it on the monument of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey, c. 1380, on that of Henry IV. at Canterbury, and on that of Duke Humphrey at St. Alban's, 1446, and in the tracery of the fan-vault at Fotheringhay Church, 1435, and, indeed, its use was thoroughly established at this period.

The depressed three-centred arch before mentioned occurs on the tomb of Edward III., and also on the well-known one of Richard Beauchamp at Warwick, between which last and that of St. Frideswide there is a great resemblance in details, and if we take the three monuments of Edward III., Henry IV., and Richard Beauchamp, we shall have most of the details of the Oxford one.

I think therefore that we may safely conclude that the present building was erected in the reign of Henry VI., 1422 to 1461, by a civilian—probably a merchant—and his wife, for the double purpose of a monument for themselves and as a watching-loft to the then rich and costly shrine of St. Frideswide. Who these individuals were is an interesting enquiry, and one peculiarly fitted to the investigation of our newly remodelled Architectural and Historical Society of Oxford.—I am, &c.

O. JEWITT.

Clifton-villas, Camden-square, N.W.

December 8, 1860.

ANCIENT LAKE-DWELLINGS.

MR. URBAN,—For some months past the periodicals, both in England and Ireland, abound in notices of the Swiss *pfahlbauten*, or ancient lacustrine habitations, of the early Celtic people of Europe. These notices are almost entirely derived from three learned papers by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, of Zürich; the first published in 1854, and the last during the present year. Most of the writers of these articles have been good enough to allude to my Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, published in 1857; but few of them appear to have seen the work; and the author of the paper on the subject of lake dwellings in your issue for December

is evidently unconscious of the fact that the first of these ancient habitations examined or described in Europe was that at Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, in Ireland, a lengthened description of which I laid before the Royal Irish Academy in April, 1840. See the Proceedings of that body, vol. i. p. 420.

Since then at least fifty of these fortified islands have been discovered in Ireland, and the latest accounts thereof, recorded in the Proceedings of the Academy, may be seen in the Number for April, 1859.—I am, &c.

W. R. WILDE.

1, Merrion-square, Dublin,

December 3, 1860.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title it is intended to give brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

THE ROMAN VILLA AT NORTH WRAXHALL.—In No. xix. of "The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine," Mr. G. Poulett Scrope has published an account of a Roman villa lately excavated under his orders and superintendence. In that portion of the paper which describes the various apartments is the following passage:—"The five small rooms which occupy the western extremity of this range of building are its most interesting portion. They all possessed *hypocausts*, or hot air flues, beneath their floors, and together evidently formed a suite of hot bath-rooms, or *thermæ*." It is a very common mistake to term such rooms *baths*. They were in reality the winter apartments, and the hypocausts were for warming them. In this part of Roman villas baths are often found, but they are of comparatively small dimensions, such as those found at Hartlip, in Kent, and engraved in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. These were in close contiguity with the winter rooms, for the obvious reason of being easily supplied with water heated by the hypocaust. In this cold and foggy climate warmth to preserve life was first sought for and secured by the Roman masons: the baths usually occupied but a very small space, and there are instances to shew they were sometimes detached from the main building. The arrangement of the flue tiles up the sides of the rooms will be well understood by reference to the engravings of the room at Jublains, in France, *Col. Ant.*, vol. iii. pl. xxvi.

DUROVERNUM.—Excavations lately made in the High-street of Canterbury have laid open the foundations of Roman buildings which cross below the present street, proving that it cannot be of so early a date as some have imagined. On the side of the Watling Street, just beyond the city walls, a Roman cemetery has been touched upon by excavators for the foundations of a house. Mr. John Brent has been assiduously watching these discoveries on the part of the Kent Archæological Society.

NON-APPRECIATION OF ANTIQUITIES.—A fine specimen of the gold torques has been recently dug up in bog earth at Moorcourt, near Romsey. Some years since an immense quantity of these ornaments, of various patterns, but generally of larger size than the one referred to, discovered in Brittany, came before the Trustees of the British Museum, being offered for a trifle above their value in gold. They were also offered to the Society of Antiquaries, by whom they were likewise rejected. They were then taken back to France and melted.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE.—Mr. Beriah Botfield has just produced, at the Cambridge University Press, a work* that entitles him to the

* "Præfationes ad Editiones Principes Auctorum Classicorum.—The Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, collected and edited by Beriah Botfield, M.P., M.A., F.R.S., &c." Demy 4to. (Printed at the University Press, Cambridge, and sold by Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London.)

gratitude of all who have a due regard for the labours of the great scholars to whom the restoration of learning is due. It is a complete collection of the prefaces to the *Principes* or first printed editions of the Greek and Latin Classics. Though many of these Prefaces are very curious, and others of considerable literary merit, they have hitherto, with few exceptions, been buried in the rare volumes in which they first appeared. By taking upon himself the labour and expense of making them generally accessible, Mr. Botfield has rendered a real service to literature. He is, however, understood to be now engaged in a work that will be of much greater importance, particularly with relation to the mediæval literature of these countries. This is a collection of all the existing Catalogues of the monastic and private libraries of Great Britain anterior to the Reformation. If only a moderate degree of completeness can be attained, the work will be one of great value as an index of the literary tastes of our ancestors, beside preserving for us in an easily consultable form some notice of many important books that have perished. If any of our readers should be in possession of any ancient inedited Catalogues, they would do well to put themselves in communication with Mr. Botfield.

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS.—Some works of this class fetched high prices at the sale of the library of M. Solar, at Paris, in November and December last. Among them *Gratiani Decretum*, folio, printed at Mentz in 1472, on parchment, by Petrus Schæffer, with illuminated capitals, sold for 1,900*l.*; *Bonifacius Papa VIII., Liber Sextus Decretalium*, a fine folio on parchment, printed at Mentz in 1470, by P. Schæffer, 1,120*l.*; *Justiniani Institutionum Libri IV.*, a beautiful copy on parchment, printed at Mentz in 1468, by P. Schæffer, 4,000*l.*; *Cy commence la table du premier livre intitulé "Somme Rural,"* printed at Bruges, by Colard Mansion, in 1479, a black-letter folio, the first edition of this scarce work, 3,500*l.*; *Coustumes du Pays de Normandie*, in Latin and French, on parchment, printed at Rouen in 1483: this book, the first printed in Normandy, was purchased for a private library at Rouen, 1,300*l.*; *Coustumier du Pays de Poictou*, by Marnef, at Paris and Poitiers, in 1515; copy presented to Francis I., printed on parchment, in the old binding, bearing the King's arms, with the crown and escocheon of France and the salamander, 1,545*l.*; *Francisci Floridi Sabini Apologia*, Basle, 1540, binding by Grolier, 1,000*l.*; *La Princesse de Clèves*, by Madame de Lafayette, Paris, 1678, 2 vols., original edition, 327*l.*; the *Fables d'Esope*, printed in 1524, 340*l.*; *Diodore de Sicile*, Venice edition, 1542, 595*l.*; the *Hommes Illustres de Plutarque*, 430*l.*; and the *Dialogues de Lucien*, 385*l.* A magnificent copy of Justin's *Histoire de Troje Pompée*, 1520, bound by Maioli, brought 1,035*l.*; *Hygini Fabulæ*, a volume remarkable for its binding of the sixteenth century, a rare specimen, 1,705*l.*; *Dante Allighieri*, Milan, 1478, small folio, 825*l.*; *Petrarca, Sonnetti, Canzoni, e Triomphi*, Venice, 1473, small folio, 825*l.*; *Orlando Furioso di Messer Ludovico Ariosto*, 1558, in 8vo., plates and handsomely bound with the arms of Catherine de Medicis, 600*l.*; *Tewrdanneckh*, a history of the adventures of the famous hero and knight, composed by Melchior Pfintzing for the marriage of Maximilian I. with the daughter of Charles the Rash; dedication of the 1st of March, 1517; in folio, bound in pig's skin and printed on vellum, adorned with 118 engravings carefully coloured in the sixteenth century, 4,000*l.*

Among the books there was one of high historical interest, namely, the *Office de la Semaine Sainte à l'usage de la Maison du Roy*, Paris, 1743, octavo, having on the back the arms of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. This volume was constantly used by the unfortunate monarch in his captivity. Inside, on the blank leaf, is the stamp of the Temple, and near it a note in the King's handwriting,

dated January 3, 1793, signed "Louis Capet," in which he thanks M. Elevet for all the kindness he had shewn the writer during his confinement, and adding these words, "*Je prie M. Elevet d'accepter mon livre.*" To the volume is attached, for the purpose of marking the page, a piece of plaited cord of silk, covered with gold, to the end of which is joined a small bag of crimson satin in the shape of a heart, made by the Queen, and containing some of her hair. This highly-interesting volume was sold for 2,620f.

LORD PALMERSTON'S ARCHITECTURAL TASTE.—Lord John Manners, M.P., presided at a *soirée* given at Leicester, on the 5th of December last, in connection with the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. In the course of his speech the noble lord remarked that the great spread of architectural and archæological knowledge owes nothing whatever to the Government of the country, differing in this respect most materially from the fortunes of the same pursuits in most continental countries. "Private munificence," he said, "private zeal, and the increased and improved taste and knowledge of the country at large, have of themselves, to a great extent, remedied the evils of which Mr. Joseph Hume once complained, and now, year by year, the House of Commons votes ungrudgingly, I would almost say, any sum which the executive Government thinks proper to ask for the maintenance or restoration of those monuments of antiquity which are confided to the care of a particular department of the Government either in England or Scotland. In this, as in so many other cases, the action of Parliament and of Government has followed, rather than led, the improved taste and knowledge of the country. There is one memorable exception to this gratifying rule, and that is in the firm determination which has been evinced by the head of the present Government not to sanction that remarkable change in public taste in matters of architecture which the success of so many architectural and archæological meetings throughout the country clearly, in my opinion, establishes. Lord Palmerston may be a very great reformer in other departments of the State, but I think it clear that in architecture, at any rate, we must regard him as one of the sturdiest anti-reformers of which this generation can boast. If Lord Palmerston's determination is successful, we shall see, I have no doubt, the greatest public buildings of the future in this country erected in a style which may have pleased our ancestors a hundred years ago, but from which the more educated taste and knowledge of the present generation is revolting, if it has not already revolted. I may innocently express an earnest hope that, before Parliament meets again, whatever view the Architectural Societies of the country may take upon this question, they will favour the House of Commons with the expression of their view, be it favourable to the one I am now speaking of, or be it unfavourable, and that Parliament, when called upon to decide on the style of the great pile of buildings which will have to be erected in the course of a few years for the reception of the Indian and Foreign Departments, will at least have the satisfaction of knowing what is the formed and deliberate opinion of these Societies, which I think may be looked upon as the just exponents of the educated and cultivated architectural taste of the present generation."

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture. By JAMES FERGUSSON. Second Edition. (London: Murray, 1859.)—When the first edition of this work appeared, it attracted, as was but natural, no small share of attention on the part of all architectural students. The design was a grand one, and the work filled a place which was not exactly occupied by any existing treatise on the subject. The lavish profusion of illustrations in the text at once distinguished it from the Histories either of Mr. Hope or Mr. Freeman. And it had an advantage over those works, and over all other preceding writings, in opening a wide field of very curious research in which Mr. Fergusson might justly claim the merit of an original discoverer. Many of the forms of Oriental architecture were made known to the world for the first time through Mr. Fergusson's book. And though, for that very reason, few people were able to test for themselves the accuracy of Mr. Fergusson's descriptions, yet it was evident that, on those points, he was thoroughly master of his subject, and that the new and curious information which his book contained might be welcomed without misgivings as to its accuracy. In other parts of his work it was easy to recognize several high merits,—vast industry, considerable power of criticism, a full sense of the greatness of his subject, and a befitting anxiety to claim for it its proper place in the history of mankind. And whatever might be thought of many of Mr. Fergusson's particular opinions, there was no denying that his book contained an accumulation of matter, of descriptions, of illustrations, above all of measured ground-plans, such as could be found in no other single work. We may add that those who were acquainted with Mr. Fergusson's earlier writings were glad to welcome in his "*Handbook of Architecture*" a marked improvement in his way of dealing with opponents. His works on India and Jerusalem—to say nothing

of the strange theory contained in the latter—were disfigured by a flippant and offensive style, sometimes amounting to monstrous personal insolence towards men who were certainly very much Mr. Fergusson's superiors. The great historian of the Byzantine Empire happened to entertain a different view from Mr. Fergusson, he was therefore made the object of the grossest and most unprovoked personal insult which we ever remember in our experience of literary warfare. There was nothing of this kind in the "*Handbook of Architecture*;" readers were therefore willing to believe that Mr. Fergusson had altogether sown his wild oats, and was going to settle down into a valuable expounder of his subject, certainly apt to teach, and, as the judgement of charity hoped, apt to learn. All these things being so, it was no wonder that Mr. Fergusson's book excited great attention, and was made, in many periodical writings, the subject of elaborate criticism. And certainly Mr. Fergusson had no reason to complain of his reception at the hands of his critics. Many of them enlarged on important differences of opinion, some pointed out important positive mistakes. But every one dealt with the book respectfully and, on the whole, favourably. Those who were most severe on particular portions were perfectly willing to allow the sterling excellence of other portions. A writer whose book gets off as well as Mr. Fergusson's got off ought to be thankful for the well-earned praise he received, and no less thankful for the friendly hints which he may use for the future improvement of his work.

We have now before us several of the reviews of Mr. Fergusson's book which appeared in the years 1856 and 1857. We have referred to those in the "*Edinburgh Review*," the "*Saturday Review*," the "*Guardian*" newspaper, and our own pages. And we may add, for the satisfaction of Canon Robertson, that we have

every reason to believe that no two of these criticisms proceeded from the same pen. Contrary to what might have been expected, the "great Saturday Reviler" was by far the most favourable of all. Mr. Fergusson at least has no right to bestow on the seventh-day critic the epithet conferred by Mr. Bright. The elaborate article in the "Edinburgh" argued at length against several points of opinion in Mr. Fergusson's work, and pointed out a few positive errors; but nothing could be more friendly and laudatory than its general tone. The "Guardian," *more suo*, fastened tooth and nail upon various errors in detail. No man who fails in old Greek or in early mediæval history is likely to find any quarter there. Mr. Fergusson showed that he knew very little about the age of Pericles or the age of Charles the Great, and he fared accordingly. But even the "Guardian" frankly and cordially acknowledged the general power of the book, the great and original value of its Oriental chapters, the truth and justness of much of its mediæval portion, especially in the criticisms on particular buildings. Of ourselves we are sure Mr. Fergusson could have no right to complain. We pointed out—in July, 1856^a—several points of difference of opinion, and some in which Mr. Fergusson was positively wrong. We showed several instances in which he had been led astray as to the dates of buildings by too implicit faith in local guides, and we objected to the needless confusion in nomenclature which he had introduced. For example, the words "Romanesque" and "Gothic" have, by this time, got definite meanings which everybody understands, and which we at least think are thoroughly correct and appropriate. St. Ambrose at Milan, the Apostles' Church at Cologne, St. Stephen's at Caen, and Peterborough Cathedral, are all of them Romanesque buildings. Milan Cathedral, Cologne Cathedral, St. Ouen's at Rouen, and Westminster Abbey, are all of them Gothic buildings. Mr. Fergusson most strangely calls them all Gothic, and carries back the

name Romanesque to the late Roman basilicas. Against this, and some other similar blemishes, we entered our critical protest, but we gave the book that large amount of praise which it deserved, and, where so much was good, we felt disinclined to press upon minor errors. On the whole, a man who comes out of the jaws of the critics with as little damage as Mr. Fergusson did has very little indeed to complain of.

Had Mr. Fergusson been a wise man, he would have sat quietly down with his book and the criticisms on his book, and would have compared them diligently and in a docile spirit. Positive errors he would have at once corrected; we cannot but think that he would have modified many points which are not exactly positive errors, but against which his critics had brought weighty objections. He would, in short, have recast his work, and, if a second edition had been called for, he would have brought it out in an improved form. We are sorry to say Mr. Fergusson has done nothing of the kind. A second edition has been called for, a second edition has appeared, but, strange to say, the text of the second edition is, in every place where we have compared the two, word for word the same with the text of the first edition. Not a single mistake has been corrected, not a single doubtful opinion is either modified or supported by fresh arguments. We do not remember ever being more surprised than when we opened the volume, turned to several of the places which most needed alteration, and there saw the old blunders staring us full in the face. We hardly knew how to deal with such a case, and we have actually kept silence for a long time about it through utter perplexity as to its proper treatment. It is really one of those cases where the magnitude of the offence helps to protect the offender. When a man commits a common everyday murder, he gets hanged without any sympathizers; but let a man commit a murder under some peculiarly atrocious circumstances, if he does not get altogether let off, he is at least sure to find defenders on the score of "homicidal monomania." So

^a GENT. MAG., July, 1856, pp. 33—53.

when we looked at Mr. Fergusson's book, we could hardly believe our own eyes; that a man should set all critical opinion so insolently at defiance seemed something utterly incredible. The thing could not be; there must be some mistake on our own parts; there must be some explanation behind which did not show itself at first sight. What if we should have been wrong and Mr. Fergusson right? It really seemed easier to believe that Leonidas was a Teutonic brother and that Charles the Great kept his court at Paris, than that any man capable of writing Mr. Fergusson's book should have been capable of—plain truth will come out—such a piece of consummate impudence. But no, our charitable explanation fails us; after waiting more than a year, we find the sun, and the sky, and the earth, and the facts of past history just where they were. We find our head still on our shoulders, and our organs of mind and body still capable of their functions. We feel sure that we are right, and that Mr. Fergusson is wrong. And if wrong, how utterly and wilfully wrong. If a man trespasses once on your field, it may be merely a mistake; the utmost you do is to warn him off; if he comes again, the trespass becomes wilful, and the law will give you a remedy. So, in our charity, we were willing to look on Mr. Fergusson's blunders in his first edition as mere venial sins, instances of human fallibility, cases of those accidents which will happen, &c. &c. But when those blunders come again, unmitigated, undefended, unexplained, in a second edition, it is really too much for us. Instead of a venial offence, we have now to deal with a strong case of *peccatum mortale*. Mr. Fergusson has now brought himself under the censure which the Wise Man pronounces against "him who being often reprov'd hardeneth his neck." The day of mercy is past; we can only say, *Fiat Justitia; ruat Fergusson*.

In making good this charge against Mr. Fergusson, we will endeavour to avoid, as far as possible, all points which can be in anyway looked upon as mere matters of opinion. Some of what we look upon as the

worst defects of Mr. Fergusson's book are not exactly mistakes of fact. On these therefore we will not dwell at any length. It might perhaps be too much to expect that Mr. Fergusson should, in his second edition, have recast the arrangement of his whole work, though it would clearly have been a gain to have altered a plan which, in order to divide everything into Christian and Non-Christian, deals with St. Sophia in a later stage of the work than the Turkish mosques built in imitation of it. Nor are we very much surprised that Mr. Fergusson has not revised his whole system of nomenclature, and that the words Romanesque and Gothic are still used in the strange senses which he attached to them in the first edition. We might perhaps have expected to find some justification or apology for an innovation so bold and, as most people think, so needless. Still, though this borders closely on an error in fact, it does not exactly come within the definition of a blunder; so we pass it by. We might with more reason have looked in the second edition for some tardy acknowledgement to those numerous writers who have gone before Mr. Fergusson and in many places forestalled Mr. Fergusson, but whom in the first edition he thought proper wholly to ignore. Mr. Fergusson may have his own notions of good taste: they differ from ours, but that again is not matter of fact. We hasten to give some specimens of the many passages standing uncorrected in the second edition, which are either absolute nonsense, without any meaning at all, or convey a meaning utterly contrary to the truth of history.

As we before said, in our former review we dealt very tenderly with Mr. Fergusson. We did not care to expose many of his blunders in detail, though we pointed out many faults in his arrangement and nomenclature. One direct mistake of fact we did point out, the over-early date given by Mr. Fergusson to the church of Romain-Moutier, and several other buildings in Switzerland and France. We might have spared our pains; Romain-Moutier and its fellows are just as early in the second edition as they were in the first.

Other critics however, besides our more general objections, brought forward a long list of actual historical blunders, which, if Mr. Fergusson had had the least discretion, he would have corrected in his new edition, but every one of which is still here in full force. Nearly all Mr. Fergusson's mistakes come from one source. Mr. Fergusson strikes us as a very clever but an only half-educated man. Like most clever and half-educated men, he cannot take the measure of his own knowledge and ignorance. He does not know when to speak and when to hold his tongue. Consequently he writes just as glibly about things which he does not understand as about things which he does. His book therefore contains a strange mixture of sound and valuable remarks, the result of Mr. Fergusson's natural cleverness, and of displays of the most monstrous ignorance which we ever came across. We do not scruple to say "the most monstrous ignorance," although many of Mr. Fergusson's blunders are of a kind which the "general reader" would never find out. So long as a man holds his tongue, we do not accuse him of ignorance. We do not go about and examine everybody we meet to see if they know this or that which they have no chance of knowing. It is only when a man sets up for a teacher that we judge him. We confess ourselves, without shame, that we are totally ignorant of the internal history of Thibet in the twelfth century. We do not think that any one has a right to blame us for our ignorance. But did we begin to talk or write about Thibetian history, our ignorance would at once become criminal, and any one who understood it would do perfectly right to scourge and pillory us as severely as he pleased. So it is with Mr. Fergusson. It is very probably no fault of his that he is totally ignorant of classical and mediæval history. Many people are just as ignorant of both whom we should never for a moment think of blaming for it. But that is because those people have the sense to hold their tongues about what they do not understand. Mr. Fergusson is not only ignorant, but he goes out of his way to make an elaborate and needless display of ignorance.

This is the more the pity because Mr. Fergusson is naturally so clever a man. He has quite wit enough to see that architecture cannot rightly be made a solitary study, that it must be taken in connection with ethnology, general history, and other branches of human knowledge. To be sure Mr. Fergusson seems rather too much inclined to give himself credit for being the first to find this out, whereas Mr. Hope and Mr. Freeman, to mention nobody else, were fully aware of the fact before him. Mr. Freeman wrote his "History of Architecture" when very young; we gather from many passages of his later writings that, had he Mr. Fergusson's advantages of a second edition, he would alter many passages where he has seen reason to change his views. But no one will deny that Mr. Freeman had, at all events, got upon the right path long before Mr. Fergusson, and that the equal devotion to classical and mediæval literature, which his book showed even then, gave him many advantages over Mr. Fergusson. Still let Mr. Fergusson have all due credit. He sees very clearly, and expresses very well, the necessity of studying architecture in close connexion with history and ethnology. Only the unfortunate thing is that Mr. Fergusson, possessing only the merest smattering both of history and ethnology, cannot possibly carry out his own precept. His natural cleverness tells him what he ought to do; his lack of acquired scholarship hinders him from doing it. His theory is admirable, if his practice were only agreeable to it. Unluckily Mr. Fergusson, while, like Socrates, ignorant of many things, is, unlike Socrates, specially ignorant of the depth of his own ignorance. That depth is indeed a Sirbonian bog; may we ourselves escape being swallowed up in the attempt to fathom it.

We suppose there is no subject—except the early antiquities of Ireland—on which more nonsense has been written than about the early ethnology of Greece and Italy. How one literally quakes at the word *Pelasgian*. Over the *Pelasgians* Niebuhr and Thirlwall grow puzzle-headed, while Mr. Grote and Sir G. C. Lewis, perhaps more prudently, give up the whole busi-

ness in despair. But there are people who know all about them. Mr. George Godwin, Editor of the "Builder," has lights of his own which have not reached the Home Office or the Palace of Abergwili. "I," says Mr. Godwin, without the doubts and misgivings which have weighed down men of less research, "I think the Pelasgians were the same as the Phœnicians." Mr. Fergusson knows even more about it than Mr. Godwin; only unluckily Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Godwin do not tell us the same story. Let any one turn to Mr. Fergusson's 256th page, and he will find the whole history of these same Pelasgians, when and where they lived and all about them; he will learn how "Arcadia was the head-quarters of the Ionic race;" how "at Athens the Doric and Ionic races seem to have been nearly equally mixed;" how "the Doric race was identical with, or at least closely allied to, the Teutonic," and how "the Pelasgi, on the other hand, were connected with the Celtic or Tartar races." All this is put forth as so much indisputable truth. Alas for Mr. James Fergusson and his ethnology. This kind of writing is just that which stamps a man as a jackdaw in peacock's feathers. No scholar would attempt to answer or to correct it, because there is nothing to answer or to correct. It hardly rises to the dignity of blundering; the word blunder does imply some, though an imperfect, knowledge of the subject of the blunder. Mr. Fergusson's Greek ethnology is just so much meaningless gibberish, at which we simply laugh. And the nonsense is perfectly gratuitous; nobody obliged him to write about Pelasgians, Dorians, and Ionians; he might, by a little discretion, have concealed from the world the fact that he knew nothing about them. Of course this kind of stuff did not escape either the writer in the "Guardian" or the writer in the "Edinburgh Review." Of course also neither writer took the trouble to argue against it. The mere gibbeting was quite enough. But lo, we have it all over again in Mr. Fergusson's second edition.

Some other of Mr. Fergusson's ethnological crotchets belonging to later times

have been shewn up with just as little effect upon Mr. Fergusson. Our readers have often heard of the domical churches of Perigueux and other places in Aquitaine. They know that more than one theory has been propounded to account for so singular a phenomenon. M. de Verneilh, Mr. Parker, and others have all spoken their minds about them. So has Mr. Fergusson. But there is a difference between their ways of speaking. Mr. Parker or M. de Verneilh may or may not be right in their views; but their views at all events have a meaning. They make intelligible propositions which may be argued about, and supported or disproved by evidence either way. There may have been a Greek colony in Aquitaine or a close commercial intercourse with Constantinople, or there may not. But the proposition, either way, has a meaning: the assertion, whether true or false, is at least possible. So when M. Ramée and, after him, Mr. Freeman, try to connect so marked a departure from the ordinary customs of the Western Church with the spirit which afterwards produced the reform or heresy of the Albigenses, we feel that we are beginning to step from the regions of history into the regions of fancy. Still the theory, doubtful as it may be, is quite intelligible and quite possible. But Mr. Fergusson's explanation is mere nonsense, without any meaning at all. He speaks of

"A pointed arch, dome-roofed style, peculiar to the province, and indicating the presence of an Eastern people, who, if this be the case, can be no other than the Basques."—(p. 612.)

We can only ask, with Mr. Fergusson's critic in the "Guardian,"—

"In what conceivable sense, except one common to the whole human race, are the Basques an Eastern people, and what has the presence of an Eastern people to do with the building of domes?"

Mr. Fergusson's ethnological crotchets amount to something like monomania. Let us try him in Scotland:—

"Though so near a neighbour [sic], and so mixed up with England in all the relations of war and peace, the Scotch never borrowed willingly from the English, but

owing probably to the Celtic element in the population, all their affinities and predilections were for Continental nations, and especially for France."—(p. 892).

This strange passage deserves several comments. Let us remark,

1st. The "Scotch" of mediæval history, those who built churches, formed alliances with France, &c., were not Celts, but the Teutonic inhabitants of the Lowlands, identical in blood and language with the Northern English.

2nd. Scottish architecture up to the reign of Edward the First, is English. It has some *provincial* diversities, differing from other English examples as the style of Glastonbury differs from the style of Lincoln, but it is still English and not French. After Edward the First, the Scottish style is more like French than English, but is far from pure French.

3rd. The political history of the two countries explains the architectural phenomena in the simplest way. Up to the great war with Edward the First, Scotland and England were, on the whole, on good terms. There was of course a little fighting now and then, but the two countries were as little hostile as two border countries ever were in those days. Many settlers from England, both of Old-English and of Norman blood, fixed themselves in Scotland, and naturally carried with them both architecture and other arts. But, after the great war, the Scotland of the Stewarts was the deadly enemy of England. The enemy of England was the natural ally of France. Hence French architecture and many other French things found their way into Scotland. Mr. Fergusson's ethnological explanation is a mere dream. The only parallel we know to it is that of a Celtic philologist, who proved—what is in itself an indisputable truth—the connexion between ancient Gaul and Britain by the resemblance between the Welsh *ceft* and the French *cheval*. Why, we may ask Mr. Fergusson, did not the Celts of Wales as well as the Celts of Scotland shew these continental affinities? Mr. Fergusson seems quite ignorant of the existence of St. David's Cathedral.

From ethnology let us turn to geography. Has Mr. Fergusson got a Spruner's Atlas? He seems utterly to have forgotten that political boundaries often vary, and that so far as architecture was influenced by political geography, it must have been, not by the political geography of the age of Mr. Fergusson, but by the political geography of the age in which the several buildings were built. On this subject it is often curious to see Mr. Fergusson's natural cleverness struggling with his utter ignorance of facts. He gives us an architectural map of "France;" he does not say in what age, and it does not exactly represent the France of any age. But it includes Provence, Dauphiny, Bresse and Bugey, Roussillon, and the County of Burgundy. It therefore cannot represent the France of an earlier date than the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth. What light a map of France in the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth can throw on the age of Charles the Great or even of Philip Augustus, is utterly beyond us. Mr. Fergusson speculates diligently upon the architecture of Provence as a division of France, and seems, not unnaturally, a little surprised at finding no French architecture there. How obliged Mr. Fergusson ought to have been for the explanation that the French frontier did not get beyond the Rhone till long after the days of Romanesque were over, and that Provence proper did not become French till late in the days of Flamboyant. But Mr. Fergusson's speculations on Provence remain untouched in the second edition. A little way on it is pleasing to find Mr. Fergusson coming *à priori* to the same conclusions which Dr. Spruner reaches *à posteriori* :—

"Alsace is not included in this enumeration, as it certainly belongs wholly to Germany. Lorraine too is more German than French."

Mr. Fergusson ought to give us a reward for telling him that both Lorraine and Alsace remained imperial fiefs till after Gothic architecture was no more. The next sentence is less intelligible :—

"French Flanders belongs, in the age of which we are now speaking, to the Belgian provinces behind it."—(p. 597.)

Of what age Mr. Fergusson is speaking, or what he means by French Flanders, we do not know. In his map the County of Flanders is without a name, while the name Flanders is transferred to Henne-gau, Lüttich, and Luxemburg.

One of Mr. Fergusson's most ludicrous performances is his giving a separate chapter on "Swiss Architecture." It so happened that, at various times from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, several cities and districts of the Kingdoms of Germany and Burgundy gradually united themselves into the political aggregate now called Switzerland. Therefore Mr. Fergusson takes all the buildings in the territory which afterwards became Switzerland and puts them together as "Swiss Architecture." The churches of Romain-Moutier and Payerne, when they were built, were in the Duchy of the Lesser Burgundy, a Burgundian fief; those of Zürich and St. Gall were in the Duchy of Swabia, a German fief. If Mr. Fergusson should at last revise his book, will he call the buildings of Nizza French, and those of Naples Piedmontese? They are so in exactly the same sense that 'Romanesque buildings at Romain-Moutier or at Zürich are "Swiss."

So, to get back to the north, Mr. Fergusson, as we have seen, makes a separate head of Scotch architecture; he also makes a separate head of Scandinavian architecture. Will it be believed that Kirkwall Cathedral figures in the former and not in the latter division? Mr. Fergusson knew that Orkney and Shetland now form a Scotch county, and that was enough; that when the Cathedral of St. Magnus was built, Kirkwall was the capital of an independent Scandinavian Jarldom never entered into Mr. Fergusson's philosophy.

But the prince of all blunders remains; we have purposely kept it as a *bonne bouche* for the last. Be it known unto all men that the 659th page of Mr. Fergusson's "Handbook of Architecture" contains these words:—

"It is true Paris was nominally the capital of France, and in the time of Charlemagne had been the centre of a great and powerful empire."

Charles the Great then, in Mr. Fergusson's imagination, was a King of France reigning at Paris! It was not at Rome or Aachen that the Teutonic Cæsar wore his crown; it was Paris, beautiful Paris, the city of Philip Augustus and Louis Napoleon, which was the centre of the empire which stretched from the Ocean to the Byzantine frontier. Charles, we must suppose, dwelt in the Tuileries and spoke French with the purest Parisian accent. Mayors and Bishops may well hail their master as the "successor of Pepin and Charlemagne" when we find that "Pepin and Charlemagne" preceded him in this seat of empire. Alas for the imperfect information of Eginhard, by which we had been led to think that the King of the Franks and Lombards and Patrician of the Romans visited the provincial town of Paris just once in his long reign. Of all Mr. Fergusson's blunders this is the most gratuitous and the most monstrous. It implies the densest ignorance, ignorance of which we should have thought nobody but a Frenchman was capable, of the whole history of the early middle age. That "Francia" in the age of Charles in no way answers to modern France, that Charles was a pure German, that the importance of Paris does not begin for two generations at least after the death of Charles, that it cannot be called in any sense "the capital of France" till the election of Hugh Capet, are facts known to every one who has the slightest knowledge of Frankish history. Mr. Fergusson's pursuits may not have brought him across Eginhard and the Capitularies, or even across Dr. Spruner's Hand-Atlas; it may very likely be no sort of blame to Mr. Fergusson that they have not so brought him; what we do blame him for, we again repeat, is writing about these things when he has not learned them. The fixing of Charles the Great at Paris is a blunder of the very first order. There is an imperial grandeur about the scale of the mistake which raises it far above the petty achievements of Mr. Hingeston or Dr. Doran. It is the sort of blunder which Charles the Great might have made himself if he

had taken to blundering. We have long treasured it up in a sacred repository along with some other precious stores of the like nature. We know of only about four other blunders worthy to be its peers. There is Mr. William Pollard-Urquhart, M.P., who thinks that "Hannibal occupied the Forum;" there is Major Porter, the historian of the Knights of Malta, who thinks that Pheidias lived after Alexander, and that the arts and civilization of Greece were brought back by the Macedonians from conquered Persia; there is the "Twenty Years' Resident in the East," who thinks that John Zimiskes was a Bulgarian King; finally, there is Mr. W. S. W. Vaux of the British Museum, who thinks that "Belisarius led the armies of the empire against Justin and Tiberius, and was rewarded for his valour by the capture of Dara and the plunder of Syria." When the historic "Dunciad" shall be written, all these worthies shall shine as lights in the firmament, and high above them all, like the sun in his strength, shall be the honoured place of Mr. James Fergusson, the man who thinks that Karl der Grosse reigned at Paris.

Such then is our accusation against Mr. Fergusson; he has made mistakes of the grossest kind: they have been pointed out to him, pointed out in a respectful and friendly manner, and he has contumaciously refused to correct, or even to defend, a single misstatement. In such a case the critical scourge must descend without mercy. Mr. Fergusson has had his day of grace; when he first came before us, we, like all other critics, were willing to let his real merits condone for his many offences; under the altered circumstances in which he now appears, his offences would weigh down merits even greater than those which we freely allow to him. Among the many mistakes with which Mr. Fergusson's book is filled, we have rigidly confined ourselves to those which have been pointed out by some or other of his critics, and which he has therefore had full opportunity of correcting. By some odd accident, we do not find his last and greatest blunder remarked in any of the formal

criticisms on his book which now lie before us. But the thing has become a proverb; Mr. Fergusson's idea of Charles the Great reigning at Paris was too good not to attract attention, and we have seen it so often referred to over and over again as the very type of blundering, that we can hardly believe that Mr. Fergusson's ears have not some time or other tingled at its mention.

And now we must add one discovery of our own, which goes far to take away what we had all along looked upon as one of the most valuable things in the book. We find that the measured ground-plans cannot be trusted. Mr. Fergusson gives us ground-plans of several large English churches, he also gives us a table of their lengths measured inside. Either the ground-plans or the table of dimensions must be inaccurate. The internal length of Winchester is given in p. 858 as 556 feet, in p. 891 as 530—the ground-plan in p. 858, professedly on a scale of 100 feet to an inch, is exactly five inches long inside. The plan of Canterbury, 514 feet, is only one-tenth of an inch longer than York, 486 feet. Westminster, length 505 feet, is under five inches, exactly the length of York. In short, not one that we have measured exactly agrees with the dimensions given. Mr. Fergusson warns us that his table is not "quite correct in all its details," but that "it is sufficiently so to present at a glance, a comparative view of the fourteen principal churches of England, and to show at least their relative dimensions." Now the relative dimensions are just what we have seen that it does not show, to say nothing of a list of "*the* fourteen principal churches of England," among which we do not find Gloucester or St. Alban's.

We have now only one more thing to mention. Besides his "Handbook of Architecture" Mr. Fergusson is also known as the author of a work on Jerusalem,—the work in which he insults Mr. Finlay,—designed to prove that Constantine built the Mosque of Omar. We cannot stop to examine this question; we will only say that Professor Willis pronounces Mr. Fergusson's theory to be "ludicrously absurd." After such a rap on the knuckles as that, most men would have been content to hold

their peace. Professor Willis is not a man who often deals in strong language. A little good-humoured banter is generally all that he bestows on those from whom he differs in opinion, or even on those whom he demonstratively shows to be wrong. When such a man, allowed by all—except perhaps Mr. Fergusson—to be the greatest master of the subject, pronounces a theory to be “ludicrously absurd,” we may be sure that it is very ludicrously absurd indeed. But Mr. Fergusson is not content to retire into discreet obscurity; he puts forth his theory again in the “Dictionary of the Bible^b,” the theory is again demolished by a sound scholar in the “Edinburgh Review;” this is not enough, the indomitable Fergusson once more springs to his feet, writes a flippant letter to the “Athenæum,” and threatens articles and pamphlets to upset alike Professor Willis and the “Edinburgh” Reviewer. Mr. Fergusson’s enemies can breathe against him no more cruel anathema than the prayer that he may write a book. Let him make his charge at Professor Willis and the “Edinburgh,” and, while he is about it, let him not forget to deal a few strokes at old SYLVANUS URBAN. Like “the ancient King” in Macaulay’s Lay, like blind old John of Bohemia at Crecy, we are not so far gone but that we can enter into the *certaminis gaudia* as fully as our younger contemporary in blue and buff. We should enjoy few things more than a pamphlet by Mr. Fergusson proving that the Dorians of Leonidas were Teutons, and that the Franks of Pepin were not. Let him try, let him do his best; he may perhaps after all rear his trophy against us, and may go down to an admiring posterity as the man who convinced the ingenuous mind of SYLVANUS URBAN that Constantine built the Mosque of Omar, and that Paris was the capital of Charles the Great.

Victorian Architecture. By THOMAS HARRIS, Architect. — Mr. Harris con-

^b It was amusing the other day to see Mr. Fergusson’s contribution to this work reviewed in the infallible “Jupiter,” in utter unconsciousness alike that Mr. Fergusson had put forth the theory before and that Professor Willis had upset it.

cludes this pamphlet by informing us that “Many of these ideas have been put into practical execution by the author,” and we imagine that the chief object of this publication is to call public attention to the buildings in which those ideas are carried out. It is to be regretted that the author has not given a list of them, as we do not chance to have heard of them, and yet we should have expected that had they exhibited any great genius or originality they would have made a sensation in the world, for genius and originality are not of every-day occurrence. The ideas appear to us so vague and visionary, when there is anything that is not absolutely trite, that we are puzzled to guess how such ideas have been reduced to practice. Mr. Harris must have forgotten Mr. Scott’s well-known dictum, that “the principles of Gothic Architecture are the principles of common sense;” and, whilst dreaming about inventing a new style of his own, he leaves us in doubt whether a little more of the latter commodity would not be of service to him.

The best answer to all these vague theories and dreams of youthful architects is to reduce them to the test of practice, and in practice the most theoretical make the most atrocious failures. The best architects of our day are those who have most carefully studied the medieval buildings of England. The two most eminent, Mr. A. W. Pugin and Mr. G. G. Scott, were among those who had given the most attention to this study. Mr. Pugin had been acquainted from his boyhood with the “Examples” and “Specimens” published by his father, and for years it was his practice (as we heard from his own lips) to travel in a gig, whenever he possibly could do so, in preference to any other mode of conveyance, in order that he might stop at and examine every old church that he passed on his way. Mr. Scott (also to our personal knowledge) has been all his life nearly equally careful never to miss an opportunity of studying an old building, and considers that there is always something to be learnt from it: he is not too proud or too conceited to learn from the wisdom of our ancestors.

Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah. By HENRY GOUGER. (London: Murray.)

"Weeping and wailing, care and other sorwe
I have ynough, on even and on morwe,
Quod the Marchant."

Such lines of Chaucer might well have formed the motto of "Imprisonment in Burmah," had the narrator been almost any one than the actual high-spirited sufferer.

We are carried back nearly forty years—to the narrator's youth in fact—and introduced to the Court of Burmah by an adventure undertaken, as it would seem to us, more in the spirit of wild daring than of sober commerce. The Burmah of that period, it must be borne in mind, was not the Burmah of to-day, opened out and known, as it has since become, by our conquests, our embassies, and our commerce, led on as the latter must undoubtedly have been by the writer of the present narrative.

Burmah was then completely a *terra incognita*—a condition which the prejudices and presumption of the people, and the exclusive fiscal regulations of the government, seemed to combine to perpetuate. Yet we find our traveller landing undauntedly at Rangoon, conciliating the Burmese authorities there, and conducting his boats and their cargoes safely, through the many dangers which then beset the river Irrawuddi, like the Rhine of old, up to the then capital of Amherstpoorah. Next, by a stroke of good fortune, and his own tact, he appears at once in the full sunshine of court favour, invested with the dress of the man whom the king delighted to honour, and benefiting by an emulous competition for his merchandize at almost fabulous prices.

No wonder, then, that, excited by such a sudden and unlooked-for access of prosperity, hope took possession of the merchant's breast. All difficulties, great as they were, seemed easy of conquest to a man who had already dared and done so much, and a gigantic fortune appeared to invite his grasp. Under such impressions he sought and obtained permission to depart, that he might again

return, and settle himself permanently in Burmah.

Thus far we feel as though the tale carried us still further back. We could almost transport ourselves to the close of the thirteenth century, and fancy we were listening to Marco Polo detailing to marvelling Venice his mercantile wanderings and adventures in the Court of Tartary—but, alas! the similitude holds no further.

Soon after Mr. Gouger's return to Burmah the war broke out with the East India Company, and, taking into account the ignorance and irascible character of the savages in whom he had ventured to confide, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that he was thrown into prison as a spy, together with every other individual of European extraction or connection. What his prison life was, during a period of nearly two years, is fully detailed in the narrative. He endured all the intensity of misery an Englishman could feel, snatched from full prosperity at one fell swoop, to be loaded with irons and laid in the stocks in a crowded pestiferous dungeon, reeking with filth, and dependent on casual charity for preservation from a lingering death by famine.

The monotony of this scene of horrors is painfully varied by hair-breadth escapes from instant execution. At one time the murderers are whetting their knives for the work; at another the prisoners are in hourly expectation of being thrown to a famished lioness, kept before their eyes for the purpose; then they are to be burnt; then to be buried alive, as a solemn sacrifice to the powers of Hell, to ensure a victory! From this state of dreadful suspense they are, however, relieved by the death of their chief persecutor, who is himself hurried from the royal favour, and trodden to death by elephants.

Yet, amidst all this wild waste of savagery, the mind rejoices still to find some green spots of human charity and mercy. Thus we see the gaoler's daughter, touched perchance with a pity near akin to love, tendering the wretched captive the little alleviation in her power. Then his servant, a Mahomedan baker,

steadily contrived, with a rare fidelity, to supply a little food for his master's support by his own labour; in fact, to this attachment he entirely owed his life. Never was the wise king's saying more literally fulfilled, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days." Mr. Gouger, however, seems to have been of a very conciliating disposition. The very executioners expressed a regard for him, evincing it by a promise to put him to death so dexterously that he should hardly feel it.

The story of Mrs. Judson, the wife of the American missionary, is a charming episode of conjugal love and duty.

At last the advance of the British army brings release, and a return to prosperity.

The narrative is told in an agreeable, chatty style; and its cheerfully-religious tone explains at once how life and reason could survive so fiery an ordeal. In the enterprising spirit of the British merchant—fearless of danger, hopeful of success—we recognise a perfectly national trait of which we may well be proud. Such men have ever been the pioneers of national prosperity, the harbingers of Christianity and civilization.

Why Mr. Gouger has thus long abstained from publishing his memoir does not appear. We cannot think so enterprising a spirit has spent inactively the long period subsequent to this imprisonment in Burmah, and trust that, having thus taken up the pen, he will not hastily lay it aside.

A Collection of Antient Christmas Carols. Arranged for four voices by EDM.

SEDDING. (London: Novello, Masters.) The best account that can be given of this seasonable little work is in the words of its compiler. It comprises, he says, melodies and words chiefly composed and in use since the time of the Reformation, and it will be matter of congratulation to see how simplicity of construction, quaintness of expression, and the grand conception of sterling Catholic truth have never been allowed to die out in these compositions. Of the nine carols that it contains, five are English, and most of them are from the "Ancient Christmas Carols" published several years ago by Mr. Davies Gilbert; three are "Noëls," used in the Cathedral of Chartres, and one is from Holland. English words have been supplied by the Rev. J. M. Neale, the Rev. F. G. Lee, and W. Morris, Esq. The Dutch carol, entitled "Our Master hath a Garden," is a very pleasing melody, which is suited for all seasons of the Christian year; the English words have already appeared in the "Ecclesiologist" for February, 1856.

The Christian Knowledge Society's *Almanacs* have appeared in all their usual variety. They may be had in sheets, or in books, for a penny, or mounted on rollers, or done up in pocket-books, at a shilling. An engraving of Worcester Cathedral is accompanied by a brief account of the edifice, all the customary information is given, and a valuable collection of trustworthy "Signs of the Weather" is extracted from Admiral Fitzroy's "Manual of the Barometer."

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates, where given, are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Rev. George John Trevor Spencer, D.D., (ex-Bishop of Madras,) to the Chancery of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

The Rev. Charles John D'Oyly, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, London.

The Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, M.A., to the Canopy of Calne in, and Treasurership of, the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

The Rev. William Lake Onslow, M.A., to be Chaplain to H.M.S. "St. George," and to be Special Instructor to H.R.H. Prince Alfred.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Nov. 27. The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex.

Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

The Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, now Secretary to the Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople.

The Hon. Julian Henry Charles Fane, now Secretary to the Legation at Vienna, to be Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna.

Rutherford Alcock, esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Tycoon of Japan, and Charles Alison, esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, to be Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

John Maclean, esq., C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the territories of British Kaffraria.

Dec. 7. Lieut.-Col. Edward Stanton, C.B., to be Consul-Gen. at Warsaw.

Dec. 11. Lord Lyons, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, bart, Governor-Gen. of British North America, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Jean Edouard Remono, esq., First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius, and Lieut.-Col. Andrew Scott Waugh, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey, and Surveyor-Gen. of India, to be Knights of the United Kingdom.

Dec. 11. Lord Napier, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias.

Sir John Fiennes Crampton, K.C.B., now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain.

Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

John Savile Lumley, esq., late Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, to be Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Dec. 12. Francis Howard Vyse, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Jeddo, and Acting Consul at Kanagawa, to be Consul at Kanagawa.

Dec. 14. William Young, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Robert Hamilton, esq., M.D., and Chas. Clement Bravo, esq., confirmed as Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Captain Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., to be Inspector-Gen., and Thomas Prince, esq., to be Superintendent of Police, for the Island of Mauritius.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Dartmouth.—Nov. 27. John Hardy, esq., of Dunstal-house, Stafford, in the room of John Dunn, esq., deceased.

Wick Burghs.—Dec. 4. The Right Hon. William Coultts Keppel (commonly called Viscount Bury), in the room of Samuel Laing, esq., who has accepted the office of Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-Gen. of India.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Dec. 11. Somerset Archibald Beaumont, esq., of Bywell, Northumberland, in the room of George Ridley, esq., who has accepted the office of Commissioner under the copyhold and enclosure Commissions Act.

Southwark.—Dec. 18. Austin Henry Layard, esq., of Piccadilly, Middlesex, in the room of Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., deceased.

County of Nottingham. Southern Division.—Dec. 20. The Hon. George Philip Cecil Arthur Stanhope, commonly called Lord Stanhope, in the room of Sydney William Herbert Pierrepont, commonly called Viscount Newark, now Earl Manvers, called to the House of Peers.

BIRTHS.

July 27, 1860. At her residence, Regent's-park-terrace, the wife of Reginald Burton, of Daven-try, Northants, a son.

Sept. 29. At the Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Dr. George Williamson, Staff Surgeon, a dau.

Oct. 7. At Corfu, the wife of J. J. Lake, esq., Military Store Department, a dau.

Oct. 13. At Agra, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Glyn, C.B., Rifle Brigade, a dau.

Oct. 14. At Cape-town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Col. Staunton, Commandant, a son.

Oct. 23. At Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Adye, C.B., of a dau.

Oct. 30. At Mauritius, the wife of Capt. Old-field, 5th Fusiliers, a son.

Oct. 31. At Kolapore, the wife of Capt. H. H. James, H.M.'s B.N.I., a son.

Nov. 10. At Rawil Pindee, the wife of Capt. F. R. Pollock, Acting Commissioner, a dau.

Nov. 16. At Brunton, near Hexham, the Lady Mary Crosse, a dau.

Nov. 18. At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, a dau.

Nov. 21. At Italian-villa, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Col. S. S. Trevor, a dau.

At Broadwindsor, Dorset, the wife of Joseph Stone Studley, esq., a son.

At Pilham Rectory, near Gainsborough, the wife of the Rev. Hamilton Lowry, a son.

Nov. 22. At Stretton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Mark Garfit, a dau.

At Highfield, near Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas McCalmont, a son.

At Remnantz, Marlow, the wife of Major Faussett, 44th Regt., a son.

In Suffolk-sq., Cheltenham, the wife of Major N. Steevens, a dau.

Nov. 23. In Great Stanhope-st., the Duchess of Manchester, a son.

At Chesterfield-house, the Countess of Durham, a son.

In Grosvenor-street, the Lady Frederick Fitz-Roy, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln College, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Dr. F. W. Innes, C.B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, a son.

Nov. 24. At Wollaton Rectory, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Charles J. Willoughby, a son.

At Dover, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Light, Rector of St. James's, Dover, a dau.

At Otham Rectory, near Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. K. Shaw, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Gregory Smith, Ted-stone Delamere Rectory, Herefordshire, a son.

At Kingstown, Ireland, the wife of Commander Young, V.C., Royal Navy, a son.

Nov. 25. At Breamore, Lady Hulse, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Shawe, a son.

Nov. 26. In Stratton-street, Lady Agnes Hyl-ton Jolliffe, a dau.

In Eaton-pl., the wife of John Harvey Astell, esq., M.P., a son.

At Upper Mount, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. Hamilton, R.N., a dau.

At Bilton, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Salmon, a son.

Nov. 27. In Onslow-square, the wife of Capt. R. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At the Grange, Belgrave, Leicestershire, the wife of Major Chester, a dau.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Lieut. Alexander Doull, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Broadwater, Godalming, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. E. Fairtlough, a son.

At the Willows, West Ham, Essex, the wife of Capt. Pelly, R.N., a son.

Nov. 28. At Coul-house, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a dau.

At the Parsonage, St. Peter's, Hackney-road, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Packer, M.A., a dau.

Nov. 29. At Wimbledon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Lowry Cole, a son.

Nov. 30. In Prince's-gardens, the Viscountess Hawarden, a dau.

The Lady Isabella Schuster, a dau.

At Ashton Keynes Vicarage, Cricklade, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. E. Chatterton Orpen, a dau.

Dec. 1. In Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, a dau.

At Ruswarp-next-Whitby, North Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Alphonso Matthey, a dau.

At St. Peter's Rectory, Guernsey, the wife of the Rev. Carey Brock, a dau.

At Brompton, the wife of Alex. Burn, M.D., Bombay Army, a son.

Dec. 2. At Bywell-hall, Northumberland, the Lady Margaret Beaumont, a son and heir.

At Plymouth, the wife of E. McLaughlin, esq., Royal Artillery, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Healley, a dau.

Dec. 3. At Mosstown, co. Westmeath, the wife of William James Perry, esq., a dau.

At South Camp, Aldershott, the wife of John Burr, esq., Military Train, a dau.

At Claremount, the wife of Murray M. Blacker, esq., a dau.

At Horncastle, the wife of the Rev. S. Lodge, a son.

At Shergton Rectory, Leicestershire, Mrs. Henry Vere Packe, a son.

Dec. 4. In Hertford-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a son.

At Roseville, Chilton Polden, near Bridgwater, the wife of Commander Stradling, H.M.'s Indian Navy, a son.

At Inverness, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Raigmore, a dau.

At Beccles, the wife of the Rev. H. Mayers, Rector of Weston, a son.

At Gipsy-hill, Norwood, the wife of Jas. C. Hicks, esq., 18th Hussars, a dau.

Dec. 5. At Little Dean's-yard, Westminster Abbey, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Weare, a dau.

At the Grove, Scotby, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. J. McAllister, a son.

At Chagford Rectory, Devonshire, the wife of the Rev. Hayter George Hames, a dau.

At Moray-pl., Edinburgh, Mrs. Brown Douglas, the wife of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, a dau.

Dec. 6. At Willey, near Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Owen F. Ward, a dau.

The wife of Thos. Gee, esq., of Hanley Castle, a dau.

In London, the wife of Henry Somers, esq., Surgeon of H.M.'s 55th Regt., a son.

Dec. 7. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Eglinton, a dau.

At Hanslope-park, Bucks, Mrs. Reginald Walpole, a dau.

At Luton, Bedfordshire, the wife of Charles Ede Waller, esq., a son.

In Cleveland-row, the wife of the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, a son.

Dec. 8. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Houssemayne du Boulay, a son.

At Upper Norwood, the wife of M. C. Chase, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and of the Middle Temple, a dau.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Dover, the wife of the Rev. C. D. Marston, a dau.

Dec. 9. At Prince's-gardens, Prince's-gate, the wife of Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Corbridge, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Gipps, a son.

At Gillingham, on board H.M.'s ship "Mercury," the wife of Lieut. George Marriott, R.N., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Walter Baskerville Mynors, a dau.

In Pulteney-st., the wife of Capt. Balfour, late 7th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Cantley Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Samuel King, a son.

Dec. 10. At Cooper's-hill, the wife of C. W. O'Hara, M.P., co. Sligo, Ireland, a son and heir.

At Peckforton, the wife of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a son.

At Colebury-house, Hants, the wife of John Everitt, esq., a dau.

At Willian, Herts, the wife of the Rev. John Lowder Laycock Lees, a son.

The wife of Mr. F. Weber, resident organist at the Royal German Chapel, St. James's Palace, a son.

Dec. 11. At the Admiralty, Whitehall, the Lady Hermione Graham, a son.

At Lower Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Bateman, a dau.

At Usworth-hall, co. Durham, Mrs. M. J. Jonassohn, a dau.

In Camden-pl., Bath, the wife of Capt. Clarke, 20th Regt., a son.

In Howley-place-villas, Maida-hill West, the wife of Henry M. S. O'Brien, esq., a son.

At Rugby, the wife of Henry Morris, esq., Madras Civil Service, a son.

At Brighton, Sussex, the wife of W. D. Weeden, esq., of twins.

At Wolford Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. G. Domville Wheeler, a son.

Dec. 12. At the Rectory, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Gerald Blunt, a son.

At the Farm, Goodnestone, Kent, the wife of J. Bridges Plumptre, esq., a son.

At Castle-hill-lodge, Reading, the wife of Capt. Frederick H. Lang, a son.

Dec. 13. In Portland-pl., the Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son and heir.

At South Thoresby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, 6th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

In Pembridge-gardens, Notting-hill, the wife of John Audain, esq., of Richmond-hill, Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, a son.

At Snarehill, Thetford, the wife of Richard Rogers, esq., a son.

Dec. 14. At Sherborne-castle, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, the Countess of Macclesfield, a son.

At Brooklands, Ormskirk, Lancashire, the wife of Charles John Webb, esq., a dau.

At Danny, the wife of J. G. Blencowe, esq., M.P., a son.

In St. George's-square, Belgravia, Mrs. Harcourt, a dau.

At Bradenham-lodge, West Wycombe, Mrs. James Louis Atty, a son.

The wife of William Hancock, esq., of Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, a son.

At Hadley-house, Hadley, Middlesex, the wife of Louis d'Eyncourt, esq., a son.

At Vaughan's-road, Coldharbour-lane, the wife of Lieut. John W. Clarkson, H.M.'s I.N., a dau.

Dec. 15. At Pendrea, Cornwall, the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a dau.

At Steppingh Rectory, Beds., the wife of the Rev. T. Erskine, a son.

At Cuddesdon, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. A. Child, a son.

At Wallington, the wife of the Rev. James Aitken, a son.

At Hodnet Rectory, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Macaulay, a dau.

At Weldon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William Finch Hatton, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Durham, the wife of George Walton Appleby, esq., 26th Cameronians, a dau.

At Lansdowne-place, Leamington, the wife of Captain Hargraves, Norbury-manor, Staffords., a son.

At Innergellie, N.B., the wife of the Rev. F. G. Sandys-Lumsdaine, a son.

Dec. 17. At the Cedars, Derby, the wife of Capt. J. T. Haverfield, Royal Marines, Light Infantry, a dau.

Dec. 18. At Cobham-hall, Kent, the Countess of Darnley, a dau.

Dec. 19. At Tunbridge Wells, the Viscountess Falmouth, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10. At Sanawur, near Kussowlie, N.W.P., East Indies, Henry R. Wallace, esq., Capt 92nd Highlanders, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the Rev. William John Parker, Principal and Chaplain of the Lawrence Military Asylum.

Oct. 18. At Emanuel Church, Brooklyn, America, Edmund W. Slatter, to Georgina, second dau. of Capt. W. V. Graves, late of H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, and widow of the late George Tottenham, esq.; also, at the same place and time, George J. Slatter, to Henrietta, third dau. of Capt. Graves.

Oct. 22. At St. John's, Calcutta, Arthur John Whalley, esq., civil engineer, son of the Rev. A. Whalley, of Bath, Somerset, to Emily, third dau. of the late John Palmer, esq., Lieut. Ceylon Rifles.

Oct. 23. At Simla, Edwin Balfour Wimberley, esq., B.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Constance Cordelia, dau. of the late Col. C. D. Blair, C.B., formerly of the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Oct. 27. At St. John's, Secunderabad, Deccan, J. J. Heywood, esq., Lieut. and Adj. 1st Battalion the Royal Regt., to Annie, only dau. of Brigadier East Apthorpe, C.B., K.S.F., commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Oct. 31. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Rich., second son of the late Hon. Charles Simonds, to Ada, sole dau. of M. H. Perley, esq., H.M.'s Commissioner for the North American Fisheries.

Nov. 1. At Ootacamund, East Indies, H. J. Lees, esq., 60th Rifles, eldest son of Sir J. Lees, bart., to Charlotte, dau. of the late W. Mc Taggart, esq.

Nov. 7. Frederick Montresor Mulcaster, esq., late of the 12th Royal Lancers, and Charlton-park, near Canterbury, to Georgine, youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Prescott, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and relict of Thomas Baker Bass, esq., of Dover.

Nov. 13. At Landour, Himalayahs, the Rev. Melmoth D. C. Walters, M.A., Her Majesty's Indian Service, to Henrietta Anne Auburey, dau. of the late Major Neville Auburey Parker, of the Bengal Army.

Nov. 15. At Benares, James W. Dewar, Major in H.M.'s 77th Regt., second son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Anne Maria Charlotte, only dau. of the late Baron Alexander de Steiger, of Berne, Switzerland.

Nov. 17. At Bombay, the Rev. Andrew Burn, jun., missionary in Sindh, son of the Rev. A. Burn, Rector of Kinnersley, Salop, to Lucy Gregory, dau. of the late Edward Suter, esq., Islington.

Nov. 20. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. George Henry Grey, Grenadier Guards, only son of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., to Harriet Jane, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Pearson.

At Little Dalby, Leicestershire, the Rev. Fred. Augustus Howe Fitz-Gerald, only son of the late Capt. S. Fitz-Gerald, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and co. of Kildare, to Sophia Mary Leigh, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. P. Cooper, Vicar of Little Dalby.

Nov. 21. At St. George's, Montreal, Canada East, the Rev. Henry James Petry, B.A., (late of Queen's College, Oxford,) assistant-minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Quebec, to Caroline Josepha, youngest dau. of the late John George Smith, esq., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General to H.M.'s Forces.

Nov. 22. At Sandgate, Geo. Hamilton Gordon, Capt. Royal Engineers, to Blanche Emma Beatrice, youngest dau. of the late John Ashton Case, esq.

At Haddington-road Church, Dublin, Joshua James, youngest son of the late James MacEvoy, esq., of Tobertinan, co. Meath, and brother of the present M.P. for that county, to the Hon. Mary Netterville, second dau. and co-heiress of the late Viscount Netterville.

Nov. 27. At Milborne-port, Somerset, the Rev. Edward Duke, of Lake-house, Wiltshire, to Jane Mervyn, third dau. of Sir William Coles Medlycott, bart., of Ven, Somerset.

At Anerley, Norwood, Wm. Reginald, son of LL. H. B. Hesketh, esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire, to Agnes Emily Isabella, eldest dau. of Major the Hon. W. E. FitzMaurice, of Hyde-park-gate.

At St. George's, Douglas, Isle of Man, James Haselwood, only son of the late James Parr, esq., of Mont-le-Grand, Exeter, also representative of the Lancashire family of Parr of Parr, to Sarah, second dau. of the late John Hay, esq., of Rotherham.

At Galway, John Elliot Cairness, esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen's College, Galway, to Eliza Charlotte, second dau. of the late G. H. M. Alexander, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Nov. 28. At Shrivernham, Charles Balfour, esq., of Newton Don, to the Hon. Adelaide Barrington, youngest dau. of Lord and Lady Barrington.

At Philorth, Aberdeenshire, J. Stuart Menzies, esq., of Chesthill, Perthsh., to the Hon. Catherine Thurlow Fraser, youngest dau. of the late Hon. William Fraser, and sister to Lord Saltoun.

Nov. 29. At Dunmore-park, Stirling, the Earl of Southesk, to the Lady Susan C. M. Murray, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Dunmore.

At Penn, Bucks, James Kiero Watson, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, Instructor of the School of Musketry, Hythe, to Alice Elizabeth, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Arnold Pears, Inspector of Schools, Madras.

At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts, Alexander Frederick Rolfe, esq., of Devonshire-

terrace, Kensington, to Harriet Alicia, third dau. of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Nottingham.

At St. Mary's, Carlisle, the Rev. Thos. Birkett, B.A., of Tenby, South Wales, eldest son of John Birkett, esq., of Broom-hills, to Jane, second dau. of Thomas Barnes, esq., J.P., of Bunker's-hill, Carlisle.

Dec. 3. At the British Embassy, Paris, Walter Bolton, R.A.M., of London, to Letitia Ginevra, only dau. of Signor Francesco Borgononi, of Senigallia, Romagna.

Dec. 4. At Creting St. Peter, Suffolk, Wm. Julius Marshall, esq., Captain in the West Suffolk Militia, of Leicester-gardens, Hyde-park, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Paske, Rector of Creting St. Peter, and Vicar of Battisford.

At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, Rector of Sprotbrough, Yorkshire, to Isabella Sarah, second dau. of the late Sir Samuel Compton, bart., of Thornton-le-street.

Dec. 5. At Ventnor, Henry James Rose, esq., of Alexandria, to Janet Ann, eldest dau. of Sir Alexander and Lady Duff Gordon.

At Lechlade, Gloucestershire, William John Edmonds, esq., of Southrope, Gloucestershire, eldest son of Giles Edmonds, esq., of Eastleach-Turville, in the same county, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. W. J. Cole, R.N., K.H., of Lechlade, and granddaughter of the late Robert Wace, esq., of the same place.

At Withycombe, Rawleigh, Cecil Squire, esq., late Captain in the 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regt., to Jane, daughter of Otho Cooke, esq., Withycombe-house, Devon.

At Morley, A. E. Mansel, Capt. in the 3rd Light Dragoons, and youngest son of Col. Mansel, C.B., of Smedmore, Dorset, to Clara Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Hon. A. Lascelles, of Morley, Cheshire.

Dec. 6. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Lieut. Edwd. Buller Brazier, I.N., son of the late Capt. Edward Brazier, R.N., to Esther Elizabeth, dau. of N. R. Richardson, esq., of St. Martin's, and granddau. of P. Gaudin, esq., of Montau-Prete.

At All Saints', Blackheath, Edward, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Richards, Rector of Clonallan, Down, Chancellor of the Diocese of Down, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Willoughby, esq., of Bryan, Blackheath.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Stanhope H. Fasson, esq., Royal Artillery, second son of the late John Fasson, esq., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, Senior Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Herbert Francis Vyvyan, nephew of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart., of Trelowarren, Cornwall, to Augusta Clara, only dau. of the late Baron de Schmiedern, K.H., and step-dau. of James Scott Smith, esq., of Beechwood, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

At Garthorpe, G. J. Slater, esq., of the Manor-house, Naseby, to Mary, only dau. of the late J. Orson, esq., of Newark.

At Harbledown, near Canterbury, the Rev.

Robert Godolphin Peter, Rector of Cavendish, Suffolk, and late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Catharine Stewart, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, Rector of Harbledown.

At the Cathedral, Exeter, Casamajor Farquharson, Capt. H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Cavalry, to Mary Henrietta, youngest dau. of the Ven. John Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Barnstaple and Canon Residentiary.

At Thirsk, Henry Robert, son of the late Canon Markham, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. W. Macbean, M.A., Rector of Peter-Tavey, Devon.

At Whitechurch, Devon, Henry William, youngest son of J. H. Deacon, esq., of Holwell, in the same county, to Caroline Agnes, widow of Maj. Coker, 29th Regt., of Bicester-house, Oxon.

Dec. 8. At Petham, Kent, Capt. Gibsone, 17th Lancers, eldest son of Col. Gibsone, of Pentland, N.B., Commandant at Maidstone, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the Rev. James Hughes Hallett, of Higham, Vicar of Petham.

At Camden, Camberwell, Charles Guest Parker, esq., of Stoke Newington, to Mary Vaughan, second dau. of the late M. P. Dove, esq., of the London-dock-house.

Dec. 10. At the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, James O'Donel Annesley, esq., 25th Regt., son of the late James Annesley, esq., H.M.'s Consul for North Holland, and cousin of the Earl of Annesley, to Sybil, only dau. of W. H. Gomonde, esq., and niece to the late Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P., of East Sutton-pl., Kent.

At Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate in Messina, the Rev. Charles Rew, B.D., Rector of Cranham, Essex, to Emma, eldest dau. of Wm. Falkenburg, esq., of Messina, and Saxon Consul of that place.

Dec. 11. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, bart., of Gearloch, to Ella Frederica, second dau. of the late Walter Frederick Campbell, of Islay.

At Cottingham, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Arthur Starkey, late Fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxford, Rector of Bygrave, Herts, and second son of the late John Cross Starkey, esq., of Wrenbury-hall, Cheshire, to Mary Jane Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Clayton, Rector of Cottingham.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Rev. Wm. Hay Chapman, M.A., to Amelia Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Richard Freeman Royley, R.N.

Charles Edward, second son of the late Major Alexander Duke Hamilton, late 73rd Regt., to Emma Mortal, only dau. of E. S. Marshall, esq., of Dowches, Kelvedon.

At St. Mary's, Weymouth, Martin Bryan Stapylton, esq., Myton-hill, Yorkshire, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of John Brymer, esq.

At Holy Trinity, St. Pancras, the Rev. Francis Wm. Harnett, Incumbent of Wolverton, Bucks, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Henry Adams, esq., of Winswood, Cornwall.

At Handsworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. Arthur Ayres Ellis, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College,

Cambridge, and Vicar of Stotfold, Beds, to Frances Sophia, only dau. of the late T. Meredith, esq., of Dublin.

At Stowmarket, George Lufkin, esq., of the India-office, to Elizabeth Christiana, only child of the late John Oatley Harvey, esq., of Stansfield-hall, Suffolk.

Dec. 12. At St. James's, Capt. Milligan, 39th Regt., A.D.C. to Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., eldest son of Major Milligan, of Ashcroft, Gloucestershire, to Gertrude, only dau. of the late Sir Charles Shakerley, bart., of Somerford-park, Cheshire.

At Quorndon, Chappell Fowler, esq., of Southwell, Notts, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. R. Boyer, Rector of Swebstonecum-Snarestone, Leicestershire.

At the Episcopal Chapel, Peebles, Major Chas. Inge, to Mary Anne, second dau. of Sir Adam Hay, bart., of Haystone.

At Hackney, the Rev. Charles Swannell, of Horncastle, to Dinah, youngest dau. of the late Isaiah Riley, esq., of South Dalton, Beverley.

At Rodborough, Gloucestershire, Benjamin, eldest son of Benjamin Williams, esq., of Stamford-hill, to Augusta Septimia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Glascott, Rector of Rodborough.

Dec. 13. At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Capt. George Daniell Eales, second in command of the 2nd Belooch Regt., Bombay Army, second son of C. T. Eales, esq., of Eastdon, Devon, to Flora Thornbrough, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Richard Whish, Bombay Artillery.

At Cloydah, David Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Henry John Owen, M.A., of Alfred-place, West Brompton, to Emily Harriet, third dau. of Capt. Charles George Butler, R.N., of Lenham-lodge, co. Carlow, and niece of Sir Thos. Butler, bart., of Ballin Temple, in the same county.

At Marylebone Church, the Rev. M. O. Norman, Rector of Harby, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. James Ralph, Rector of St. John's, Horselydown, Southwark.

At Westmill, the Rev. Wm. Beresford Beaumont, younger son of the late Sir George H. W. Beaumont, bart., of Cole Orton-hall, Leicestershire, to Julia, youngest dau. of Charles Soames, esq., of Coles, Herts.

At Awliscombe, James Henry Patteson, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Patteson, of Feniton-court, to Annie, dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Wallace, Vicar of Bickleigh, Devon.

At the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, Thomas Maude Roxby, esq., Blackwood-house, East Riding, Yorkshire, late Capt. H.M.'s 55th Regt.,

to Fanny M. A., only child of Thomas Warter, esq., The Abbey, Shrewsbury.

At the College Chapel, Eton, Alexander Drury, H.M.'s 51st Regt. M.N.I., youngest son of the late Dr. Drury, of Sunbury, to Fanny Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Evans, esq., of Eton College.

At St. Saviour's, Maida-hill, Henry Clement Smith, esq., of St. Leonard's-terrace, Maida-hill, to Josephine, only dau. of Captain Hansler, of Kensington, J.P. for Middlesex.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, Tuam, Ireland, Chas. George Napier, C.E., to Susanna J. R., second dau. of Samuel J. Carolin, esq.

Dec. 18. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Moyer, eldest son of John Moyer Heathcote, esq., of Conington Castle, to Louisa Cecilia, only dau. of Mac Leod, of Mac Leod, and the Hon. Mrs. Mac Leod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye.

At Holy Trinity, Colchester, Vere Webb, esq., Staff-Surgeon, to Fanny Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Peter Duncan, esq., of Regent's-park.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. E. Mooyart, M.A., Her Majesty's Chaplain at Point de Galle, Ceylon, to Mary Jane, seventh dau. of the late Joseph Stephens, esq., of Dilwyn, Herefordshire.

At St. Michael's, Coventry, the Rev. John Wm. Caldicott, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar-school, Bristol, late Tutor of Jesus Coll., Oxford, to Hannah, third dau. of Richard Caldicott, esq., Coventry.

At Ware, Herts, Thomas Hayward, only son of Thomas William Budd, esq., Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, to Clarissa, eldest dau. of the late Francis Robert Bedwell, esq., one of the Registrars of the Court of Chancery, and of Walthamstow, Essex.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Thomas Sismey, esq., of Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, to Mary Ann, dau. of Thomas Boulton, esq., of Addison-road, Kensington.

Dec. 20. At St. Margaret's, Lee, Kent, the Rev. G. T. P. Streeter, of Lee, to Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Chas. Cradock, esq., of London.

At St. Marylebone, Capt. Charles Vesey, R.N., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, to Harriet Alice Sheffield Grace, eldest dau. of the late Sheffield Graec, esq., K.H., of Knole, Sussex, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, bart., G.C.T.S.

Dec. 22. At Brighton, John James Hulme, esq., to Eleanor, younger dau. of William Lee, esq., Q.C.

At Lewisham, the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, M.A., of Eliot-pl., Blackheath, to Isabel Sarah, only dau. of the late W. D. Anderson, esq., C.E.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

H.R.H. THE COUNT OF SYRACUSE.

Dec. 4. At Pisa, aged 57, Leopold, Count of Syracuse, uncle of Francis II. king of the Two Sicilies.

The deceased prince was a man of refined taste, of most amiable character, and generally popular. He was an eminent antiquary, and had conducted the excavations at Portici, which have enriched the Neapolitan Museum with valuable specimens of Roman art. He was also a distinguished sculptor. But he has a still better claim to the regard of posterity for his enlightened opinions on government, which contrasted strongly with those in favour at the Neapolitan Court, and the protection which, during the tyrannical reign of his brother (the late king), he extended to all who underwent persecution for their political opinions.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M.

Nov. 24. At Arundel Castle, aged 45, Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, fourteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.

The deceased peer was the eldest son of Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, K.G., by the Lady Charlotte Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of George Granville, Marquis of Stafford, who was eventually raised in 1833 to the dukedom of Sutherland. He was born in Great Stanhope-street, London, on the 7th of November, 1815. Although a Roman Catholic, he was sent to Eton, and passed thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he completed his education. He entered the army as cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, but retired soon after attaining the rank of Captain. He entered Parliament at the

general election consequent on the death of the late King in July, 1837, as M.P. in the Liberal interest for the family borough of Arundel, which he represented without intermission (while bearing the courtesy titles of Lord Fitz-Alan and Earl of Arundel and Surrey) down to the middle of the year 1851, when, finding that his sentiments on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill were not in accordance with those of the "patron" of the constituency—his father, the late Duke—he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and was immediately returned by the electors of Limerick, Mr. John O'Connell retiring in his favour. He left the House of Commons at the dissolution of 1852.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey succeeded to the honours and representation of the house of Howard on the death of his father, the late Duke, on the 18th of February, 1856. He was a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Sussex, and enjoyed the entire patronage of the Heralds' College, and also of seventeen Church livings. He took a warm interest in all public affairs which affected the interests of his religion, both in his place as a peer of Parliament and in his private capacity. He published one or two pamphlets on the various Roman Catholic questions which have arisen during the last twelve or fifteen years; and he also edited the Lives of Philip, Earl of Arundel, and Anne Dacre, his wife. Though his abilities were of a high order, he was averse to notoriety, and he seldom or never addressed either the Upper or the Lower House, except when some religious interest appeared to be at stake; and whenever he spoke on these subjects his moderation and courtesy uniformly commanded

the respect even of those whose religious opinions differed most widely from his own.

The late Duke married, at Athens, in June, 1839, Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, second daughter of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., by whom (who survives him) he has left a family of two sons and six daughters, besides two children who died in infancy. It was his Grace's younger son, Lord Edmund Bernard Howard, in favour of whom Bertram Arthur, late Earl of Shrewsbury, made his will, bequeathing to him the magnificent estate of Alton Towers, out of which bequest arose the long and costly suit which is known as "The Great Shrewsbury Case." The elder son, Henry Fitz-Alan Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who succeeds to the dukedom, was born on the 27th of December, 1847. The Duke also leaves two sisters, Lady Foley and Lady Adeliza Manners, and also a brother, Lord Edward Howard, M.P. for Arundel, formerly Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, who is married to Miss Augusta Talbot, cousin of the late Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Duke was a very liberal supporter of Roman Catholic institutions, and in consequence, a solemn mass was, by order of Cardinal Wiseman, celebrated for him on the 5th of December at the pro-cathedral of St. Mary, Moorfields; the pastoral letter which enjoined it contained a glowing panegyric on his virtues. He was interred in the Fitzalan Chapel of Arundel, on Thursday, the 6th of December, with the rites of the Romish Church, and Garter, Clarencieux and Norroy attended the ceremony. For three days preceding, the corpse lay in state in the library of the castle. A local journal (the "Surrey Standard") thus describes the unusual scene :—

"Although the funeral was strictly private, the remains of the lamented Duke had lain in state in the library of the Castle during the whole of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Very large numbers of persons were admitted to the ceremony. At six o'clock on Monday evening the Mayor and Corporation of Arundel attended, and appeared to be deeply im-

pressed with what they saw. The members of the rifle corps, of which his Grace was captain till compelled by sickness to resign, shortly afterwards followed.

"The library is an elegant room, measuring 170 feet in length, and thirty-five in width; the whole was hung with black cloth and completely darkened, no fewer than 1,000 yards of material having been used for the purpose. A recess was formed at each end of the room, and the coffin rested on a pedestal in the centre; the pedestal was covered with a magnificent pall of black velvet, bordered with gold, around it being the arms of the noble house of Howard, in white satin. Resting on the coffin was the ducal coronet, on a cushion, and the Earl Marshal's baton. The library had been lighted with a large number of wax candles, and the effect was impressive. Ceremonies, in accordance with Catholic rites, were gone through at intervals, and high mass was likewise performed on Tuesday, when a very large number of persons were admitted—it is said as many as 2,000. This was Arundel Stock Market Show day, and all classes were allowed to enter without distinction—butchers, drovers, labourers, and, in short, everybody. There was a complete stream, many persons going through the apartment two or three times.

"Wednesday presented a similar scene, and nearly as many persons, of both sexes, passed through the library as on Tuesday. Undoubtedly some were prompted to go from a feeling of curiosity, but decorum was observed by all, probably out of respect to the late Duke more than anything else. Mutes were in attendance each day, and directed the visitors how to pass in and out.

"From 12 to 3 on Thursday the whole of the shops and other places of business were closed, at the request of the Mayor, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late noble Duke; and, although the weather was both exceedingly wet and boisterous, a great many strangers visited Arundel; few of them, however, were able to obtain admittance to the Castle. In the latter part of the afternoon, when the funeral procession passed to the new wing of the Castle, in which the Fitzalan Chapel is situate, some hundreds of persons succeeded in making their way into the court-yard, but were not allowed to take any part in the ceremony.

"The Burial Service was begun about noon with a variety of chants, and many prayers, and continued for about an hour and a-half. All this took place in the library, and was certainly very imposing

and impressive. Dr. Grant was the chief ecclesiastic present; there were also several priests, and men and boys to chant the service—all being suitably attired. The chief mourners were Lord Edward Howard (the late Duke's brother), and the two sons of his Grace (the present Duke and Lord Edmond).

"When the procession reached the court-yard, a number of priests went in front, walking two-abreast, and each carrying a lighted taper. The Kings at Arms appeared in their official costume, but all the rest of those who formed the procession (with the exception of the priests) wore a hatband and sash only.

"The coffin having been placed in the vault in the Fitzalan Chapel, which is not yet finished, the funeral service was recommenced, the chants and prayers being somewhat similar to those already referred to. When it had been concluded, the procession re-formed, and returned to the mansion in the same order as before."

It is not necessary to trace for the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE the varied fortunes of the noble house of Howard. It will be sufficient to remark that the expression used by Pope,

"The blood of all the Howards,"

is not a mere poetical flourish, but expresses a remarkable fact. In the British Peerage there are no less than four different branches and offshoots of the Ducal House of Norfolk who have attained the dignity of the coronet—viz., the Earls of Carlisle, Effingham, Wicklow, and Suffolk, to say nothing of Lord Howard de Walden (who descends from them maternally), or of Sir Ralph Howard, of Bushy-park, Wicklow, or of the untitled but scarcely less noble scions of the house, the Howards of Corby Castle and of Greystock, in Cumberland, both of whom are in remainder to the dukedom in the event of the failure of the present line.

BARON DE BUNSEN.

Nov. 28. At Bonn, aged 69, the Baron de Bunsen, late Prussian Minister in England, but still better known as a man of letters.

The deceased, Christian Charles Josias Bunsen, was born at Korbach, in the principality of Waldeck, on the 25th of August,

1791. His studies were commenced when in his ninth year at Marbourg, but the next year he was removed by his friends to Göttingen, where from 1809 to 1813 he enjoyed the advantage of the instructions of Heyne. In 1811 he obtained admission to the Gymnase of Göttingen, and in 1813, when he was only in his 22nd year, he published a remarkable dissertation, *De Jure Atheniensium hæreditario*, which at once recommended him to the notice of the learned.

On leaving Göttingen in 1813, Bunsen travelled for a while, visiting, among other countries, Holland and Denmark, and in the last named country he acquired the Icelandic language under the learned Magnusen. About the end of 1815 he visited Berlin, where he became acquainted with Niebuhr, and this acquaintance had much to do with his future life. He repaired to Paris in 1816, and acquired much knowledge in Oriental languages from Sylvestre de Sacy, but he at length fixed himself at Rome, where his friend Niebuhr was then minister for Prussia. Niebuhr procured him the post of Secretary of Embassy, and by his help in literary matters did all in his power to put him fairly on the road to fortune.

In the year 1822 Frederic III. of Prussia visited Rome, when the courtly secretary so recommended himself to his royal master by a display of great theological erudition, that on the retirement of Niebuhr in 1824, he was appointed *Chargé d'affaires*, and afterwards he became Minister.

This post he held for nearly twelve years, and he displayed great zeal to forward Protestant interests in various negotiations between the Holy See and Prussia. He was afterwards accredited to Switzerland, and last of all to England. His diplomatic labours were heavy in all these countries, and they were discharged in a way that won him the esteem of all parties—but they by no means exhausted the force of his active mind. He was frequently summoned to Berlin, when any particularly delicate question of state policy was to be discussed, and he always threw whatever influence he possessed or could

command into the ultra-Protestant (or, as his opponents said, the Rationalist) scale. He was the real originator of the scheme for the bishopric of Jerusalem, and to him is also ascribed the plan of giving representative institutions to Prussia. But his great and real occupation was literature, and this he pursued with an energy which has caused his character as a diplomatist to be lost in that of the man of letters. It is a subject of great regret, however, that his studies were not more soundly directed. His works are numerous, but it can hardly be said that they are valuable.

We borrow from a well-informed contemporary, the "Literary Churchman," a slight notice of these works, as also some remarks on the character of the deceased, in which we heartily concur:—

"His residence at Rome gave him the opportunity of studying the antiquities of that wonderful city, and some of the most valuable observations on those antiquities, especially on the Basilicas of Rome, &c., are from his pen^a. His "Church of the Future," published in 1847, has gained him very little reputation in England. His "Place of Egypt in the History of the World" has been much criticised for its extreme unsoundness in its chronological views, but is a monument of his great industry and general ability. His "Hippolytus and his Age," which appeared in a second edition under the title of "Christianity and Mankind, their Beginnings and Prospects," contains in that second edition some very ingenious views regarding early Liturgies, &c., but is wanting in that judgment which alone can secure permanent favour for such a work. His "Life and Letters of Niebuhr" is, of course, a book of great interest to all the admirers of that historian.

"Baron Bunsen was connected with England by marriage, having married an English lady of considerable fortune. One of his sons, having taken orders in the English Church, is Rector of Lilleshall, Shropshire, and another is Councillor to the Prussian Embassy. Since the year 1854, Baron Bunsen chiefly resided near Heidelberg, where he occupied himself with the works already enumerated. His loss will no doubt be felt very severely by

a large circle of relatives and friends. We can testify, from personal recollection, to the charm of his manners, and we can quite understand the influence which he acquired over those who were connected with him. We only regret that our regard for him as a man should be mingled with so much sorrow for the evil which we think his later writings are calculated to produce. We do not for a moment doubt Baron Bunsen's love of truth or the purity of his motives, and we can only regret that talents and qualities, which might have produced such noble fruits, should have been so counterbalanced and neutralized."

A. E. CHALÓN, ESQ., R.A.

Oct. 3. At his residence, El Retiro, Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 83, Alfred Edw. Chalón, Esq., R.A., portrait painter to Her Majesty, honorary member of the Society of Arts of Geneva, and member of the Society of Arts of London.

Mr. A. E. Chalón, and his elder brother the late John James Chalón, also R.A., of whom a short memoir will be found in our Magazine for the year 1855^a, were the sons of M. Jean Chalón, sometime Professor of the French language and literature at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from which post he retired in 1817, and died a few years ago at the age of 92.

The Chalón family were among those who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled at Geneva. It is not a little curious that the great-grandfather of the artist recently deceased served as a volunteer in a French Protestant regiment in Ireland under William III., and was wounded at the battle of the Boyne. This gentleman's son, however, returned to Geneva, and gained a local name as a mechanician of more than average ability, and was a man of substance. The family fortunes, however, suffered considerable reverses at the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789; and this fact decided the late Mr. Chalón's father to exchange his residence at Geneva for England; and after entertaining some thought of making Ireland his permanent home (which was after-

^a "In the *Beschreibung der Stadt Rom.*, ('Description of the City of Rome,') 6 vols. 8vo., with Plates in folio, 1822—1842, of which he was joint Editor with Platner and others."

wards abandoned), he took up his abode in or near London, and became, as we have seen, Professor at Sandhurst.

His younger son, Alfred Edw. Chalon, the subject of this memoir, was born at Geneva in 1777, and at an early age accompanied his father to England. Together with his brother, he was placed in a mercantile house; but the work of a counting-house was severe drudgery to youths who felt themselves inspired with a genuine taste and love for art. But their father had the good sense to second the *dira cupido* which they felt within their breast, and allowed them to devote themselves to the study of painting, with the view of following art as a profession. Accordingly they entered their names as students at the Royal Academy.

In 1808 the brothers joined together in establishing among their friends "The Sketching Club," a Society for the study and practice of composition. Its chief members were the late C. R. Leslie, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Uwins, R.A., and Messrs. J. Christall, J. Partridge, R. Bone, and S. J. Stump. The "Sketching Club" lasted somewhat more than forty years, but gradually became extinct a few years ago.

Alfred began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1810, and he continued to do so till the last exhibition, which contained several of his pictures.

Having been elected in due course an Associate of the Royal Academy, and afterwards a full Academician, Mr. Chalon gradually rose to become, and reigned for many years as, the fashionable water-colour painter of the age, and may be styled *par excellence* the artist of the ladies, in the portraiture of whom, more especially in their Court dresses, his facile and graceful pencil was ever most peculiarly felicitous. His style was light, airy, and sketchy, and approximated very closely to that of the French artist Bouvier. A few years since he and his deceased brother exhibited a joint collection of their works, and on that occasion the following tribute was paid to Mr. Alfred Chalon in the columns of the "Art Journal":—"He has produced in his day

many elegant works, without labouring in fetters,—such, for instance, as his admirable portrait of Rachel in this exhibition,—and these are enough to sustain his fame high among the painters of the epoch. Mr. A. E. Chalon has, indeed, achieved that popularity which his lamented brother either failed or disdained to receive."

The deceased gentleman was a great personal friend of Leslie, and his name is spoken of in that artist's "Autobiography" in terms of great respect.

In justice to the memory of the deceased gentleman we ought to place here upon record the fact that only so lately as the year 1859 Mr. Alfred Chalon offered to the inhabitants of Hampstead (a place to which he was tenderly attached) the whole of his collection of paintings, and water-colour and pencil sketches, on condition of the parishioners providing for them a suitable building by way of accommodation, and guaranteeing a small salary to a curator. We regret, however, to add that the latter had either not the money or not the public spirit to accept his munificent offer.

Mr. Chalon, like his elder brother, lived and died unmarried; as also did a sister, whose death occurred a few years since at an advanced age. Shortly before his death he had made and signed a will, but as he had neglected the ordinary precaution of having it duly witnessed, it was utterly valueless as a testamentary disposition, and letters of administration to his effects have been granted to Mr. George Raphael Ward, son of the late W. Ward, R.A., acting for M. Vacheron of Geneva, the heir-at-law. Having failed in his offer to the good people of Hampstead, it was Mr. Chalon's intention to offer his collection to the University of Cambridge; but now in all probability the entire series of paintings and sketches will shortly be brought to the hammer. The collection includes at least 100 of his own and his brother's pictures, and above 2,000 sketches of the Club of which we have already made mention. It is hoped that those who inherit Mr. Chalon's property may present some specimens of his artistic skill to the National Gallery.

Mr. A. E. Chalon was the first who was commissioned to paint a portrait of her present Majesty after her accession to the throne; his portrait, which is well known to our readers, represents her in a standing posture in the state dress which she wore at the opening of her first parliament. Among the most successful of his other efforts are portraits of the following personages:—H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte and King Leopold; H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent; H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge; H. R. H. the Prince Consort; Alexander of Russia and Count Orloff; the Duchesse de Nemours; the Princess of Leiningen; the Duchesses of Sutherland, Montrose, and Beaufort, &c.; the Ladies Villiers, Ladies Grosvenor, Ladies Leveson-Gower, and a very large number of the most distinguished members of our female aristocracy. In fact, he fairly divided the female portion of "the upper ten thousand" with the late Sir W. C. Ross.

Mr. A. E. Chalon also painted several subjects of a sacred and historic character, which are of a very high order of merit, and though less well known than those which we have already mentioned, rank above them in the judgment of his friends. We should particularize, "A Christ;" "A Madonna with the Infant Jesus and the Angels;" "Samson and Delilah;" "A Scene from Spenser's 'Fairie Queene,'" (the joint production of himself and his brother); "Hunt the Slipper;" and "The Reformer Knox Admonishing the Ladies of the Court of Mary Stuart." The Madonna he painted for his friend Mr. Clarkston Stanfield, in whose collection it is now at Hampstead. It may be interesting to know that he received in return from Mr. Stanfield his well-known "Ship on the Dogger Bank."

Mr. Chalon was tall and sallow, and of late years rather gaunt in his appearance, and he wore a brown scratch wig. He was fond of society among his own associates; an accomplished musician, and a chess-player of more than ordinary skill, he had no lack of friends with whom to spend a pleasant evening; and out of doors he took great delight in making his garden

at Campden-hill a choice spot in respect of rare shrubs and flowers, both English and foreign.

SIR C. FELLOWS.

Nov. 8. In Montagu-place, Russell-square, aged 60, from an attack of pleurisy, Sir Charles Fellows, Knight-Batchelor, &c.

Sir Charles was the son of John Fellows, Esq., a gentleman of property in the vicinity of Nottingham, and was born in 1799. His name was first brought prominently before the public in 1838, by the publication of his "Journal of an Excursion in Asia Minor," which he had made in the previous year with a view of discovering some of its long-hidden treasures of art, and more especially of sculpture. With this view he travelled over most of the interior of that country, and passing through the ancient Phrygia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia, came to Lycia, when he resolved on exploring the sides of the river Xanthus. Ascending the stream, he discovered the remains of the old city of the same name, about nine miles from the mouth of the river; and among the extensive ruins he came upon a quantity of very interesting architectural remains and beautiful sculptures. Of these he made drawings, with which he enriched the work above alluded to. Public attention having been thus drawn to the subject, Mr. Fellows endeavoured to obtain, through Lord Palmerston and Lord Ponsonby (then our ambassador at the Ottoman Porte), a firman from the Sultan authorizing the removal of these treasures. The firman, after great difficulties and many objections, was obtained in 1841, and in the following year the spoils of Xanthus were transported to Rhodes through the indefatigable labours of Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Fellows published in 1841 a "Journal of his Second Excursion in Asia Minor," which further increased the interest felt in his labours.

The authorities of the British Museum now sent out an expedition under Mr. Fellows' superintendence, and the pack-

ages containing the precious remains of antiquity were safely brought to London. As our readers are aware, they are deposited in the British Museum, in what is styled "The Lycian Saloon," and they are a great addition to our knowledge of ancient architecture and sculpture. In translating and elucidating the inscriptions contained in the first of his "Journals," Mr. Fellows was assisted by Mr. James Yates; in those of the second, by the late Mr. Daniel Sharpe, President of the Geological Society. Several of the inscriptions are in the Lycian language, which was different from the Greek.

In 1843 Mr. Fellows, in consequence of some mis-statements which had appeared in print, published a pamphlet entitled "The Xanthian Marbles, their acquisition and transmission to England." (8vo.) He subsequently published "An Account of the Ionic Trophy Monument excavated at Xanthus," (8vo. 1848); and "Coins of Ancient Lycia before the reign of Alexander, with an Essay on the Relative Dates of the Lycian Monuments in the British Museum." (8vo., 1855.) He also republished his two "Journals" in one volume, in a cheaper form, entitled "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, particularly in the Province of Lycia." (12mo., 1852.)

In 1845 Mr. Fellows received the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the value of his discoveries in Lycia, and of his services in the removal of the Xanthian marbles. In the same year, according to the "County Families," he married the only daughter of Francis Hart, Esq., of Nottingham, but was left a widower in 1847. In the year 1848 he married, as his second wife, the widow of William Knight, Esq., of Oatlands, Hertfordshire.

THE REV. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D.

Nov. 24. Suddenly, aged 80, the Rev. George Croly, LL.D., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, the son of a physician in Dublin, and was born there in August, 1780. Being des-

tined for the Church, he received his education at Trinity College, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A., with distinction as a steady and able scholar, not only well grounded in the solid branches of academic study, but accomplished in lighter literature.

Having been ordained, he was appointed to an Irish curacy, but little prospect was offered of rising to higher station, and the performance of duties more comprehensive and better suited to a mind and frame equally capacious and energetic. Nearly fifty years ago the family settled in London, and consisted of his widowed mother, two maiden sisters, and occasionally a younger brother, Captain Henry Croly, every one of whom was distinguished by cultivated intellect and superior talent. They resided for a while in Dean-street, Soho, and George, disappointed with regard to Church preferment, turned his attention altogether to secular literary pursuits. He became connected with the newspaper and periodical press, and especially contributed admirable (if somewhat severe) dramatic criticism to the "New Times." In 1817 two new publications, "Blackwood's Magazine" and the "Literary Gazette," started, both of which (especially the latter) enjoyed a large share of his powerful and popular writings. In Blackwood's, his "Colonna the Painter" created a strong sensation; and was followed by a number of miscellaneous productions from which the anonymous has not yet been removed. With the "Literary Gazette" his correspondence was far more intimate and continuous. Poetry, criticisms, essays of every description from his pen, abound from the very first year, through many in succession, as that novel experiment on weekly issues dedicated to the fine arts, sciences, and literature, established itself in public estimation. To so favourable a result the aid of such a writer as Dr. (then Mr.) Croly was well calculated to lead; and the friendship between him and the editor of the journal alluded to, conducted, remarkably enough, to events which proved the truth of the adage that fact is often more strange than fiction, and mingled

a genuine dash of romance in the actual cup of life which was finally drained by the aged and serious divine. Aware of his extraordinary ability and of the bent of his political opinions, the friend alluded to had found means to have them brought under the notice of Lord Eldon, with the view to confirming his services on the side of the Pitt party, by presenting him with a living of the Church in England. The recommendation was passed over without effect; and it was not till several years after that it was discovered the neglect arose from an erroneous return to the Chancellor's inquiry, and the application being misunderstood to be for a priest of the name of "Croley," who was a convert from the Roman Catholic religion, and was not deemed eligible by the patron for the sacred office solicited. By this accident Dr. Croly was, probably, kept from Church preferment for twenty years. The other circumstance referred to as curiously affecting the realities of life, was that simply out of the appearance of some verses by a young lady (signing Helen) in the "*Literary Gazette*," and a reply by Croly, that acquaintance began which, within twelve months, ended in an affectionate union, and a happy married state that lasted more than thirty years. In the poetic garland woven upon this occasion Barry Cornwall twined some of his earliest effusions, and Mr. Davies, then a rising artist, and other friends, joined the chorus which might be said to chime in harmoniously with the marriage bells. In 1819, Mr. Croly, in Kensington Church, married Margaret Helen Begbie, the daughter of a much-respected Scottish gentleman who had been in the East Indian trade, but died the holder of an office under the Board of Trade which had some supervision of ship assurances. A family of six children, five sons and a daughter, were the fruit of this union. The eldest son was unfortunately killed in 1845, in one of the battles with the Sikhs. The rest survive their mother, who died in 1851, and their father, whose death, as we have stated, took place suddenly in the street on the 24th of November last, he having walked

out for a little exercise before dinner from his residence in Bloomsbury-square.

On his return in 1820 from a continental excursion with his bride, Dr. Croly renewed his relations with the press, and his contributions, as editor, coadjutor, or voluntary ally, during the forty years that have since elapsed, would occupy a space to astonish even the most laborious of his literary contemporaries. The "*Standard*," the "*Morning Herald*," the "*Universal Review*," and many other periodicals were the recipients of these valuable compositions; and yet he published a large amount of separate works, and for the last quarter of a century devoted himself with untiring energy to the diligent discharge of his clerical functions as Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, to which he was presented, through the interest of Lord Brougham, (who was distantly related to his wife through the Auckland family,) in 1835.

In 1847 Dr. Croly was appointed Afternoon Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, but soon relinquished the office in disgust at some of the proceedings of the managers of that useful, but as he thought ill-conducted, charity^a. He was also involved in the violent disputes in his own parish, of which the public heard more than enough, and in which Alderman Gibbs and the Rector were unhappily the most prominent combatants. In the pulpit the eloquence of Dr. Croly was of the highest order, and his just popularity attracted crowds from every part to his beautiful church, where his impressive discourses, his massive form, grave and inflexible countenance, and sonorous voice produced striking effects; and pathos and persuasion, when needed, hung upon his lips in the fine delivery of touching descriptions of Christian experiences and Gospel exhortation.

Dr. Croly was a powerful advocate of

^a The Treasurer and Managing Committee having ventured to criticise his preaching, he threw up the office at the end of fourteen sermons, and published six of them, with a most indignant and contemptuous Preface on the capabilities of his critics; also mentioning his four years' exhaustive litigation in Walbrook.

the Conservative cause, but this was rather evidenced by his desultory performances in the fitting channels, than by any separate publication. His theological works belong to an important order. Interpretations of the Prophets and the Apocalypse applicable to the great concerns of mankind, and an earnest enforcement of religious truths, in union with the purest morality, mark every volume he has dedicated to these subjects. His "Paris in 1815" is a poem replete with beauties, and justly heads his innumerable poetic compositions, of minor extent, though nothing inferior in the noblest elements of poetry. Thirty years ago a collection in two volumes was published; but since then the increase has been manifold, and a complete edition now would be a most welcome boon to the lovers of lofty intellectual culture, genuine inspiration, and skilful expression. Dr. Croly, seeking fame in every direction, like the author of "Douglas," deemed it no discredit to the Church to exercise his talents on the drama; and "Catiline" and "Pride shall have a Fall" bear witness to his success. For works of fiction also he shone with pre-eminent lustre. His picture of the Wandering Jew in "Salathiel" is one of the most striking efforts ever seen in that class of literature.

Thus hastily noticed, it will appear that the lamented Rector of Walbrook, independently of his ministerial devotion, —gratefully acknowledged by his charge and admired by the world at large,—and of his valuable works in Divinity, spent a long life in the anonymous inculcation of virtuous morals, the promotion of useful purposes, and the dissemination of improvement throughout the mass of the community, by means of an ever-ready and ever-efficient periodical press. And farther, that he has earned a prominent place and lasting renown in the great distinct provinces of divinity, poetry, history, romance, and the drama. *Nullum quod non ornavit telegit* is a tribute richly deserved by the very extensive and miscellaneous creations of Dr. Croly; and his private life was worthy of his public position. In society his conversation was in-

structive and pleasant, and full of pertinent anecdote and general information.

Too tardily advanced into the Church of England and the living of Walbrook through the influence of a political opponent, we may remark it were well that Party never biassed such selections, but looked, as in this instance, to personal worth and sufficient capacity for the great trust. Dr. Croly was emphatically a good man. His piety grew with his age; and sincerity, fervour, and a constant and zealous exercise of every Christian virtue have shed a holier halo over his later (not declining) years—for blessed health and apparent firmness and strength were granted him to the last.

Many will mourn his loss:—family and friends, and among the latter, perhaps in rhyme, Barry Cornwall, who thus hailed his marriage to a sweet poetess:—

"This verse to thee I consecrate,
May thy days be fair and long,
And may it be thy after fate
To stand immortalized in song." . . .

The wish has been as fairly fulfilled as the trials common to humanity permit, and now it is only to be inscribed to his memory that he was an honourable, right-minded, and honest-hearted man, and a practical and pious Christian.

According to his own desire, his remains were laid under the church where his best works have been performed: a marble bust bequeathed by him for that purpose will mark the spot to future pastors we hope not less eligible, and future congregations equally sincere in their following and attachment.

It is not necessary here to enumerate in detail, beyond those already mentioned, the literary proofs of the variety and vigour which inspired Dr. Croly's genius, and led to the productions in almost every class of literature which entitle his name to be ranked with those of the few who will go down to posterity as memorable ornaments of the period in which they flourished. We will therefore merely mention in theology, "The Three Cycles of Revelation," and treatise "On Divine Providence;" in history and biography, "Life of George IV.," "Life of Burke," "Bio-

graphical Sketch of Curran," (preparing the way for his friend Mr. Curran's Life of his father,) and Essays on the "Characters of William Pitt and Napoleon I.;" in fiction, "Tales of St. Bernard," and "Marston;" in the drama, "Catiline;" and in poetry, after the admirable "Paris in 1815," a host of minor pieces which would fill many a delightful volume.

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JAMES PETO, Esq.

Nov. 25. At his house at Ockham, Surrey, aged 93, James Peto, esq.

The deceased was the eldest of the branch of the Petos of Godalming, and the brother of the late Henry Peto, the celebrated builder. In early life he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but had retired for many years, and devoted his time partly to the business of the extensive union in which he lived, and partly to field sports. Notwithstanding his great age he was in full possession of all his faculties, and remarkable for great cheerfulness of spirit, and was of such constitution that he rode with his own hounds within two years of his death. This event was caused by his being thrown from his phaeton in consequence of the horse having taken fright, and though the extensive injuries were healed in a manner almost unprecedented, he could not recover his strength, and gradually sank. He married Anne, the daughter of Lieutenant Drewett, Adjutant of one of the Regiments of Life Guards, by whom he had one son who died in infancy. Among his nephews may be mentioned Sir S. Morton Peto, M.P.; Thomas Grissell, Esq., of Norbury-park, Surrey; Colonel Grissell, of Mickleham; Arthur Ashpitel, Esq., F.S.A., the well-known architect and antiquary; and the Rev. F. Ashpitel, M.A., Rector of Great Hampden, of Brasenose College, Oxford, and one of the examiners of candidates for Honours in that University, &c.

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JOHN ADEY REPTON, Esq., F.S.A.

Nov. 26. At Springfield, near Chelmsford, aged 86, John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., Architect.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Humphrey Repton, the eminent landscape

gardener. His brother, Mr. Geo. Stanley Repton, was also an architect, having been brought up in the office of the celebrated Nash, the architect of Carlton-house and Regent-street, but retired from the profession on marrying Lady Elizabeth Scott, eldest daughter of Lord Chancellor Eldon; and his only son, George William John Repton, Esq., is now M.P. for Warwick, and a son-in-law of the Duke of Leinster. Another brother was the late Rev. Edward Repton, M.A., Canon of Westminster, Vicar of Shoreham, Kent, and Minister of St. Philip's, Regent-street, who died on the 6th of August last, leaving issue the Rev. George Herbert Repton, a Minor Canon of Westminster, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Limerick. A fourth brother was a solicitor at Aylsham, in Norfolk.

The subject of our present memoir was born at Norwich on the 29th of March, 1775, and received his baptismal names from a solicitor who married his father's only sister. He was deaf from his infancy, probably from the time of his birth; but at an early age was sent to the grammar-school at Aylsham, in Norfolk, where he was taught to read, write, and cypher, but received no instruction in grammar or in classical literature, probably from the difficulty the master found in teaching a deaf boy. This deficiency of education, however, was afterwards in a great degree surmounted by his own natural taste for reading.

At the age of fourteen he was placed as a pupil with William Wilkins, M.A., F.R.S., the author of the "*Antiquities of Magna Græcia*," then resident as an architect at Norwich. Having passed seven years under the tuition of this gentleman, Mr. Repton in 1796 became an assistant of Mr. Nash, his brother's master. With him he remained for four years^a, when he

^a Having named Mr. Repton's masters, we may mention that he had in early life a pupil who afterwards attained distinguished eminence as an architectural draughtsman. This was Mr. Frederick Mackenzie, from whose hand proceeded some of the very best drawings engraved in Britton's "*Cathedrals*," and other works of that character. He was peculiarly skilful in perspective. Mr. F. Mackenzie died in May 1854.

joined his father at Hare-street, near Romford, and not only assisted him in the architectural department, but studied also the profession of landscape gardening, in which the elder Repton was then extensively engaged in various parts of the kingdom^b.

In 1809, with the assistance of his father and brother, John Adey Repton gained the first prize for plans sent by several architects for the public buildings then proposed to occupy "Parliament-square" at Westminster; and subsequently, with the same assistance, he gained the second premium (of one hundred guineas) for the plans of the New Bethlem Hospital.

His name appeared on the title-pages of at least two of his father's works, the "Designs for the Pavilion at Brighton, by H. Repton, with the assistance of his sons John Adey Repton and G. S. Repton. 1808." Imp. folio; and "Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, by H. and J. A. Repton. 1816." Imp. quarto.

In 1818 he had the misfortune to lose his able and ever affectionate father, (of whom some biographical notices will be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for that year, Part I., pp. 372, 648, Part II., p. 102); but, notwithstanding that circumstance, and his brother's retirement, he continued for some years longer to pursue his profession, in spite of his infirmity of deafness.

In 1821 he was consulted to improve a place near Utrecht in Holland, and another at Arnheim in Guelderland. In 1822 he went alone, by way of Hamburg, into Prussia, (though without any knowledge of the German language, and with but a slight acquaintance with French,) and proceeded from Berlin to Muskau in Lusatia, where he was consulted by Count, afterwards Prince, Pückler Muskau, a gentleman of considerable taste, afterwards well-known by his travels published in this country; and from thence to Prince

Hardenberg, at New Hardenberg, near Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

Still later, he was engaged by the late Earl Delawarr in restoring the ancient seat of the Sackvilles at Buckhurst, near Tunbridge Wells; where he fitted up, with great taste, some curious carving from the old mansion of Halnaker, near Chichester.

This was perhaps one of his last professional engagements, for his deafness was a bar to that personal intercourse which the active pursuit of business would have required; yet his attachment to the science of architecture did not abate, which was proved by the zeal and industry with which he entered in 1835 into the competition for the new Houses of Parliament, working hard for three months upon his drawings, without any assistance from pupils or artists.

At that time, and we believe for some years before, he was residing in humble but contented retirement at Springfield, near Chelmsford, enjoying the study of his small collection of old books, and frequently exercising his pen and pencil in communications destined for the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, the Society of Antiquaries, or the British Archæological Association.

In 1842 he acted gratuitously as architect of a new Episcopal Chapel erected at Springfield, of which a description is given in our number for Oct. 1843, p. 421.

Mr. Repton was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1803, and he lived long enough to become nearly the senior member of that body. In a note written in August last he good-humouredly wrote, "I am still living in good health at the age of eighty-five, and am now the oldest member of the Society except one, who is Dr. R. Fowler. I do not know whether he is like the late Sir Thomas Lennard, — the previous Father of the Society, — who enjoyed a good play when upwards of ninety."

Mr. Repton was a frequent contributor of architectural papers to the Society of Antiquaries. It is now sixty-five years since the twelfth volume of the *Archæologia* contained an elaborate paper by his master, Mr. Wilkins, on Norwich Castle

^b Lord Methuen's Gothic mansion at Corsham, in Wiltshire, was the work of the Reptons, except the gallery. See the volume on that mansion published by John Britton, F.S.A., in 1806.

and other specimens of Norman architecture in the Eastern counties, which was illustrated by twenty-two plates, to which Mr. Repton's pencil contributed.

In 1805 he communicated, in his own name, a description of the Dormitory and Refectory at Norwich, published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv., with three plates; also drawings of various architectural antiquities, which are engraved in vol. xvi. of the *Archæologia*, plates lviii. to lxvii.; in 1807 specimens of Fonts in various churches, (printed in vol. xvi., with nine plates); in 1808 an account of the ancient Arabic date at Colchester, (printed in the same volume, with a plate); in 1809 an account of the opening of the Great Barrow at Stow Heath, near Aylsham, (same volume, with a plate); in 1821 a notice of the ornamental posts anciently placed at the gates of mayors and chief magistrates, in vol. xix., with a plate); in the same year observations upon ancient Charity Boxes, (vol. xx., with a plate); in 1824 observations on some ancient buildings in Prussia, (vol. xxi., with six plates).

Besides these valuable contributions on ancient architecture,—to which we have to add four folio plates of the manor-house of Wolterton in Norfolk, published by the Society in the fourth volume of their *Vetusta Monumenta*,—Mr. Repton illustrated several other very curious topics of antiquities and costume. In 1827 he exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries two ancient instruments used by catchpoles, (engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxii.) In 1831 he communicated observations on the various fashions of Hats, Bonnets, or Coverings for the Head, chiefly from the reign of Henry VIII. to the eighteenth century, published with eight plates in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv.; and, in 1835, Observations on Female Head-dress in England, also illustrated with eight plates, in vol. xxvii. of the same collection. A similar paper, on the Beard and the Moustachio, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, (which had been read before the Society, but not published,) he afterwards printed at his own expense, in 8vo., 1839, (100 copies). These curious compilations have since been largely drawn

upon, not only in subsequent works on costume, but in our popular journals, such as the "Penny Cyclopædia," &c.

Having a strong predilection for old romances, Mr. Repton sometimes exercised his skill in that species of composition, and of one such production, entitled *Rhadapanthus*, he printed 80 copies, in a very small size. His name is not on the title-page, but may be spelt out from the initial letters on turning over the pages.

It was quite in his boyish days that Mr. Repton first became a correspondent of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. In the number for June, 1795, is a view of the round-towered church of Witleingham, near Norwich. The signature is W. WIAR, being the conjoint initials of William Wilkins and John Adey Repton. In October, 1796, his own name is to a communication accompanying a drawing of the arms of Lord Hastings of Loughborough in the church of Stoke Poges. In August, 1797, is a view from his pencil of Ingworth Church, Norfolk, taken before its round tower fell down. The accompanying letter is signed REPANDUNUM. His communications were continued at intervals for more than fifty years, and were always welcome.

Nor did his little compilations and his peculiarly neat drawings cease to while away the tedium of his necessarily reclusive life even in his advanced years. We have seen that the Society of Antiquaries had engraved more plates from his drawings than from perhaps any other contributor; but latterly (after he was a little mortified by their having returned unpublished his collection on Beards,) he was more frequently a correspondent of the British Archæological Association, in the columns of whose Journal will be found several small communications from his hand, particularly one in vol. iii. on the general size of stones in Norman architecture.

We have still to notice an interesting circumstance in Mr. Repton's earlier life. John Britton, being a Wiltshire man, had published his survey of Salisbury Cathedral, but might probably have gone no further, had not Mr. Repton given him a series of drawings of the cathedral of

Norwich, and introduced to him his pupil Mr. F. Mackenzie (noticed in our previous note). The cathedral of Norwich was consequently the second of Britton's series. It was dedicated to Mr. Repton, and led to the continuation of that beautiful work.

Mr. Repton also made some valuable contributions to Britton's "Architectural Antiquities." Among other subjects from his drawings is one of the Market-cross at Chichester, which has an inscription dedicating the plate to him.

Mr. Repton lived and died a bachelor, but his cottage at Springfield was cheered by the presence of a maiden sister. His memory will always be regarded with affection by his surviving friends, for he was at once full of curious information and of a lively and cheerful disposition, which, notwithstanding the fatigue of talking to a person so much afflicted with deafness, made him ever an agreeable companion, and he was always as gentlemanly and courteous in his demeanour as he was careful and nice in his outward costume.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 12. At Batavia, of fever, the Rev. *J. E. Scott Moncrieff*, B.A., British Consular Chaplain, fifth son of R. Scott Moncrieff, esq., of Fossaway, Perthshire.

Nov. 8. After a long and painful illness, aged 65, the Rev. *J. T. Twining*, D.D., for 43 years Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Nov. 10. At Colombo, suddenly, by the falling of the wall in the Church Missionary Compound, aged 34, the Rev. *Henry Whitley*, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

Nov. 14. At Onslow-terr., Brompton, after a long illness, the Rev. *Henry Rhodes*, late of York, and many years missionary at Sierra Leone in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

Nov. 19. At Hastings, the Rev. *Samuel Powell Purser*, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Nov. 22. Accidentally drowned, aged 45, the Rev. *Charles Style Drake*, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. The deceased, who resided with his father, Admiral Drake, at Castle Thorpe, near Cosgrove, dined on the day of his death with Mr. Francis Thursby, at Cosgrove Priory. He left there in his usual health, at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock at night, to walk home to Castle Thorpe. His nearest way was along the towing-path of the Grand Junction Canal, into which he must have fallen. His hat was found the next morning floating on the water, and the canal was dragged, but the body was not recovered until the afternoon of the 24th.

The deceased had in his pocket, when found, a watch, money to the amount of 9l. 8s. 6d., a post-office order, and various other papers. He was unmarried.

Nov. 24. Suddenly, near his residence, Queensq., Bloomsbury, the Rev. *George Croly*, LL.D., Rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 25. At Swansea, aged 75, the Rev. *Rich. Graves Morice*, late of Knowle Rectory, Dorset.

Nov. 26. Aged 55, the Rev. *Wm. Goodenough Bayly*, D.C.L., Vicar of Fittleworth, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Nov. 28. At Ulcombe Rectory, Kent, aged 79, the Rev. *Samuel Mence*, Rector of Ulcombe, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Dec. 1. Aged 66, the Rev. *Joseph Corbett*, Rector of Tugford, co. Salop, third son of the late Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor-hall, in the same county.

Dec. 2. Aged 60, the Rev. *Edward Thomas Alder*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Islington.

At West-hill, St. Mary Church, aged 33, the Rev. *Arthur Hugh Northcote*.

Dec. 4. At Pershore, accidentally drowned, aged 50, the Rev. *Thomas Whittaker*. It appeared in evidence before the coroner, that the rev. gentleman had been to see a farmer named Phipps, living at Deford, a mile or two from his place of abode, and left shortly after 3 o'clock to return home. He was seen proceeding in the direction of Caldwell, but as he did not return to dinner inquiries were made, and he was traced to near his own residence, where all further trace was lost. A brook runs near Mr. Whittaker's residence, which had been much flooded by the heavy rains, and it was feared that he had fallen into it and been drowned. Search was made during the whole of the night, but it was not until next morning that the body was found, the deceased having apparently been dead some hours. There could be no doubt that his death was accidental, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Dec. 5. At Dinan, Brittany, aged 31, the Rev. *R. A. Julian*, British Chaplain of that town.

Dec. 6. At Edenham Rectory, near Bourne, Lincolnshire, aged 64, the Rev. *William Emerson Chapman*, M.A., Rector of Edenham and Somerby, and domestic chaplain of the Right Hon. the Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. His death was very sudden. His eldest daughter had just been married, and the guests, to the number of about forty, were assembled at the wedding breakfast, when among other healths that of the father and mother of the bride was proposed. Mr. Chapman got up to return thanks, and after speaking some few minutes, during which his voice and manner became unusually loud and impressive, he fell forwards and died instantaneously. The deceased has left a widow and nine children.

Dec. 8. At Rochester, from the effects of an accident, aged 73, the Rev. *George Davies*, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Grain, and J.P. for the co. of Kent. Notwithstanding his advanced age, the deceased was possessed of great bodily activity,

and had taken his accustomed walk in the neighbouring town of Chatham, calling on his return at a poulterer's shop, where he transacted some trifling business. At the moment of his leaving the shop, and just as he was about crossing the road in High-street, a horse and cart dashed through the street at a fearful pace, the horse having taken fright in the neighbourhood of the barracks. Mr. Davies was about stepping back on to the pavement, when he was either knocked down by the shaft or fell, the back of his skull coming in contact with the kerb. He was immediately taken up and conveyed insensible to the surgery of Dr. Jardine, and afterwards to his own residence, where he lingered in a state of unconsciousness for a few hours and died the same evening, death having arisen from concussion of the brain. The deceased was connected with nearly all the public bodies of importance in the city and neighbourhood, and had occupied for many years the position of presiding magistrate of the Rochester county bench of magistrates, having been a justice of the peace almost 40 years.

Dec. 9. At his residence, Ropley, Alresford, Hants, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Wall Mason*, M.A.

Dec. 10. At Exeter, aged 40, the Rev. *Arthur Thomas Dingwall Fordyce*, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford.

Suddenly, at Portland, on board H.M.S. "Colossus," aged 52, the Rev. *John Jenkins*, M.A., Chaplain R.N.

Dec. 12. At Wilneote, aged 77, *Robert Watkin Lloyd*, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and forty-two years Incumbent of Wilneote and Wigginton.

Dec. 14. At Botesdale, aged 52, the Rev. *John Mills*, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Dec. 15. At Cippenham-house, near Slough, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Harman*.

Dec. 16. At Doncaster, aged 54, the Rev. *William Thorp*, Vicar of Misson, Notts.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 26. At Almorah, North India, aged 26, of fever contracted on the frontier of Thibet, *Thomas Mansfield James*, Lieut. 42nd Regt. (Royal Highlanders), only son of the late *Thomas Pearce James*, and grandson of the late *John James*, esq., of Highfield, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 2. At Copiapo, Chili, of dysentery, *Philip Edward Barnes*, B.A., F.L.S., barrister-at-law, Danish Consul at Coquimbo, Chili.

Oct. 4. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 27, Sarah, wife of Dr. *George Williamson*, Staff Surgeon.

Oct. 7. At Bernagh, near Dungannon, aged 86, the Hon. Mrs. *Vesey Knox*, eldest dau. of the late Gen. *James Gisborne*, of South-park, co. Roscommon, and of Staveley-hall, Derbyshire, M.P.

Oct. 23. At the European Hospital, Calcutta, in consequence of an accident, after 11 weeks of

great suffering, aged 20, *Arthur Julius Trench*, son of the Dean of Westminster.

Nov. 6. At Eramosa, Guelph, Canada West, *George*, son of the late Rev. T. Sockett, Rector of Petworth, Sussex.

Nov. 7. At the house of the British Consul at Bastia, aged 83, Capt. *Walter Taylor Michell*, of Totnes, reserved list Royal Marine Forces.

Nov. 8. By the accidental upsetting of a boat on the river Kennebecasis, aged 33, *Henry George*, eldest son of the late Hon. *Charles Simonds*, of St. John's, New Brunswick.

Nov. 10. At Leamington, aged 31, *Garnett*, third son of the Rev. J. Warburton, Rector of Kill Naas, co. Kildare, formerly Capt. in the Buffs, and late of the 2nd Regt. of the Warwickshire Militia.

Nov. 12. At Lydd, *Stephen Burgess*, esq., bailiff of that ancient town.

Nov. 17. At Geneva, aged 43, *Emilie Laurencine*, wife of *Aaron Vail*, of New York, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at the British Court.

Nov. 18. At Fiume, Austria, aged 67, *Alexander*, youngest son of the Rev. *Robert Scott*, of Coldhouse, Roxburghshire. He was one of the few surviving friends of the late Lord Byron.

Mr. J. Simpson, organist at the Bradford parish church, suddenly expired while playing a symphony at the opening of divine service at St. Jude's church, Manningham, on Sunday morning. He had appeared in his usual health. Some discordant notes attracted attention to Mr. Simpson, and it was then discovered that while he had his fingers still on the keys, he had fallen with his head over the keyboard. Medical assistance was quickly obtained, but it was in vain, as he died in a few minutes.

Aged 100, *Mary Carr*, of Barkston Ash, near Sherburn. She had the perfect use of her faculties up to the time of her death. She had received relief from her parish for the space of sixty years to the extent of nearly £400, and was found possessed of £100 at her death.

Nov. 20. *Walter Coulson*, esq., Q.C., one of the benchers of Gray's-inn. Mr. Coulson was called to the bar Nov. 26, 1828, and was made a Queen's Counsel and bencher of the Inn in 1851. He was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in their proceedings. He was a Liberal in politics, and it was to a cottage on his Kentish property, at Birling, near Town Malling, that Mr. John Black, the well-known editor of the "Morning Chronicle," retired in his later years.

Very suddenly, at West Hartlepool, aged 62, *Wm. Hutton*, esq., F.G.S. The deceased was, twenty years ago, one of the leading practical geologists of the country, and editor of the "Fossil Flora."

In the Seraskierat, *Ferhad Pacha*, better known as Brigadier-Gen. Stein, of the Hungarian army. He accompanied Bem in his flight when the Hungarian cause was lost, and had since been employed, frequently in active service, in the Turkish army. He was lately arrested on a charge of supplying materials for a libellous

pamphlet, published by one Grossman, at Berlin, and directed against Riza Pacha, the Minister of War, was tried, and found guilty on this charge, and was awaiting his sentence at the time of his death, which, it has been hinted, was occasioned by poison.

Nov. 21. At Quebec, Susan, wife of G. M. Douglas, esq., M.D., and second dau. of the late Geo. Cleghorn, esq., of Weens, Roxburghshire.

Nov. 22. At his residence, Merrion-sq., Dublin, Sir Edward McDonnell.

At Lewes, Frederick George Leigh, esq., nephew of George, sixth Lord Byron.

Nov. 23. At Chelsea, aged 69, William Boscawen Bell, B.C.L., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and barrister-at-law.

At Stoke-court, Somerset, Henrietta, wife of Major William Surtees Cook.

At his residence, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, after a long illness, Lieut.-Col. Hamerton, formerly of the 7th Fusiliers.

At Halswell-house, Somerset, aged 82, Colonel Kemeys Tynte. The deceased was intimately connected with the county of Somerset in social, political, and magisterial relations, and in each and all he was equally esteemed and respected. He represented Bridgwater from 1832 till 1837, when he retired. His son, Lieut.-Col. Tynte, has sat for the same borough since 1847. The deceased was a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and also Provincial Grand Master of Somerset in the Masonic body, which post he held for nearly half a century.

At Guildford, Colonel Melville Browne, one of the oldest surviving Peninsular officers, and only son of General Gore Browne.

Nov. 24. At Prospect-hill, Galway, Eleanor, dau. of the late Col. Anthony French, 31st Fusiliers.

At Kensington-gate, aged 53, Charlotte, widow of Major W. M. Stewart, of the Bengal Army, and of Ardvorlitch, Perthshire.

At Edinburgh, Adam Urquhart, esq., advocate, and sheriff of Wigtownshire. The deceased, who was the youngest son of William Urquhart, esq., of Craigston, Aberdeenshire, came to the bar of Scotland in 1816. At a later period he officiated for some time for the late Mr. Sheriff Duff in the Sheriff-court of Edinburgh, and afterwards held the office of advocate-depute during several years. In 1813 he was appointed sheriff of Wigton. His acquaintance with law was extensive and accurate. He had acquired his knowledge of its principles in the school of our older lawyers, and he was long the intimate friend of Baron Hume, who confided to him, along with the late Lord Medwyn, the task of editing his valuable "Decisions." Mr. Urquhart's attainments were by no means confined to the knowledge of his profession: they extended over a large field, both of historical and of literary study, and whatever he studied he minutely and thoroughly mastered. He was an excellent classical scholar, was well acquainted with the best writers of his own country, and had a rare and remarkable familiarity with the historians

and early literature of Italy.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

Nov. 25. At Arundel Castle, aged 45, the Duke of Norfolk, E.M. SEE OBITUARY.

At Stanton Lacy-house, Ludlow, aged 87, Alicia, Dowager Lady Trimlestown.

At Shillington Manor-house, Bedfordshire, aged 75, Maria Lucy, widow of Thomas Oakes, esq., formerly Senior Member of Council in the Presidency of Madras.

Suddenly, at his residence, Blackheath, Wm. Anthony Purnell, esq., late Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

Nov. 26. At Paris, the Princess Albert de Broglie, daughter-in-law of the Duke de Broglie.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 72, Elizabeth Freeman, of Ham-common, widow of Edward Freeman, of Wigmore-st., Cavendish-sq.

At Walthamstow, aged 69, Eliza, widow of the Rev. Algernon Wells.

At Aller-lodge, Weston-super-Mare, aged 28, Jane Christian, only remaining dau. of the late Rev. William Young, B.D., Rector of Aller, Somerset, and formerly Tutor of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge.

In Eccleston-st., Belgravia, aged 62, Sophia, relict of Thomas Stevens, esq., of Cross, North Devon, formerly Recorder of Exeter, and younger dau. of the late Rev. Joshua Le Marchant, of Sidmouth, Devon.

Nov. 27. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 84, Lieut.-Col. William Temple French, of Ballyhindon, co. Cork.

At Field-hall, Staffordshire, John Eccles, esq., M.D., for many years Physician to the General Hospital and Professor at Queen's College, Birmingham.

At Caernarvon, Merionethshire, aged 73, Richd. Richards, esq. Mr. Richards sat as M.P. for Merioneth in the Conservative interest from 1806 till the dissolution of 1852. The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Richards, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Katherine, daughter of R. V. Humphreys, esq., of Caernarvon, and was born in 1787. Having been educated at Westminster, and having graduated in due course at Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1812; in 1820 he was appointed Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Masters in Chancery in 1841. He was a Deputy-Lieut. for Merionethshire. He married, in 1814, Harriett, dau. of Jonathan Dennett, esq., by whom he has left a family.

Nov. 28. At his residence, at Bonn, aged 69, Baron de Bunsen, late Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James. SEE OBITUARY.

At Florence, Anne, Lady Herbert, widow of Sir Chas. L. Herbert, formerly of Lower Berkeley-st., Manchester-sq.

At his residence in Paris, aged 68, M. César Moreau, of Marseilles, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and formerly French Consul in London.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, David Rice, esq., formerly mayor of that town, where he had practised as a surgeon for upwards of 40 years. He was esteemed as a valuable and active public man,

taking a prominent part in all local matters, and from the information which he possessed and brought to bear on all questions affecting the progress or benefit of the town, he was looked up to with respect. He was elected only four years since to again fill the civic chair, and on the expiration of his year of office he was requested to continue to discharge the duties attached to the post. It was during this period that the Stratford railway was brought before the public in a tangible shape. He took up the project and advocated it with great zeal and no little success. He never ceased to support it to the time he left active pursuits, and he was permitted to live to see the day when his best and earnest wishes were gratified, by the opening of a railway communication between the town and Birmingham. In recognition of the exertions he had made to carry out this railway, he received from his friends and fellow-townsmen a handsome testimonial in the shape of a purse containing 216 sovereigns.

Nov. 29. At Kelstone, Southampton, aged 72, Frances Augusta, widow of the Right Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, late Bishop of St. David's.

At his chambers, Gray's Inn, aged 90, John Pinniger, esq.

Nov. 30. Harriet Louisa, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

At Aberdeen, aged 32, Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of the late Hon. Alexander Murchison, of Springfield, Jamaica, and Elgin, N.B.

Lately. Mr. Alexander Rose, of Edinburgh. The deceased was a man of sterling merit, though less known than he deserved to be. At the recent annual meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, held at Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, the retiring President, in the course of a lengthened address, in mentioning the losses the Society had sustained by death during the year, referred to him in the following terms:—"Mr. Rose was a vice-president of the Society in 1850. He was a man of sterling worth, of great modesty of character, and of excellent abilities. Born at Dingwall in 1780, at an early age he came to Edinburgh, and was apprenticed as a turner. In this capacity he displayed great taste and talent, and soon attracted the notice of the late Sir John Leslie. For many years Mr. Rose was employed in manufacturing many of the instruments which his patron had invented. About thirty-six years ago he went to Iceland on a mineralogical tour, in company with the late Dr. John Brown—a well-known mineralogist. During that visit he collected a fine series of the zoölitic minerals for which Iceland is so famous, and obtained a large supply of the double-reflecting spar now so much in demand for Nicol's polarising prisms. Mr. Rose was much employed in making mineral surveys, and was fortunate enough to discover a valuable lode of lead at Dalmellington, in Ayrshire, on the property of Colonel Macadam Cathcart, and also a valuable mine of antimony on the property of the Marquis of Bute. For many years Mr. Rose was a most successful lecturer and teacher of mineralogy and geology. Among his pupils may be men-

tioned Charles Maclaren, Hugh Miller, Mr. Oldham, the Indian geologist, Professor Ramsay, of the Geological Survey, and the late Dr. George Wilson."

Dec. 1. At Ickworth, aged 16 months, Frederica Mary Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. Lord and Lady Arthur Hervey.

At Rossmore-park, co. Monaghan, aged 68, Henry Robert, third Lord Rossmore. He succeeded his father in 1842, married first the Lady Ann Douglas Hamilton (who died in 1844), and secondly, Julia, dau. of Henry Lloyd, esq., of Farinroca, co. Tipperary, by whom he leaves a young family. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Cairnes Westenra, aged 9 years. His lordship had been an invalid for some years, and had borne his long illness with Christian patience and resignation. He was apparently better than usual on the day of his death, but at night he was seized with a fainting fit, from which he never rallied. His loss will be deeply felt by his family and the poor of his neighbourhood, to whom he was always kind and a constant employer.

At his residence, Merrion-sq., Dublin, Sir Henry Marsh, bart., an eminent physician. Sir Henry rose apparently in his usual health, and when about to leave the house, his carriage being in waiting at the door, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired shortly after.

Dec. 2. At Prestwood, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Foley.

At Edinburgh, aged 58, the Rev. Dr. James Robertson, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh. The deceased was one of the most distinguished ministers of the Church of Scotland, and he was well known for the great effort which about 10 years ago he instituted for the endowment of 100 new parish churches, a work which he prosecuted with wonderful energy and ability, and which he lived to see within a comparatively short distance of completion. In 1856, in recognition of his great services to the Church of Scotland, he was appointed Moderator of the General Assembly for that year. As a debater he had few equals in the General Assembly, and in the ten years previous to the disruption, while minister of Ellon, in Aberdeenshire, he was acknowledged to be one of the ablest champions of the "Moderate" party. In 1843, when the non-intrusion party succeeded, he was appointed to the chair of Church History (then vacated by Dr. Welsh), which he has since that time filled with great credit. With a strong tincture of enthusiasm in his disposition, he was a man of moderate and practical views and of sound sense. By his excellent management of the endowment scheme he gained for it the support of nearly every Episcopalian as well as Presbyterian proprietor in Scotland.

Dec. 3. At New Shoreham, aged 90, Harriett, eldest dau. and last surviving child of the late Colwill Bridger, esq., of Buckingham-house, Old Shoreham, Sussex.

At Cauldon-pl., in the Staffordshire Potteries, aged 75, John Ridgway, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Stafford.

Aged 84, Mr. Joseph Beckwith, for nearly 60 years an inhabitant of Clerkenwell, and one of the earliest members of the Corresponding Society, contemporary with Hardy, Thelwall, &c.

Dec. 4. At his residence, Bolton-row, Piccadilly, aged 66, James Thos. Cookney, esq., R.N.

Dec. 5. In Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, aged 58, William, eldest son of the late Sir Jas. Gambier.

At his residence, Mayfield-pl., Dalston, aged 70, Mr. William Riddle, for upwards of thirty years Registrar to H.M.'s Board of Inland Revenue.

Dec. 6. At Ochertyre, the Right Hon. Lady Adelaide Augusta L., wife of Sir William Keith Murray, bart., of Ochertyre. The proximate cause of her decease was a very painful organic affection, occasioning excessive debility; and which was likewise the malady of which the Marchioness of Bute, Lady Adelaide's sister, died so recently. Both these accomplished ladies were daughters of the first Marquis of Bute. Lady Adelaide was the second wife of Sir William Keith Murray, bart., of Ochertyre. By her kindness of heart and domestic virtues she had endeared herself not only to her own circle, but to the whole of Strathearn, where the memory of her frequent acts of benevolence will long survive.

Suddenly, at his residence at Bath, Major Wm. Cumberland, Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Cumberland.

Dec. 7. At East-house, Emsworth, Hants, aged 83, Sarah, relict of Major Thomas Sherman, of the Royal Marines.

At the residence of his brother, Camden-sq., aged 50, Col. Douglas Seaton, H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

Aged 64, T. Y. McChristie, esq., of Great James-st., Bedford-row. He was for fourteen years Revising Barrister for the city of London; he had fulfilled two missions to the East Indies with honour and success, and has closed a long and useful life much regretted.

Robert Philip Bourdillon, formerly Capt. in the 43rd Regt. M.N.I., youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Bourdillon, Vicar of Fenstanton, Hunts.

Dec. 8. In Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, Euphemia, relict of Major Archibald Menzies, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

Dec. 9. Aged 82, John George Fuller, esq., of Brixton, the proprietor, for more than half a century, of Boodle's Club, St. James's-st.

In Montpellier-terrace, Cheltenham, Judith, widow of Col. Hans Allen, Royal Artillery, and dau. of the late Benjamin Bunbury, esq., of the 17th Light Dragoons, and of Mount William, co. Tipperary.

Dec. 10. At Ganton, Yorkshire, aged 57, Sir Thomas Digby Legard, bart. The family is of Norman extraction, and became possessed of an estate at Anlaby, about the year 1000; it is probable that a branch of the family first settled at Ganton about the year 1550. Sir John, the first baronet, represented Scarborough in Parliament in the year 1660. The deceased baronet married, in 1832, the Hon. Frances Duncombe, dau. of Chas. Lord Feversham. Sir Thomas always manifested a disposition averse to the turmoil of public

affairs, preferring the habits of a country life. He was a deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire, and a magistrate of the North and East Ridings. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his son Francis Digby, who was born in London in May, 1833.

At Thonock, near Gainsborough, aged 66, Mr. Samuel Hanson, of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Dec. 11. At Clifton, aged 83, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Williams, of Heytesbury, Wilts.

At Park-cres., Brighton, aged 74, John Bentley, esq., late Secretary to the Bank of England.

Dec. 12. In Hinde-st., Manchester-sq., aged 93, Eliza, widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood.

In Vane-st., Bath, aged 68, Major-Gen. W. Freke Williams, K.H.

Dec. 13. At Henlow Vicarage, Beds, aged 14, Elizabeth Rachel, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. S. Yates.

At Bedford, aged 74, Elizabeth Mostyn, relict of Wm. Shum, esq., Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 14. At Argyll-house, aged 76, the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.G. and K.T.

Dec. 15. Aged 81, Catharine, widow of William Hutton, esq., of Beetham-house, Westmoreland.

At Craven-hill, Hyde-park, aged 52, Ellen, only dau. of the late Joseph Allen, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.

At Paignton, Devon, aged 46, Colonel T. W. E. Holdsworth, late of the 2nd or Queen's Royals, youngest son of the late A. H. Holdsworth, Governor of Dartmouth Castle.

Dec. 16. In Gilt-pur-st., E.C., aged 89, Bracy Clark, F.L.S., Membre de l'Académie des Sciences à Paris, &c.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Boyle Thomson, formerly Rector of Luddesdown, Kent.

At Pau, aged 46, Susan Harivel, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Perrot, and wife of Joshua Le Bailly, esq., Les Vaux, Jersey.

Aged 68, Joseph Warner Bromley, esq., of Gray's-inn, and Banskfield-hall, Suffolk, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county.

Dec. 17. In Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., Lieut.-Gen. John Henry, of the Madras Army.

At Rugby, aged 16, George Augustus Jodrell, fifth son of the late Col. Hallett, C.B., of the Bombay Army.

Dec. 18. At Stockholm, aged 79, Desirée, Queen-dowager of Sweden.

Suddenly, at West Ham, aged 78, Mr. William Webb Wall, formerly chemist, and for forty years a much respected inhabitant of Tottenham, Middlesex.

At her residence, Dingle-hill, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, aged 70, Isabella, dau. of the late Matthew Gregson, esq., of Liverpool.

At his residence, Loughton, Essex, (and of Cavendish-sq.,) Sir George Carroll, after a severe illness of many months' duration.

Dec. 19. At Dalhousie Castle, the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.

At his residence, Westbrooke, Bolton, aged 56, Matthew Dawes, esq., F.S.A.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Nov. 24, 1860.	Dec. 1, 1860.	Dec. 8, 1860.	Dec. 15, 1860.
Mean Temperature			° 39·7	° 41·6	° 46·0	° 40·0
London	78029	2362236	1257	1275	1240	1208
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	218	232	211	173
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	264	234	251	262
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	178	190	205	161
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	247	287	236	288
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	350	332	337	324

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 24 .	621	163	198	228	47	1257	926	887	1813
Dec. 1 .	666	176	184	220	46	1275	870	826	1696
„ 8 .	638	158	176	205	50	1240	923	891	1814
„ 15 .	651	128	168	217	42	1208	1052	918	1970

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending Dec. 17. }	56 9	40 6	23 2	35 9	49 6	45 5
	67 0	42 0	25 0	37 0	44 0	47 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 17.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 17.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	7,860
Veal	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	19,560
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves	210
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	515

COAL-MARKET, DEC. 17.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From November 24 to December 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.				8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.		
	Morning		Night.				Morning		Night.		
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	39	44	40	29. 70	foggy, cloudy	9	45	49	44	28. 94	cloudy, fair
25	39	41	39	29. 44	cldy. hvy. rain	10	39	45	42	29. 42	fair
26	38	39	39	29. 37	do do. do.	11	41	44	41	29. 58	foggy, rain
27	42	49	43	29. 38	do.	12	40	45	41	29. 97	fair, cldy. rain
28	40	45	40	29. 76	do.	13	39	44	40	30. 04	do. do.
29	40	45	43	29. 78	do. hvy. rain	14	39	43	40	30. 13	gloomy
30	42	51	41	29. 54	const. do. do.	15	39	42	40	30. 12	foggy, rain
D.1	47	50	43	29. 69	cldy. snow, rn.	16	38	43	35	29. 96	do. hvy. rain
2	44	48	44	29. 54	do. hvy. rain	17	36	38	33	29. 66	rn. snow, cldy.
3	43	47	46	29. 46	heavy rain	18	30	37	31	29. 54	fair
4	42	47	47	29. 31	constant rain	19	29	36	31	29. 37	fog. fair, snow
5	45	50	45	29. 33	cloudy, foggy	20	28	35	29	29. 79	fair
6	53	53	49	29. 19	do. rain	21	29	34	32	29. 68	do. snow
7	50	53	48	29. 10	fair, do.	22	31	35	28	29. 65	heavy snow
8	45	47	43	28. 81	heavy do.	23	25	34	26	29. 58	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

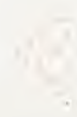
Nov. and Dec.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
24	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	232 4	5. 2 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$		5. 2 dis.		6 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	232	4. 2 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 dis.		10 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
29	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	232	4. 1 dis.	224		103 $\frac{3}{8}$
30	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 dis.		9 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
D.1	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	233	4. 1 dis.	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$			223 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{5}{8}$		103 $\frac{3}{8}$
4	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	231 3	5 dis.	225		103 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	231	5. 2 dis.	224 5	10. 5 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	231 2	5. 2 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	5. 4 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Shut	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	232	6. 3 dis.	Shut		103 $\frac{1}{2}$
10		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	234	4. 3 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$
11		92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	234	5 dis.		10 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
12		92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		5 dis.			
13		92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34	5. 2 dis.			
14		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		5 dis.			
15		92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	234	5. 2 dis.		10 dis.	Shut
17		92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	233 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dis.		10 dis.	
18		92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	233	5 dis.			
19		92 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	233 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 4 dis.			
20		92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$		5. 3 dis.			
21		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	233			10. 7 dis.	
22			92 $\frac{1}{2}$	232	5. 1 dis.			

ALFRED WHITMORE,

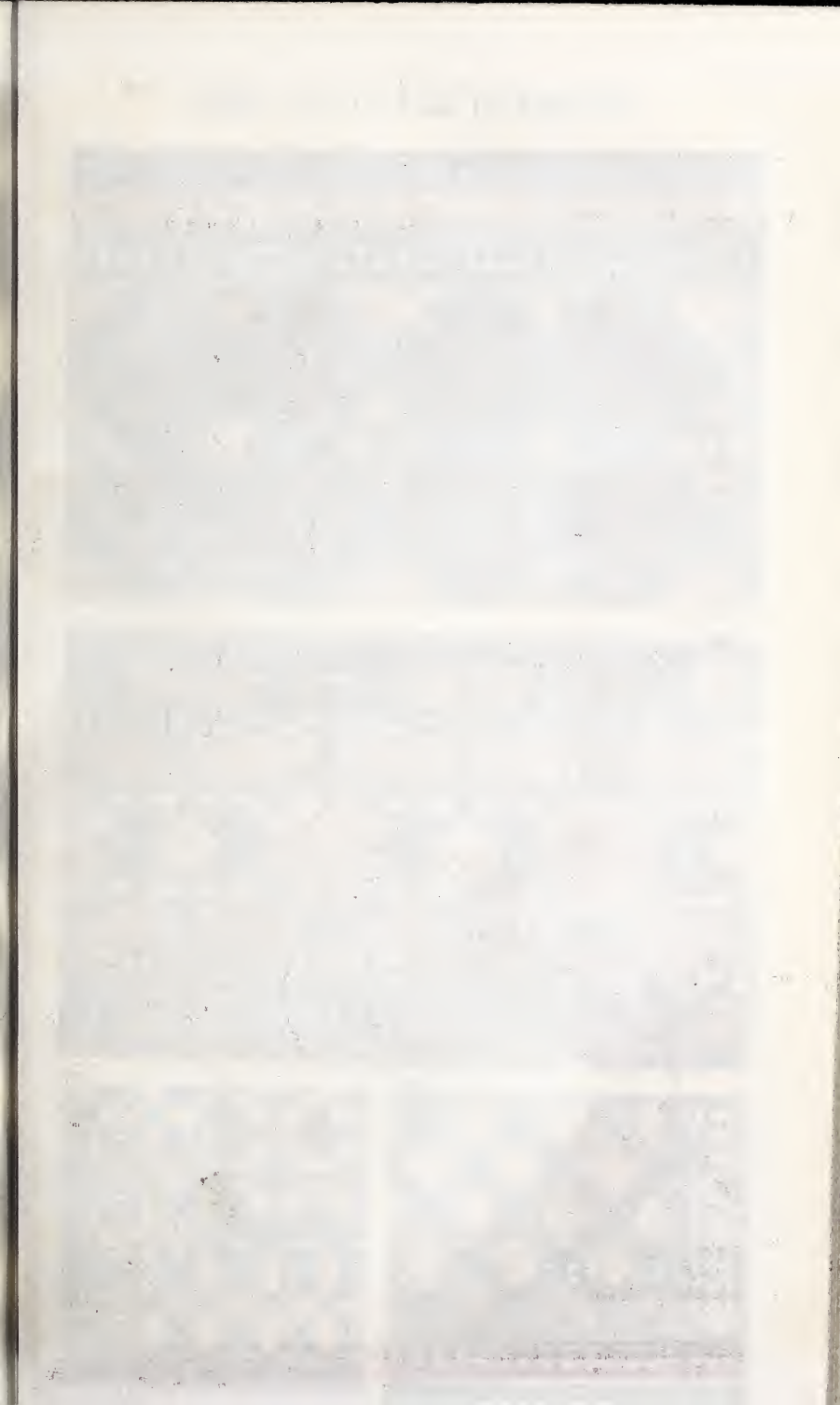
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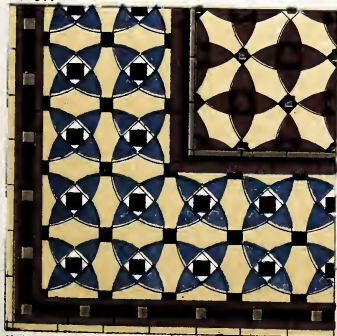


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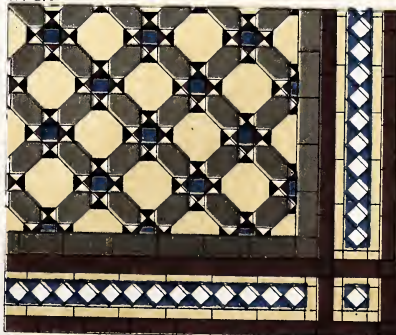


Nº 31.



M. DICBY WYATT.

Nº 27.



MAW & CO

DAY & SON, LITHO TO THE QUEEN.

SCALE — HALF INCH TO THE FOOT.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.
FEBRUARY, 1861.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—The Parsonage at Horton.—Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban—Coin of Arcadius	118
Medieval Tiles and Pavements	119
The History of Blyth	128
Crannoges; or, Ancient Lake-Dwellings of Ireland	132
Kent Archæological Society—Publication of Records	140
The Westminster Play.....	146
Recovery of the Columns of Reculver Church	148
Grant of Arms to the Town of Hadleigh	150
Progress of Architecture in 1860	154
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries, 163; Numismatic Society, 165; London, Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Societies, 167; Cambridge Architectural Society, 169; Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, 171; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 173; Worcestershire Architectural Society, 175; Yorkshire Philosophical Society	177
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—The Architect of Lincoln Cathedral, 180; St. Hugh of Lincoln, &c., 182; Mr. Fergusson on Waltham Abbey, 184; Thomas Becket or Thomas of London? 188; Poem on the Death of Anne Boleyn, 189; The Liverpool Free Public Library	190
THE NOTE-BOOK OF SYLVANUS URBAN	191
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Bosanquet's Fall of Man, 193; Gosse's Romance of Natural History, 194; Bohn's Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography, 195; Pope's Corsair and his Conqueror—Atkinson's Playhours and Half-Holidays—Adams' Neptune's Heroes, 196; Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual—The Reliquary, No. III.—The Life Boat	197
APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS	198
BIRTHS	198
MARRIAGES	200
OBITUARY.—H.M. the King of Prussia, 203; The Earl of Aberdeen, K.G., K.T., &c., 205; The Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., 207; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., 209; The Rev. Henry Soames, M.A., 216; Henry Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A., 217; Mr. John William Parker, Jun.	221
CLERGY DECEASED	224
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	225
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 235; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	236

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARSONAGE AT HORTON.

MR. URBAN,—I read with some interest a description of the old parsonage at Horton, Gloucester^a, having visited the building myself on two occasions lately. There is one rather singular circumstance connected with this house which appears to have escaped Mr. Parker's notice; and as the information was given to me on the spot by a very good authority, I have every reason to believe in its correctness.

My informant stated that in one part of the building, now bricked up, which is there called the "priest's room," is a large collection of Latin books, long since discarded as lumber, and now in a sad state of decay. Of course I could learn nothing definite as to the dates or subject-matter of this singular library, but probably some of your antiquarian readers, having time and opportunity, may think it worth while to inquire into the truth of this statement.

I may add that this house was in the occupation of a Catholic family at the beginning of the present century; and that the fittings in the chapel, now used as a schoolroom, are, in my opinion, of that period, or a little earlier.—I am, &c.

Dunstable, Jan. 3.

G. M.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

MR. URBAN,—It is stated on the cover of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE that Cave was the founder of it, but is he really entitled to be so designated?

I am informed by a gentleman to whom I applied for information upon the subject that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE was commenced in January, 1731, and was called "The Gentleman's Magazine; or, Trader's Monthly Intelligencer."

"London: Printed for the Author, and sold by A. Dodd, without Temple Bar, and A. Smith, at the Royal Exchange, MDCCXXXI. Price Sixpence."

Thus it appears until the number for June, 1731, when it is

"London: Printed for the Author, and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, MDCCXXXI. Price Sixpence."

And with the July number there is another change:—

"London: Printed for R. Newton, at St. John's Gate, and sold by the Booksellers, MDCCXXXI. Price Sixpence."

With the September number appears the cut of St. John's Gate, and the style is changed:—

"The Gentleman's Magazine; or, Monthly Intelligencer.

"London: Printed for R. Newton, at St. John's Gate, 1731."

Now from the above I cannot infer that Cave had anything whatever to do with the early numbers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, to the time of, and after, the removal of the publication to St. John's Gate, although you doubtless possess ample evidence to substantiate the statement that he was the founder; you will therefore greatly oblige me by communicating a statement of such evidence, which I dare say will prove interesting to others of your readers as well as to myself.

Perhaps an historical account of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE would prove an interesting and acceptable paper to very many of your readers, who like myself are not, I presume, well versed in the early career of your aged periodical.—I am, &c.

J. GODEFROY.

*Church End House,
Little Hadham, Herts.,
Jan. 11, 1861.*

[Our correspondent has been misled by some of the many piracies or imitations of Cave's successful pamphlet that attempted to intercept the fruits of his labours. They are noticed in THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN, given in our Magazine for 1856, but with which Mr. GODEFROY appears to be unacquainted.]

COIN OF ARCADIUS.

MR. URBAN,—Will you oblige by stating in your next the probable legend of a copper coin of Arcadius of Constantinople, and the comparative rarity and value of such a coin?—I am, &c.,

Jan. 15, 1861.

A READER.

[The information required may be found in many common numismatic works. Probably "Humphrey's Coin Collector's Manual," (2 vols., small 8vo., Bohn,) would answer the purpose.]

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MEDIEVAL TILES AND PAVEMENTS^a.

AMONG all the revivals of medieval art which have taken place of late years, perhaps none is more striking than that of paving tiles, with or without encaustic patterns; and this is the more striking, inasmuch as no branch of art had been more entirely neglected. We now have the most eminent architects of the day giving patterns to the manufacturers for paving tiles, and two eminent French antiquaries have undertaken to write their history. The work of M. Daniel Ramée was begun on too magnificent a scale, and we fear has been stopped; that of M. Emile Amé is on a more moderate plan and is completed, and although one half of the volume is occupied by the pavements found in one Department only, that is a very important one—the Yonne, a part of the ancient duchy of Burgundy; and the first half of the volume, or the Introduction, takes a comprehensive view of the whole subject. The coloured lithographic plates are beautifully executed, and the woodcuts, of which we are enabled by the kindness of the publisher to give some specimens, are all that could be desired.

The earliest ornamental pavements were undoubtedly mosaics, which were in use from a very early period in the East, were continued by the Greeks and Romans, and can hardly be said to have gone out of use before the twelfth century; indeed, in Rome and some other parts of Italy they can hardly be said to have been ever discontinued, and the mosaicists of Rome at the present day are as skilful as they ever were. The Roman mosaics, or tessellated pavements, executed in England in the thirteenth century appear to have been the work of a band of Roman mosaicists brought over

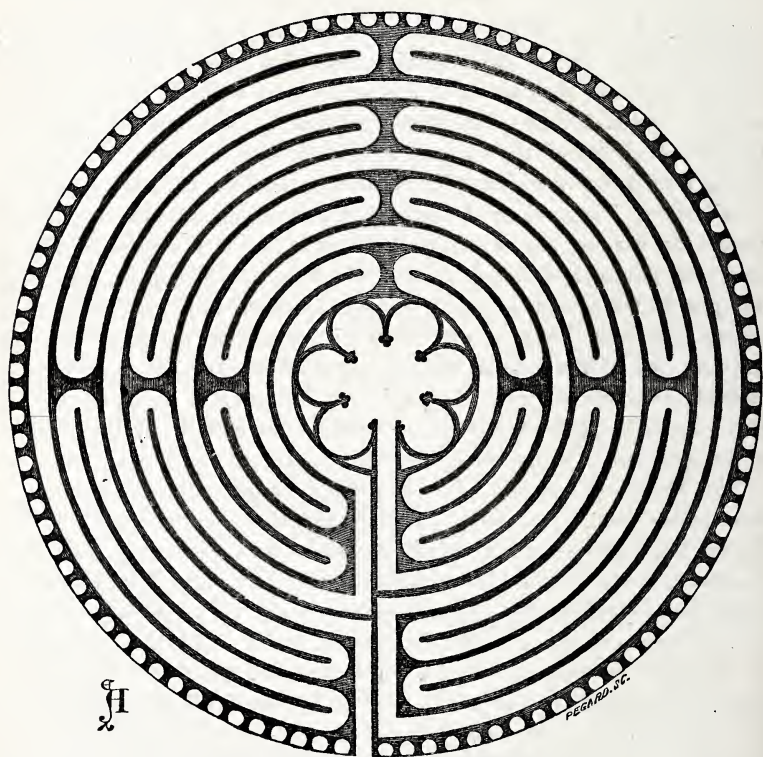
^a "Les Carrelages Emaillées du Moyen Age et de la Renaissance précédés de l'Histoire des Anciens Pavages: Mosaiques Labyrinthes, dalles Incrustées. Par M. Emile Amé, Architecte, &c., &c." 4to., 210 pp. and 90 Coloured Plates. (Paris: Morel, 1859, price 3*l*.)

"Specimens of Geometrical Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Pavements manufactured by Maw and Co., of Benthall, near Broseley, Shropshire; from Patterns Designed and Arranged by Messrs. George Goldie, M. Digby Wyatt, and H. B. Garling, Members of the Institute of British Architects." 4to., 14 Coloured Plates. (London. 1859.)

by Henry III. to ornament the shrine of the Confessor at Westminster, and afterwards employed at Ripon and Fountain's Abbey.

But as mosaics were applied to walls quite as much as to pavements, and can hardly be called medieval, they may be considered as a distinct subject, which we pass over for the present.

The next class of pavements, according to M. Amé, are the labyrinths, formerly very common in the French churches, but which do not appear to have been used in England, or very rarely. They were formed of various materials, sometimes of mosaics, of which there is said to be an example at Orléans-ville (?), in Algeria, as early as A.D. 328; this is small and symbolical only. Others were made of stones of different colours, as white and blue, as the celebrated one in the cathedral of Chartres; this is about



Labyrinth in the Cathedral of Chartres, c. 1250.

forty feet across, and was actually used by the penitents following the procession of Calvary, just as in the procession path *Chemin de la Croix* with its stations, at the present day; and in like manner special prayers were provided, and indulgences granted for a due performance of this pilgrimage, as it was called; the white stones were inscribed with verses from

the Psalm *Miserere*. At St. Quentin the labyrinth is formed in the same manner, but it is octagonal; at Amiens it was also octagonal, and had a brass plate in the centre, and figures of Bishop Evrard and of the three architects who had directed the works of the cathedral, with an inscription giving the date of 1288. At Sens it was circular and incised, the incised lines being filled with lead; it was thirty feet across, and it took the faithful an hour to follow the circuit. At Rheims it was polygonal, formed of blue and white stone, and also had figures of the architects. At St. Omer it was square, the only one known of that form, and was composed of square tiles white and blue, of which 2,401 were required. That of Poitiers was



Labyrinth in the Cathedral of Poitiers.

of a kind of oval form; it was destroyed in the last century, but the architect made a drawing of it on the wall in incised lines. In the chapter-house of Bayeux is one formed of tiles, red, black, and encaustic, with patterns of brown and yellow; the lines of separation are formed entirely of small black tiles. Small labyrinths, formed each on a single tile, were also used, as in the Abbey of Toussaints, at Chalons-sur-Marne. Small labyrinths incised on slabs of marble were also used in Italy, both in pavements and on the walls, as in the porch of the cathedral of Lucca.

The next class of pavement which M. Amé enumerates is that of the incised slabs for tombs, which are common in France, but rare in England

where brasses were commonly used in their place. With these he classes also the pavements of white marble with patterns cut out and filled up with coloured mastic, classing them all as "encrusted pavements." These are frequently met with in France, and Italy, and Germany, but they are rare



Pavement in Canterbury Cathedral.

in England: they occur at Canterbury in the pavement round Becket's shrine; and in the Trinity Chapel and the Corona there are several curious varieties of pavements of the twelfth century. In Rome figures of a knight on horseback, with his shield and his surcoat emblazoned in this manner, are not uncommon. There are some fine examples in the church of St. Sabina. In France

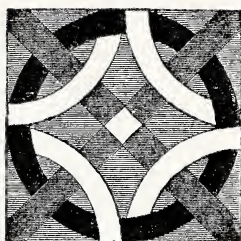
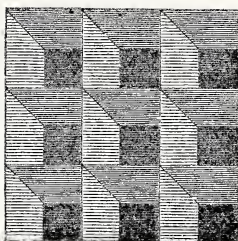
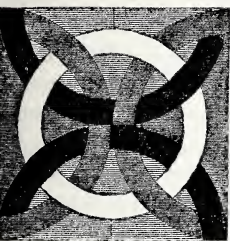
those at St. Omer are perhaps the finest. The signs of the zodiac or of the different months are a favourite subject in this kind of pavement.

The pavements formed of encaustic tiles did not come into use until the end of the twelfth century, and although there appears to be no natural or necessary connection between this kind of pavement and the Gothic style, yet as a matter of fact they came in together and they went out together. There are three kinds of encaustic tiles. The first and most common is that in which the pattern is stamped in and filled up level with a different coloured clay, and varnished over with a transparent varnish. The second in which the pattern is made in the same manner, but not varnished: sometimes it is not filled up, but left as stamped with the pattern in low relief of the same colour, and these are also varnished with a transparent varnish. This is a very late variety, in use in some parts of the country, especially in Devonshire, down to the last century, and hardly belongs to the class of medieval tiles at all. The third is made like china or articles of Faience, with an opaque coloured varnish laid on as paint, entirely concealing the colour and nature of the material. This variety came into use in the sixteenth century, and gradually superseded the old sort of encaustic tiles. Tiles of this description are common in Elizabethan houses, and were succeeded by the "Dutch tiles," which continued in common use in the early part of the present century.

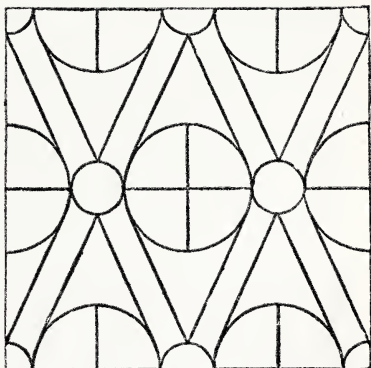
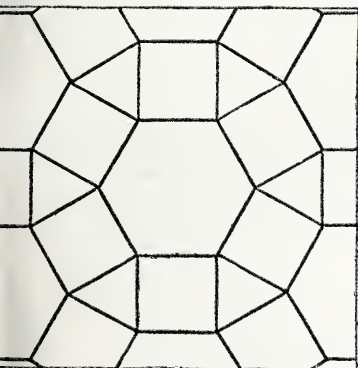
Long before the encaustic tiles of the Middle Ages came into use, plain flat bricks or tiles after the Roman fashion had been made, and were probably used for paving as well as other purposes at all periods.

A curious example of a tile with an inscription stamped in it and filled up blank with a green varnish over it, made in the usual manner with lead, was found at Sens, supposed to be of the ninth century. But any specimens earlier than the twelfth century are rare. It is remarkable that

the monk Theophilus does not mention this art among those for which he gives directions for the manufacture, which is almost a proof that it was not in general use in his day. The earliest pavements in the twelfth century are formed of plain easy patterns, either square or geometrical. Some good examples of tile pavement of this description remain in the abbey church of Pontigny, near Auxerre, well known to English readers



Tile Pavement in the Abbey Church of Pontigny, c.1200.



Tile Paving in the Abbey Church of Pontigny, c.1200.

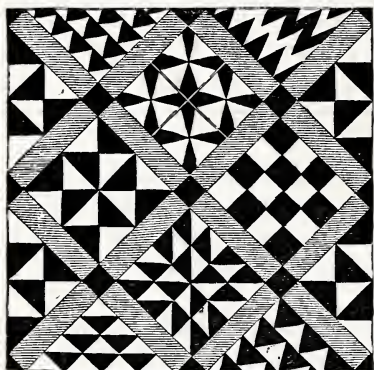
as one of the places of refuge of St. Thomas of Canterbury during his exile. The patterns are in yellow, red, dark green, and black; others have merely the patterns traced upon them in incised lines, and are said with great probability to represent the patterns of the stained glass windows.

In the thirteenth century it was not uncommon to form tombs of tiles, and with inscriptions formed in the same material. These and the incised slabs of stone or marble occupied the same place in France as the brasses did in England. At Jumièges in Normandy there was a series of the tombs of the abbots formed of tiles, careful drawings of which have been preserved in the celebrated collection of Gagnières, but few of these tombs escaped the violence of the Revolution. In the fourteenth century they continued to be used in the same manner, and with little variation of pat-

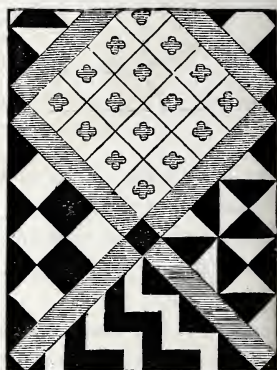
tern, excepting that heraldic tiles were more commonly introduced : rose patterns similar to rose windows are frequent ; large patterns requiring eight tiles to form one pattern are common. Of single tiles a great variety of patterns were used : a fleur-de-lis ; foliage ; a bird pecking leaves or the arum (?) ; the spread-eagle ; a huntsman blowing a horn ; the "Agnus Dei ;" several curious animals, and various other patterns, are found of this period.

In the fifteenth century the patterns of tiles shew the same falling-off as the architecture ; the spirit and vigour of the drawing of the thirteenth, which had been somewhat softened in the fourteenth, is now entirely lost, and the drawing has become tame and spiritless in comparison. But heraldry, inscriptions, and hunting scenes are still common, distinguished from the earlier examples by the difference in the style of drawing and the costumes. The general arrangement or plan of the pavement as a whole is still but imperfectly understood, in consequence of the few examples remaining perfect in this country. In France they are more numerous, and the character of each century may there be made out. In the twelfth century the usual arrangement is in large squares, divided by wide borders, the tiles within each square placed diamond-wise, forming a sort of diaper-pattern, as at St. Quentin and St. Denis, and the style of pattern we have already given from Pontigny.

Sometimes the border tiles are so arranged as to form smaller square or lozenge patterns, and the single tiles within these squares are sometimes alternate, like a chess-board ; in other instances in stars and in zigzags, as at St. Denis. In the church of St. Pierre-sur-Dives in Calvados is a fine pave-



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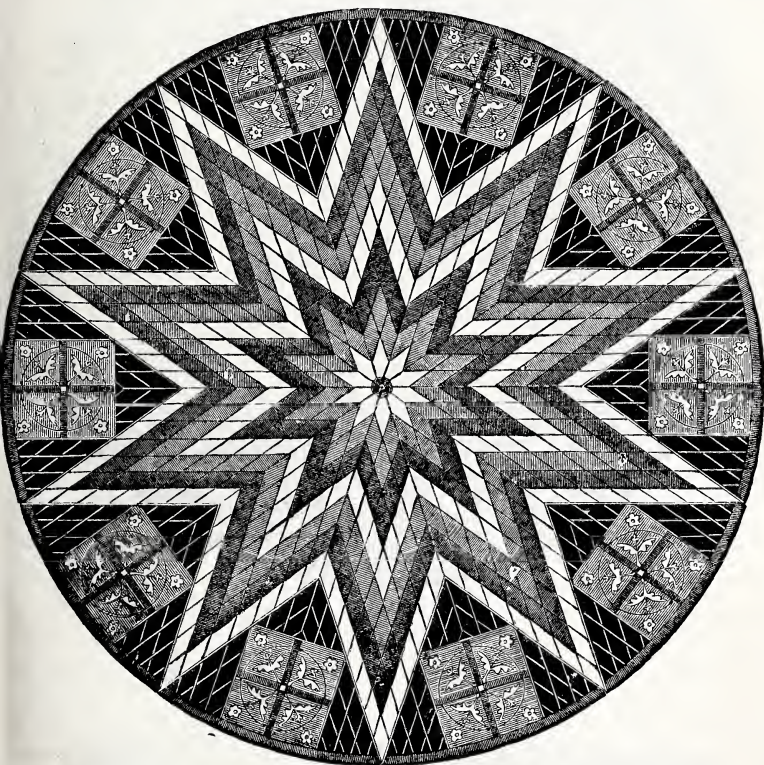


Tile Paving in the Lady-chapel of St. Denis, near Paris, Twelfth Century.

ment of tiles covering the whole floor of the chancel, with a large circle in the centre in nine concentric rings of different patterns, and round the outside of the circle square patterns. This is of the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, and contains a great variety of single

tiles, each concentric ring being of a different pattern, one consisting entirely of lions rampant, another of spread-eagles, another of fleurs-de-lis, and so on.

Another very remarkable pavement of the thirteenth century remains in the church of Vivoin, in the department of Sarthe. The centre of this is a



Tile Paving in the Church of Vivoin, in the Department of Sarthe, c. 1220.

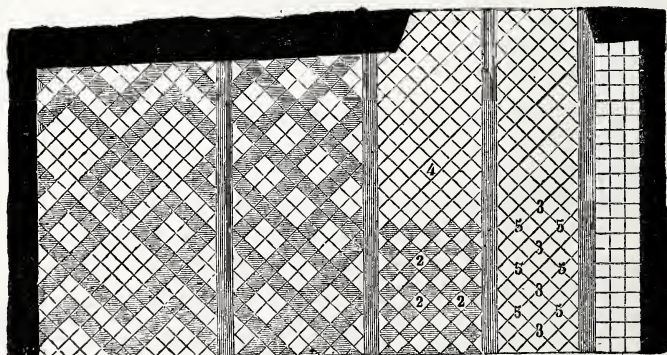
large star, evidently in imitation of a rose window of early character. It is formed entirely of small lozenge-shaped tiles of different colours, and is about eight feet in diameter.

In the ruins of the magnificent Castle of Coucy there are considerable remains of the tile pavements of different apartments, and although none of them remain perfect in their original places, there are sufficient to make out what the arrangement has been. One of these is a fine circular pavement with a crown in the centre, formed of fleur-de-lis, and two rows of dragons round it, separated by plain border tiles.

In the ancient treasury of the cathedral of Amiens, which was destroyed



Tile Pavement in the Castle of Coucy, Thirteenth Century.



Tile Pavement of the Treasury of the Cathedral of Amiens, Fifteenth Century.

in 1851, the upper chamber had the original tile-pavement of the fifteenth century, of which a drawing has fortunately been preserved: it will be observed that it is arranged in diamond-shaped patterns, separated by borders of plain tiles; the portions left white on the plan are red and yellow tiles of the usual patterns of the period. A very similar pavement remains perfect in the upper chamber of the treasury, or bursar's tower, at New College, Oxford, probably of rather earlier date than this at Amiens. It is not necessary to repeat here the examples described and represented in the "Glossary of Architecture," pp. 462 to 475, and Plates 198 to 209, as that work is in the hands of all our readers, and our space bids us be content with referring to it for further information on this interesting subject.

We cannot attempt to decide between the different modern manufacturers of tiles; it appears to us that all have merit and deserve encouragement: some have greater excellence in one way, others in a different way. We have already mentioned the book of specimens issued by Messrs. Maw and Co., who appear to have worked from the designs of some of the most eminent architects of the day: we should hardly have thought that an architect's *designs* were required for so simple an art, when hundreds of old patterns exist, and can easily be traced. Since we began writing we have received coloured plates of seventy-five patterns of tile pavements manufactured by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent; if we are not mistaken, many of these are exact fac-similes of old tiles, but the manner in which they are made is evidently superior to that of the old manufacturers; they are as solid and as hard as the hardest stone, and equally durable. There are several other manufacturers in the field: Messrs. Chamberlain of Worcester have issued some very good patterns, but their fabric appears less hard and more highly glazed, more like crockery-ware. Mr. Grimsley of Oxford is, we believe, also a successful manufacturer of tiles, as well as of *terra-cotta* headstones for graves, if that is not a misnomer; some of the patterns we have seen of his manufacture have been very good. The only objection that we have to the use of *terra-cotta* for such a purpose is the liability to have the same pattern too frequently repeated in the same churchyard; but this might be avoided with proper care, and where economy is an object, *terra-cotta* cast in a mould is much cheaper than carved stone, and equally durable if properly burnt.

We are favoured by Messrs. Minton and Co. and Messrs. Maw and Co. with specimen pages of their tiles, by which our readers will be able to see the perfection to which they are brought. There are also manufactories for them now established in Paris, one of which is under the direction of M. Didron, the well-known antiquary, and editor of the *Annales Archeologiques*.

THE HISTORY OF BLYTH^a.

It is cheering to us in these days to meet with a new production of judicious and well-wrought topography; for this is a branch of our antiquarian literature which has latterly been in a stagnant and unfruitful state,—not, as we are of opinion, from any want of appreciation, or defect in the public taste, but in no slight degree from the very abundance of materials which now present themselves to the topographical historian, embarrassing his choice and occupying much time in their arrangement and analysis, so that the compilation of works on the plan of former days is too laborious and too costly to be readily accomplished^b. Such we believe to be the real cause of the present dearth of topographical works, and not any distaste of topography; for the memoirs contained in the Transactions of the County Societies must have greatly tended to popularise the study, and, together with some excellent articles on our counties that have recently appeared in the quarterly reviews, must have materially added to the number of those who relish the details of topographical literature, and would consequently welcome more comprehensive works with interest and satisfaction.

Nottinghamshire is among those counties which have been most neglected. A small folio upon its history was published so long since as the year 1677 by Dr. Thoroton, a physician in the county; but, in the words of the writer before us, “he has left us a history of dry bones, *historiam jejunam et exilem*, consisting for the most part of mere extracts from Domesday, and other early public documents, strung together in the most dry, repulsive, and unintelligible manner.”

But the contiguous districts of South Yorkshire have had a modern historian of a totally different character in Mr. Hunter, whose works are those of a master in the art of topography. With such a model before him, and with another presented by his late erudite brother the historian of North Durham, Mr. Raine has approached his task with a due appreciation of its requirements, and a just estimate of the relative importance of its various parts; and when we add that it has occupied his attention for a considerable portion of the six-and-twenty years that he has held the vicarage of Blyth, and that he has been liberally supplied with information

^a “The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Blyth, in the Counties of Nottingham and York. By the Rev. John Raine, M.A., Vicar of Blyth.” 4to.

^b The Rev. Mr. Eyton’s History of Shropshire is the only county history, so far as we are aware, that is now in progress, and it is limited to so early an era, that it is rather the history of ancient than modern Salop. We are happy, however, to announce that a third edition of Hutchins’s History of Dorsetshire has been recently put to press; it will be printed in folio, like its predecessors.

from the land-owners and other reliable sources, we have only further to remark that all these advantages have been applied at once with industry and with judgment, and that the entire composition is characterised by a lucid arrangement, by generous sentiments, and by an agreeable variety of material.

The ancient parish of Blyth extended over an area of more than 15,000 acres, now containing a total population of about 4,000; more than a fourth of whom belong to the town of Bawtry, which, together with the township of Austerfield, has been recently erected into a separate parish. The great tithes belong to Trinity College, Cambridge, which derives from Blyth an income of nearly 3,000*l.* per annum; and the Master and Fellows are the patrons of the vicarages of Blyth and Bawtry. This property has originated from the monastic arrangements of former ages, for there was a Benedictine priory at Blyth, a cell to the abbey of St. Katharine at Rouen, and the rectory was impropriated to that priory, and from thence transferred to Trinity College.

The history of Blyth priory is, of course, a principal and interesting feature of Mr. Raine's volume. Its church remains in part, for it was parochial as well as conventual; but its choir and eastern portions have been destroyed and encroached upon by the post-Reformation owners of the abbey-house. The sepulchral monuments that once adorned the church were ruthlessly destroyed:—"Till within the last few years the western bay of the north aisle was walled off from the church, and coals deposited in it. On removing this wall we found it contained fragments of figures of knights in elaborately wrought chain armour, and of ecclesiastics in delicately carved drapery." At present nothing remains but a few sculptured coffin-lids, and those mostly in fragments. A chartulary preserved in the Harleian collection furnishes ample materials for the history of the priory; and it is a fountain of information which was neglected by the editors of the new edition of the *Monasticon*, who contented themselves with reprinting from Dugdale some charters derived from another source, "with omissions and errors which might have been prevented by reference to the chartulary in the British Museum."

Mr. Raine has only to step beyond the boundary of his parish to introduce into his pages the castle of Tickhill, a fortress whose history is intimately connected with the other branches of his subject, for it appears in several ancient records under the name of the castle of Blyth. It was erected by Roger de Builli, one of the comrades of the Conqueror, and his kinsman in connection with Roger de Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. It was from Builli, near Rouen, that this Norman came, and it was on a Rouen abbey, as we have already noticed, that Roger made the priory of Blyth dependent. His castle was in fair condition in Leland's time, well ditched and walled, with a circular dungeon, or keep; but was demolished in 1645, after having been held by Major Monckton for Charles the First.

Tickhill was the head of an extensive honour, which contained sixty knight's fees ; one of those four honours—those of Richmond, Pontefract, Conisborough, and Tickhill—which spanned this part of England from the Trent to the Tees. From the enumeration of the manors of Roger de Builli, it appears that he possessed a considerable portion of North Nottinghamshire, with large estates in the contiguous parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. His inheritance was disputed at an early period between the Lords Vipount and the Earls of Eu ; but their rival claims were frequently assumed by the Crown into its own hands, and for some centuries Tickhill may be regarded as a royal castle. A chapel was founded within its walls by Alianor the queen of Henry II. ; it was besieged by Richard I. when in the hands of his brother John, the besieging general being Hugh Pudsey, who combined the characters of a warrior and Earl of Northumberland with that of Bishop of Durham ; and in the reign of Edward II. it endured another siege during the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster. Again, it was garrisoned for Charles the First, and was held till the disaster of Marston Moor, when the Parliament ordered it to be dismantled, in compliance with the conditions of the surrender of Welbeck.

The same locality was also famous as a favourite scene of the mimic warfare of the Middle Ages. One of the five places in England licensed by Richard Cœur-de-Lion for public tournaments was a place between Blyth and Tickhill ; and from that period until 1314 there are many memorials in record and chronicle of the neighbouring chivalry meeting in these lists, either with the license of the Crown, or contrary to its express prohibitions, or, again, of such meetings being forbidden or deferred from political considerations. Mr. Raine's collections upon this curious subject are copious and interesting.

In connexion with Ranshill, one of the manors of the parish of Blyth, which has belonged from the earliest times to the diocese of York, Mr. Raine introduces his readers to a sketch of the history of that diocese, and then takes them to Scrooby, once a palace of the archbishops, and the scene of some of the last days of the fallen Wolsey. It was there that a tenant named William Brewster, who had been private secretary to Secretary Davidson,—

“formed a small congregation of Brownists or Separatists, among whom was William Bradford, a native of Austerfield, in the parish of Blyth. In 1608 these Separatists, now numbering in their body several hundreds, left England for Amsterdam, where they resided for one year. They spent the next eleven years at Leyden, and, removing to New Plymouth in 1620, became the founders of the parent colony of New England, having Bradford for their Governor and Brewster as the Elder of their congregation. And hence it is that educated and accomplished men from America are perpetually visiting with feelings of deep filial affection and veneration the villages of Austerfield and Scrooby, from which sprang the first founders of their country.”

Besides the family of Roger de Builli, the great Norman tenant *in capite* of this district, Mr. Raine has occasion to notice those of Lizours, Vipount,

Cressy (who entertained Edward I. at their manor of Hodsack in the parish of Blyth), Moles, Mowbray, and Talbot; and in more modern times those of Markham, Lister, Milnes, and Walker (the ironfounders of Masborough), with many others. He gives tabular pedigrees of Clifton, Cressy, Monckton, Mellish, Saunderson, Shuttleworth, and Vane of Bilby.

The eminent men with whose biographies Mr. Raine has varied his topographical and genealogical details are,—Philip of Olcotes, sheriff of Northumberland, seneschal of Poictou and Gascony, and a justice itinerant in the reign of Henry III.; Roger de Mowbray, the founder of Byland Abbey; Robert Saunderson, Bishop of Lincoln, the Oxford Divinity Professor expelled by the Presbyterians; John Cromwell, the Nonconformist minister of Clayworth; and the Rev. John Rudd, his own predecessor in the vicarage.

We shall conclude this notice with the following extract, which presents a remarkable picture of the change which has taken place in the town of Blyth from the withdrawal of the traffic of the Great North Road:—

“The town was once probably more populous than it is at the present day. It contained a street or row of houses on the green opposite to the present vicarage; another leading from the church gates towards the Angel Inn; another, Briggate, leading to Blyth Nornay; and one which is an invariable concomitant of all ancient towns and cities, namely, Finkle-street, (the street of ale or beer, a public house or inn being there, from the Danish word *finchal*, *finchle*,) leading towards the present gates of Blyth Hall. It contained also some inns of a better class, which have disappeared; several shops, which if not of the highest order were of great convenience; and various small freeholds, with houses quite fit for the residences of respectable yeomen, which have been nearly all gradually absorbed into the possessions of the proprietor of the Blyth estate. To a person who, like the writer of these pages, has been from earliest days familiarly acquainted with the finest scenery of England, from ‘Barnard’s tower and Tees’s stream,’ and Rokeby and ‘Brignal banks’ and the Greta, downwards to Wycliffe, Ovington, and Gainford, all Midland scenery must necessarily present a somewhat tame appearance. Still, Midland people themselves, and even more distant visitors, are always gratified with Blyth, embosomed as it is in rich foliage of elms, and ash, and sycamore; crowned at one extremity with a venerable Church, possessing one of the finest towers in the country, at the other with its ancient School; with an excellent mansion and a river flanking its pleasure grounds; and attesting in its better houses, its cleanly cottages, its fertile and highly cultivated fields, its excellent roads, and dry soil, the general prosperity, comfort, and contentment of its inhabitants.”

CRANNOGES; OR, ANCIENT LAKE-DWELLINGS OF IRELAND^a.

IN the preceding volume of this Magazine we attempted a very concise review of the labours of the Swiss archæologists on the *pfahlbauten*, or ancient lake-dwellings of their country. We must now turn to those insular remains of our own land, the Irish *crannoges*, between which and the Swiss *pfahlbauten* a great analogy exists.

It has long been our wish to set this interesting and national subject in some degree worthily before our many readers at home and abroad. The difficulty, however, has always been the paucity of materials. Some twenty years have now elapsed since Mr. Wilde announced to the Royal Irish Academy the discovery of the crannoges; but the literary results, for the instruction of the archæological world, have hitherto been very scanty. Of the way in which the crannoges were constructed we have abundant information; but of the very important matter which skilful observation must necessarily have detected in the many crannoges discovered, no accurate analytical accounts appear to exist for our guidance. We learn, indeed, from a very competent writer, that "in these crannoges, although we cannot tell whether their makers and original occupiers spoke Sanscrit or Keltic, we have presented to us demonstrative proof of their habits of life, skill in the arts, and domestic usages preserved for hundreds of years," in what Keller not inaptly terms their "water-towns." Now it is exactly as to the invaluable reliques that convey such "demonstrative proof" that we require *precise* information.

In the case of the Swiss *pfahlbauten*, Dr. Keller carefully notes the particulars of each fresh discovery, and at intervals gives them to the world in a work of the most useful character, copious in illustrations, and enriched with all the light that modern archæology and the natural sciences can form on the subject. Just such a work on our crannoges, embracing the brief papers now scattered through the catalogues, proceedings, and journals of societies, would be a real boon to archæology. If, as Lord Talbot most justly observed as far back as 1849, "a liberally-illustrated monograph might be written on the subject" of the Dunshaughlin discovery

^a "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vols. i., v., vii.—"Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," by W. R. Wilde; Dublin, 1857. Ibid., 2nd Part, 1861.—"On Crannoges, and Remains Discovered in them," by E. P. Shirley. Archæological Journal, vol. iii.—"Ancient Arms and Implements found at Lagore," by Lord Talbot de Malahide. Archæological Journal, vol. vi.—"Irish Antiquities of the Saxon Period," by F. W. Wakeman. *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii.—*Pfahlbauten, Zweiter Bericht*, von Dr. F. Keller; Zürich, 1858.—"Observations on the Early Habitations of the Irish," &c., by Digby Wyatt; London, 1858.—"On Lake-Dwellings of the Early Periods," by W. M. Wylie, in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxviii.

alone, how much more strongly do the collective subsequent discoveries require to be archæologically detailed *à la Keller*? As regards the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, it is a work the merit and usefulness of which cannot be too highly estimated. The very nature of the work, however, would not allow the details required in a text-book for the crannoge student. Its great value in this respect consists in compilations of the reports on crannoges by the engineers of the Board of Works, and reductions of their plans of the constructions of these islands, which we have transferred to our pages.

The term *crannoge*, 'little wooden (or stockaded) island,' seems to have raised doubts as to its precise application,—whether, in fact, the term denoted the pile-foundations of the islands, or the log-houses that stood upon them. In a recent paper, however, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr. Mackinlay tells us that "in Gaelic the word *crann* signifies 'a tree,' 'a stake,' or 'a post,' and *og* or *oig* is 'young;' so *crann-oig* signifies a stockade formed of young trees." We know but very little of the Scottish crannoges; but so far as yet has been observed, the Scottish and Irish crannoges appear to consist of such small stockades of a circular and oval form, filled in with solid materials. Thus they form solid artificial islands, in contrast to the Swiss *pfahlbauten*, which almost as universally were pile-supported platforms, on which the cabins of the early inhabitants stood above the waters of the lakes. This absolute difference in construction is sufficiently remarkable; for we are strongly inclined to attribute all these lake-dwellings to one and the same prehistoric people—workers in flint and stone—which spread themselves over a great part of Europe, yielding in the fulness of time to succeeding races of more developed intellect and culture.

The earliest crannoge discovery appears, from a recent paper of Mr. Mackinlay in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to have been made by that gentleman in Dhu-Loch in Bute, in 1812, when its importance and proper application were at once perceived and recorded by Mr. Chalmers. The first published account, however, of a *crannoge* discovery is that of Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath, which was laid before the Royal Irish Academy in 1840 by Mr. Wilde, who was no more aware of the Bute discovery than Dr. Keller was of any crannoge discovery whatever when he published his first *pfahlbauten* work in 1855.

The crannoge of Dunshaughlin is referred to in the Irish Annals as early as the ninth century; and it is remarkable enough that no examination, either here or elsewhere, appears to have taken place till the year 1839, and then only accidentally. We will quote Mr. Wilde's own account of the discovery :—

"The Dunshaughlin crannoge differed, however, from all others since discovered in not being then submerged, or surrounded by water; it consisted of a circular mound of about 520 feet in circumference, slightly raised above the surrounding bog or

marshy ground, which forms a basin of about a mile and a half in circuit, and is bounded by elevated tillage and pasture lands. The lake in which this crannoge was situated has been drained within the memory of man. To the labours of the chemist making known the value of bones for manuring purposes, we are indebted for this ancient habitation being brought to light. Some labourers, when clearing the stream-way which surrounds a portion of it, having found several large bones, the fact became known to the usual collectors of such articles, who resorted there in numbers, and above 150 cart-loads were thus obtained.

"The circumference of the circle was formed by upright posts of black oak, measuring from six to eight feet in height; these were mortised into beams of a similar material, laid flat upon the marl and sand beneath the bog, and nearly sixteen feet below the present surface. The upright posts were held together by connecting cross-beams, and (said to be) fastened by large iron nails; parts of a second upper tier of posts were likewise found resting on the lower ones. The space thus inclosed was divided into separate compartments by septa, or divisions, that intersected one another in different directions; these were also formed of oaken beams in a state of great preservation, joined together with greater accuracy than the former, and in some cases having their sides grooved or rabbited to admit large panels, driven down between them. The interiors of the chambers so formed were filled with bones and black moory earth, and the heap of bones was raised up, in some places, within a foot of the surface."

Such was the construction of this crannoge. We will now give Mr. Wakeman's account of the reliques found there:—

"Here, as in the other similar islands, upon digging, an enormous quantity of antiquities were found intermixed with the ruins, and many tons weight of animal remains. Amongst the things of interest thus brought to light, we may mention bracelets of jet, beads of glass, amber, clay, and bone; axes very similar to the Frankish specimens figured in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii.; small double-edged swords and knives, buckets of wood bound with ornamented hoops of bronze, pins and brooches of wood, bone, iron, and bronze; bowl-shaped vessels of iron and bronze, combs, shears, and dagger-knives exactly resembling the specimens figured in 'The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne,' p. 99; chains, fetter-locks, bridle-bits, saws, gouges, besides numerous other things. Of the larger objects, not the least curious were boats or canoes, formed out of a single tree, roughly hollowed. The poorer people of the neighbourhood soon assembled, in order to purchase the animal remains, for which there is a good market in Dublin. The antiquities long continued uncalled for, and many valuable specimens were consequently lost. Dr. Petrie was, I believe, the first to declare their character as invaluable illustrations of the arts and habits of an ancient people. But he came only in time to stay the destruction, and very soon collectors, possessing little knowledge, appeared in the field, and the things became scattered over the country, so that though some hundreds of swords and spear-heads were found, (to say nothing of innumerable other matters,) it would be difficult to say where one dozen have been deposited."

Thus, then, so far as we can learn, the greater part of the antiquities found here belong to the Iron, or Saxon period. Yet it seems to us that with these are mixed others of a preceding age, and we must agree with a writer in *Archæologia*, that "this crannoge probably had its origin in far earlier times, and reliques of the Stone and Bronze periods might reasonably have been expected, had circumstances allowed an earlier and more systematic examination."

For a right understanding of the subject it will be necessary to give

further examples of crannoges, which we will do in Mr. Wilde's own words:—

"A few months after the discovery of the Lagore (Dunshaughlin) crannoge, an island 'artificially formed of timber and peat' was brought to light upon lowering the water in Roughan Lake, near Dunganon, 'and numerous fragments of ancient pottery and bones, and a few bronze spear-heads, were discovered,' together with a quern. It is said to have been the last retreat of Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, who held out there until boats were procured from Charlemont for his capture.

"The next discovery of a similar structure was that at Lough Gur, county of Limerick, from which a vast collection of bones and a great number of antiquities have been from time to time obtained.

"The following are the results of the examination of crannoges made by the engineers of the Board of Works:—

"They are surrounded by stockades driven in a circle from sixty to eighty feet in diameter; but in some cases the enclosure is larger, and oval in shape. The stakes of these are generally of oak, mostly young trees, from four to nine inches broad, usually in a single row, but sometimes in double, and in a few instances in treble. The portions of these stakes remaining in the ground generally bear the marks of the hatchet by which they were felled. Several feet of these piles must have originally projected above the water, and were probably interlaced with horizontal branches, so as to form a screen or breastwork.

"The surface within the staked enclosure is sometimes covered over with a layer of round logs, cut into lengths of from four to six feet, over which was placed more or less stones, clay, or gravel. In some instances this platform is confined to a portion of the island. Besides these, pieces of oak framing, with mortices and cheeks cut in them, have been found within the circle of the outer work.

"In almost every case a collection of flat stones was discovered near the centre of the enclosure, apparently serving as a hearth; in some instances two or three such hearths were discovered at different parts of the crannoge. Generally one or more pair of querns were found. Considerable quantities of the bones of black cattle, deer, and swine were also discovered upon or around the island.

"The following illustrations, reduced from plans and sections made by the drainage district engineers, afford us good ideas of two descriptions of crannoges. Fig. 1 is of that in Ardakillin Lough, near Stokestown, county of Roscommon, constructed with both stones and oak piling; and Fig. 2, one of those in Drumaleague Lake, county of Leitrim, the centre formed chiefly of alder timber, with the exception of the hearth-stones for fireplaces; the former is an irregular oval, and the latter a perfect circle. Fig. 1 presents a section of the island in Ardakillin Lough; the top line shews the

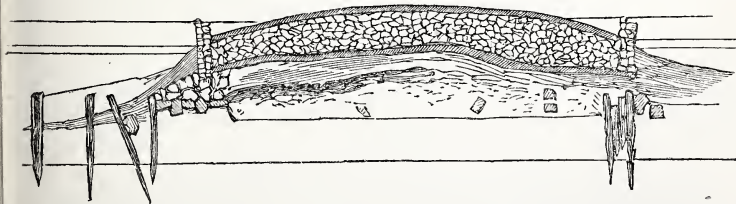


Fig. 1^b.

former highest water-level, the second that of the ordinary winter flood, and the third the ordinary summer water. The upper layer was formed of loose stones, surrounded

^b These plans are on the scale of 1 inch to 20 feet.

by an enclosing wall, supported in part by piling ; the lower portion shews, as far as it is possible on so small a scale, the original clay, peat, and stones of the island, on which were found, in various places, strata of ashes, bones, and logs of timber. The oak piling of different descriptions is shewn in section, that driven obliquely being sheet piling, which was continuous all round the island.

“ Drumaleague Lough, in the vicinity of Lough Scurl, county of Leitrim, was about a mile in length, and, when lowered thirteen feet, disclosed two crannoges ; also a canoe of a single piece of oak, eighteen feet long, twenty-two inches broad, square at stem and stern, and remarkable for having apertures for rowlocks cut into the sides.

“ Fig. 2 is the plan of one of the islands discovered in Drumaleague Lough, and affords a good idea of the general arrangement of these timber structures. The outer paling of stakes includes a circle sixty feet in diameter, in some parts double or treble ; there are clusters of stakes in other portions of the island, some of which appear to have been placed with regard to a particular arrangement. A, the central oblong portion, consists of a platform of round logs, cut in lengths of from four to six feet, chiefly of alder timber. B, a collection of stones with marks of fire on them. C, a heap of stiff clay. D, the root of a large tree, nearly buried in the peat, the surface

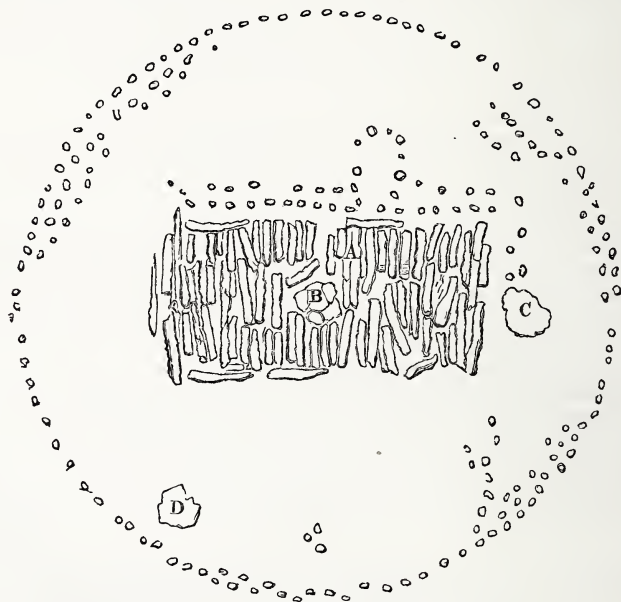


Fig. 2.

of the wood bevilled off with a hatchet so as to form a sort of table, under which a considerable quantity of bones was found, apparently those of deer and swine.’

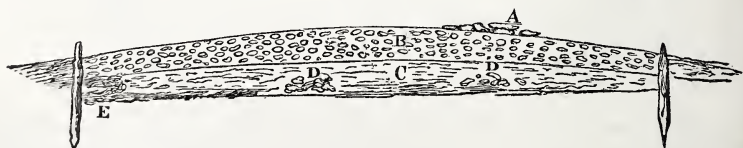


Fig. 3.

“ Fig. 3 shews a section of the second crannoge in Drumaleague Lake, which was

seventy-two feet in diameter within the circle of oak stakes represented in the cut. Between these may be seen, in the section B, horizontal pieces of alder timber, laid upon the natural surface of the island, each log being 'from three to eight inches in diameter, all water-soaked and rotten. This stratum was three feet six inches deep. A, a heap of stones, with marks of fire on them; other hearths were found in different parts of the island. C, the lower stratum of black rotted sticks and branches of all sorts, lying in all directions. This stratum was examined for four feet in depth, and appeared to continue deeper. D D, two heaps of stones, found in the lower stratum. E, a large quantity of the bones of deer, swine, &c., found together about four feet below the surface. The circle of this island, which was tolerably regular, was formed by a single row of oak stakes.' "

A tolerable idea of the varieties of construction of these islands will perhaps be obtained from the preceding examples. Up to the present time, at least fifty crannoges have been discovered in various counties of Ireland, twenty-one of them being situate in Leitrim alone. Many of these crannoges were discovered by the officers of the Board of Works, and Mr. Mulvaney's "Report upon the Presentation of Antiquities" by the Board possesses considerable interest. It will be found in vol. v. of the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with *pfahlbauten* discoveries cannot fail to at once perceive the strong analogy in many points existing between them and crannoges. The same belief in insular security seems to have actuated the founders of either establishment.

The crannoge fauna are represented by the bones of oxen, of several varieties, swine, deer, goats, sheep, dogs, foxes, horses, and asses. No remains of wolves have been found, though among the canine tribe Mr. Wilde noticed the old Irish wolf-dog, now extinct.

Nor have we much to say at present about the flora. Large quantities of hazel-nuts were met with at Dunshaughlin, and Mr. Shirley speaks of burnt corn found in the Monalty island, but we have no clue as to its possible date. The oak and alder seem to have been the trees chiefly employed in crannoge construction.

It is sorely to be lamented that, thus far, circumstances do not seem to have permitted an archæological examination of the crannoges, and a collection of their entire remains. No doubt grave difficulties stood in the way of such a course, or the presence of a qualified agent of the Royal Irish Academy, during the progress of the works of the Drainage Commission, would have rendered great service to archæology in general. These works appear to have revealed an extraordinary amount of antiquities in the lakes and rivers of Ireland; and all who have ever been engaged in archæological investigations of this nature know full well how important it is, not merely to rescue antiquities, but to observe and record them *in situ*. With regard to the crannoges we are glad to hear from Mr. Wilde that "there is still much to be expected from future explorations."

With the imperfect data we at present possess, it is difficult to determine as to what period or people the original foundation of crannoges may

be attributed. Some are evidently inclined, from the presence of so many iron antiquities, to assign a more recent date than we—very presumptuously perhaps—are disposed to fancy correct. In Mr. Wilde's paper of April, 1859, to which he himself refers us for full information on this subject in a letter of last month to MR. URBAN, we cannot but observe that when he says, "we do not find any flint arrows or stone celts, and but very few bronze weapons, in our crannoges," he has entirely overlooked Mr. Shirley's account of the Monaghan crannoges. In this brief paper—by far the most archæological on the subject which has fallen into our hands—Mr. Shirley tells us that in the artificial island of Monalty, and in another in Lough-na-Glack, were found "stone celts of the common type, a rough piece of flint, apparently intended for an arrow-head, and stones, with indentations on either side, evidently formed for slings. Of bronze weapons and ornaments there are numerous specimens, viz., three bronze celts, with loops on the sides," &c. A long list follows, among which are some very rare examples of the Bronze period. We should, too, be inclined to consider various *dissecta membra* from crannoges, enumerated in the catalogue, as most probably belonging to the early period. Such, too, is manifestly Dr. Keller's impression, for we find him instituting a comparison of the Irish reliques with those of the *pfahlbauten*: "Es finden sich also hier, gerade wie auf dem Steinberge, zu Nidau, die Producte der Stein—Bronze—und Eisenzeit vereinigt." Basing our opinion, however, on the positive evidence adduced by Mr. Shirley, the improbability that similar evidence does not exist elsewhere, and the strong analogy that manifests itself between crannoges and the Swiss *pfahlbauten* in general, we must reiterate our conviction that the Irish crannoge system dates from pre-historic times.

In saying this we would not of course be thought to deny that many crannoges may have been constructed in the Bronze period, and some even in the succeeding one of Iron. We know, as an admitted fact, that the Swiss crannoge system goes back to a period of which we have no historical record. In the sites of these earliest dwellings not a trace of metal exists, though there are abundant other traces of a marvellous culture. Next appear such sites where bronze implements are freely found, in juxtaposition with those of stone and bone, proving clearly the conquering Kelts had adopted the system and lake-dwellings of the conquered people. Then follow other sites, which we may assume to be of Celtic construction, because bronze reliques are purely found there. In others an admixture of iron appears; whether any *pfahlbauten* purely of the Iron period existed in the Swiss lakes we have yet to learn. We presume the case to have been much the same wherever crannoges or *pfahlbauten* are found in any number.

Judging from what we have learnt of the numerous crannoges already discovered, we may suppose that the many lakes of Ireland will be found teeming with them. It may, too, come to pass that remains purely *pfahlbauten*,

like the Swiss, may be discovered. We have good authority for believing that such did exist in Scotland till the last century, and certainly we have seen nothing out of Switzerland so resembling *pfahlbauten* construction as the pile-work in the plan given of the Dhu-Loch crannoge in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, before referred to. It may, too, be as well to mention incidentally, that Mr. Mackinlay states he examined one of these piles, "which was five inches in diameter, and the point seems to have been cut by a celt, or stone axe, as the cuts were hollow, or, as it were, conchoidal."

Of course the *pfahlbauten* construction has been far more favourable to the preservation of their reliques than that of crannoges. Whatever was accidentally lost sank to the bottom of the lake among the piles, and the result was the same whenever the platforms were destroyed. Hence the antiquities have been safely preserved for modern investigation. But the solid nature of crannoges have rendered them favourite island strongholds, probably from their first foundation down to the seventeenth century. This appears abundantly confirmed by the Irish annals and public documents. Such a continual change of occupants, with the chances of intrusion to which the soil was ever liable, the constant repairs required, and, above all, the heightening of the stockades and the soil, necessitated in many cases by the remarkable rise in the waters of the lakes, must have been most unfavourable to the conservation of antiquities. We cannot, indeed, but marvel at the great numbers which appear to come to light at every fresh crannoge investigation.

We must not conclude without expressing our sense of the obligation we, in common with all antiquaries, feel under to Mr. Wilde for the active part he has taken in this crannoge question. Future explorations in Irish crannoges, and Mr. Robertson's long hoped-for account of his investigation of those of Scotland, will no doubt throw much more light on these remarkable constructions. Crannoge discovery must certainly be classed among the most interesting and the most useful events of modern archæology.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY—PUBLICATION OF RECORDS.

THE second volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* has been but recently issued. It contains a number of articles, all of which we shall briefly notice, but is more particularly remarkable from a question that has arisen concerning one portion of its contents. This is a most laborious issue of a series of *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post Mortem* relating to Kent, which have never before been rendered thus accessible to the antiquary, the genealogist, the property lawyer, and the landed proprietor, though to all these classes they are of extreme interest, and to the last of positive money value. Such being the case, it is with regret that we remark that exception has been taken to their publication, and the series, it seems, will not be carried on, if the dissentients persist in their opposition. This opposition, however, to our mind, is clearly founded on misapprehension of the nature and value of the documents in question, and we shall be glad if anything that we can adduce in their favour may be of service in setting them in their true light.

But we must first glance at the other papers in the Society's very handsome and fully illustrated volume, which both internally and externally is quite equal to their former one, noticed by us some time since^a.

Major Luard describes some Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains at Plaxtol, one of the fruits of which was the beautiful bronze statuette of Minerva Victrix (figured in the volume) which excited so much attention at the Meeting of the Society at Rochester in August, 1859. The foundations of a Roman villa have been partially uncovered, and a cemetery has been found, which has yielded good store of vases, urns, and Samian ware.

The Hon. Secretary has drawn from the Surrenden Collection Genealogical Notices of the Northwoods. This is based on a roll devoted to the biographical and genealogical records of that ancient Kentish family, and, as Mr. Larking justly observes, the fact of such a record bearing, as this does, the date of the fourteenth century, is of rare occurrence. He has done his document ample justice in the way of illustration, furnishing a fac-simile of a grant to the Priory of Combwell and a variety of seals from the Thurnham muniments, and his notes and genealogical tables give all attainable information as to the former lords of Upchurch and other wide lands in Sheppey.

The remarkable Sepulchral Shaft discovered in October, 1859, at Bekesbourn, in making the railway cutting, is described by Mr. John Brent, jun.,

^a GENT. MAG., Sept. 1859, pp. 238 et seq.

of Canterbury, to whose prompt exertions is owing its preservation for a time long enough to allow its being perpetuated by the photographer^b.

Mr. Flaherty furnishes A Help toward a Kentish Monasticon, which embodies a transcript of the record termed Cardinal Pole's Pension Book, so far as relates to Kent. We have formerly alluded to this very valuable, though little known record^c, and must repeat our hope that the example set by the Kent Archæological Society will be followed by other similar bodies, and that thus the whole of it may in time be rendered available for historical and genealogical purposes.

The Rev. Beale Poste discusses Ancient Rochester, as the site of a Roman Camp or Station. His researches have added another legion to those which are known to have been in Britain; but he ventures on an untenable statement when he says (p. 68) that the Roman ramparts were without doubt earthen, for near the very spot where the paper was read a portion of Roman masonry is still visible. It might be thought that the Council should have noticed this inaccuracy, but they distinctly state that the contributors of the papers are alone answerable, and we think they act wisely in this, as any one of their number can offer any necessary corrections or elucidations in the Miscellanea of the succeeding volume, and it would look rather ungracious to post anything as inaccurate without the full consideration which such delay allows of.

Rochester Records, by R. W. Blencowe, Esq., give an account of the municipal expenditure during the mayoralty of Richard Harlowe (1578-9 and 1579-80). As Rochester was then on the great high road between England and the Continent, many of the notabilities of the time passed through it, and we have full particulars of their entertainment, the cost of the wine and apples and pears offered to some, and the more substantial viands set before others, not forgetting the worshipful corporation in their visits to Sheerness, mingled with charges for looking after "bad subjects" attempting to leave the realm or practising against the life of the Virgin Queen, and frequent expenditure for the erection of a gibbet, and for shrimps and wine and cakes for the judges. The city Customal *temp.* Edward IV. is to be given in another volume.

A Kentish "remarkable," the Dumb Borsholder of Chart, is described and figured by the Rev. Henry Stevens, to whose parish it belongs; and Mr. Lightfoot gives Notes from the Parochial Register of Orlestone, which mainly consist of lists of names with dates; these may in many cases be serviceable in legal matters, and though unattractive to the general reader, we hail their appearance as an evidence of the steady business-like and practical tone of the Society.

Two documents are given, which will prove of much interest to the architectural antiquary; these are, the building accounts of Cowling Castle,

^b GENT. MAG., Feb., 1860, p. 152.

^c GENT. MAG., June, 1860, p. 565.

extending from 1374 to 1385, and the Fabric Roll of Rochester Castle of the years 1367-9, which give many minute details that may be advantageously compared with those of the Westminster Fabric Roll already printed in our pages ^d.

It must not, however, be supposed that the volume is exclusively occupied with transcripts of records. On the contrary, good accounts are given of the Brasses, Memorial Windows, and Escutcheons formerly existing in Ashford and Willesborough Churches, to the memory of Sir John Fogge, a leading man in the days of Henry VI. and Edward IV., and the builder of the handsome tower of the first-named church,—and of a Monument in Folkestone Church, hitherto ascribed to one of the Fiennes, but considered by Mr. Larking to be that of Sir John de Segrave, lord of Folkestone, *temp.* Edward III.

The Rev. Beale Poste describes a Romano-British Cemetery at Westborough, near Maidstone, and his paper is followed by Archbishop Warham's Letters; these chiefly relate to the controversy between the Archbishop and Wolsey on the matter of testamentary jurisdiction, and, in way of explanation, the curious will of John Roper, the father-in-law of Margaret, is printed. To this succeeds another portion of the Journal of Sir Roger Twysden, which brings down his narrative to the year 1643, and concludes with "a short view of the state or fortune of the kingdom, and how the justice of it was managed by several Committees," which reads very like a leaf from *Querela Cantabrigiensis*.

The indefatigable Hon. Secretary is a contributor to the Miscellanea, and in one of his papers he renders it probable that he has discovered the birth-place of Caxton; he ascribes it to Causton in Hadlow, citing the "Rot. Origin." and the Escheat Rolls among the Public Records to prove that "Causton" and "Caxton" were one and the same name, used indifferently by the scribes, who wrote by ear. But his great, and, as we are sorry to remark, not fully appreciated labour has been bestowed on the commencement of an invaluable series of Records relating to Kent, *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post Mortem*.

The first instalment, confined for want of space to *Pedes Finium*, appeared in Vol. I. of the Society's publication, and was accompanied by a lucid explanation of the nature and importance of these records, part of which we cite:—

"It seems very desirable that one portion of our annual volume should be appropriated to the registration of such of our public records as evidence the alienations and descent of lands and manors, and the genealogy of our leading families, from the earliest times.

"Documents of this character are of prominent interest to any county collection; but in Kent, as will be more fully explained when we come to the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, they are of incalculable value. By them we are able to prove, in many in-

^d GENT. MAG., Sept. 1860, pp. 293 et seq.

stances, which of our manors and lands are exempted from the operation of gavelkind. Many an estate has been lost to the eldest male heir by want of knowledge of the information contained in these records; and we trust that, in this respect, the pages of *Archæologia Cantiana* will be of great use to the legal profession, and to heirs of intestate proprietors. They will do more,—they will be rendering actual national service, by placing upon permanent record muniments that must remain in a perishable and precarious condition, as long as they exist only in manuscript,—and we shall be setting an example which we trust may be followed by all kindred societies, now so numerous throughout the kingdom.

“The earliest evidences which we have, after Domesday, are the Pipe Rolls, which commence with the reign of Henry II. The next, in order of time, are the Plea Rolls and *Pedes Finium*, which begin in the reign of Richard I. When we reach the reigns of John and of Henry III., our materials become more abundant; we then have great resources in the Close and Patent Rolls, the Fine Rolls, the Memoranda Rolls, the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, &c., &c.

“As to the earlier of these records, the Pipe Rolls, it at first occurred to us that a series of them might be beneficially introduced into our *Archæologia*; but the idea was soon abandoned, for, as these Rolls are in themselves long, and occur yearly in unbroken succession, they appear better suited for separate publication, than for periodical admission into our Journal. Certainly not more than one Roll could be given at any one time, and as each Roll belongs to a single year, it is at once evident that the progress of publication would be too slow to be of any immediate value in elucidating county history: we shall better serve our purposes by furnishing a series of the *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, which relate to this county, from their commencement, occasionally giving extracts from the Close, Patent, Memoranda, and other Rolls.”—(Vol. i. pp. 217, 218.)

The volume before us contains the first portion of the Inquisitions, also prefaced by an explanation of the fund of information that they contain, but accompanied by this notification:—

“Literary friends in whose counsel we have great confidence, have, we are free to confess, advised the non-admission of these Records, and the *Pedes Finium*, into our volume; but we have so strong a conviction of their conferring something of much higher benefit to our members than mere archæological information (which, by the way, is of itself, in these instances, exceedingly interesting), that we have resisted their counsel, and printed them. It rests with our members to decide whether they approve the step or no. If any strong intimation be given (which we can hardly anticipate) that they are not acceptable, they shall be discontinued.”—(Vol. ii. p. 290.)

We must confess our surprise that the exception has been taken by literary friends. They at least might be expected to see the full interest and value of the documents now first rendered accessible. It is true that a so-called Calendar of the Inquisitions was printed by Government many years ago, but any one who has ever compared its entries with the originals knows that it is disfigured by culpable inaccuracy^e, and is thus almost useless, while the documents themselves, either in the original or in

^e It would be too much to say, with the late Sir Harris Nicolas, that the works of the Record Commission are “chiefly remarkable for the inaccuracy with which they are printed;” but this unfortunate Calendar certainly gives some support to the assertion. In few things indeed is the improvement in the management of the Public Records more marked, than in the care now bestowed on the printing of its publications.

a translation, may fairly be said never to have been indebted to the press for diffusion. This will fully account for the ignorance that prevails respecting them, even among those who, as will be seen, are deeply interested in the matter, and which the following extract will, we hope, do something to disperse :—

“The great importance of these records to ordinary county history has long been acknowledged. In the descents of family and property, they are the best evidence that can be produced, and nearly the only one on which we can thoroughly rely. Moreover, if the tenant was convicted of treason or felony, it appears on these records, which often furnish an actual ‘extent’ or survey of the manors and lands held by the tenant, with their quality and measurement and value, recorded in full detail. Many obsolete customs too are recorded. But, to *this* county, it is impossible to overrate their value. To us they are not merely interesting items in archæological research, but they are the indispensable evidences, in many instances the only title, which some of us have to our property. Herein are specified what particular estates are held by the custom of gavelkind, and which are exempt therefrom.

“Many an estate has been partitioned among coheirs, on an intestacy, to which the younger brothers had no more right than an utter alien in blood, and the elder son has thus been unconsciously robbed of his inheritance, merely from ignorance of the fact which these records would have developed, that his estate was originally held by knight-service, and therefore exempt from the operation of gavelkind. Within the last four years the writer of these lines has himself rescued two important estates from being lost to the elder son, by the evidence supplied from these very documents which we here purpose to print, in regular series, for the use of our county.”—(Vol. ii. p. 289.)

It is no reflection on the possessor or the expectant of broad acres to suppose him not very well versed in medieval Latin. Mr. Larking has therefore provided means for rendering what so much concerns him thoroughly intelligible ; and this has led him to deal with the two classes of documents in a somewhat different manner, but each bearing unmistakeable evidence of his sound discretion and his untiring industry :—

“In the instance of *Pedes Finium*, we have printed the record entire in the original Latin, because a short heading in English suffices, in those records, to give the whole substance of the document ; but in these Inquisitions, which contain minute details of every particular attaching to the estate in question, no abstract would suffice. In these, therefore, for the convenience of the general reader, we have rendered into English all the items of the record. It will enable him to trace the descent of families and property from a very early period ; and ever and anon, in cases of intestacy, the heir, in this county, will here find a clue to save himself from the distribution of his estate among younger brothers, securing thereby, in almost every instance, a result for which the father, had he made a will, would most probably have provided.

“The English translation will suffice for general purposes ; in every instance we have given the reference to the original record, so that, in those cases where legal evidence is required, the party needing it can always obtain by this reference a verbatim copy of the original, which will be undeniable evidence in all the Courts of Law in the kingdom.”—(Vol. ii. pp. 289, 290.)

In this utilitarian age such documents as these, when once understood, cannot fail to be appreciated as they deserve. By them may titles be established to pasture and meadow, arable and woodland, orchards and

hop-gardens (for they relate to “ever-fruitful Kent”); and their evidence being absolutely unimpeachable, we are fully justified in saying that no portion of the volumes in which they are found will do so much to give permanent value to the labours of the Kent Archæological Society as these *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post Mortem*; and it would really be a national loss, if the discontent of a few persons who cannot have given the subject due consideration should have the effect of causing their discontinuance. The ungracious return which would thus be made to Mr. Larking we need not enlarge on, as that may be considered a personal matter, but we trust that we have shewn that it is the plain interest of the Kentish landowners that the series should be completed, as it is of proprietors in all parts of the country that other Societies should imitate so excellent an example as to their respective districts.

STUART RELICS.—Some well-authenticated relics of the Stuarts were sold by auction in Edinburgh a short time ago. The embroidered cap and handkerchief worn by Charles I. on the scaffold, carefully preserved by the Hyndford family, the descendants of Lord Carmichael, who was a faithful subject and servant of Charles I., fetched £30; Cardinal York’s scarlet coat and vest, worn by the Cardinal when he was a field-marshal, £12; a white satin coat, richly embroidered in silver and cloth of gold, also satin vest to correspond, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and were afterwards the property of Mr. Edger of Keetnock, so long attached to the Stuart family in the capacity of secretary, £25.

WEDGWOOD THE POTTER.—We believe no memoir has yet been given to the world of this celebrated potter; but it is rumoured that Miss Meteyard contemplates publishing a biography which will be assisted by papers in the possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, who also possesses an extensive and valuable collection of the fictile works of Wedgwood.

NOVIOMAGUS.—In a paper by W. W. Pocock, Esq., in part I, vol. ii. “Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society,” occurs this passage:—“This Roman station (Noviomagus), which has been looked for in Dartford, Croydon, Guildford, and perhaps a score more places, is described in the ‘Itinerary of Antoninus,’ compiled probably in the reign of Hadrian, or about A.D. 120, as situated on one of the roads from London to Canterbury, passing, not through Rochester, but through Vagniacæ, probably Maidstone.”

Mr. Pocock is here in error. Noviomagus occurs in the second iter of Antoninus, a *Vallo ad Portum Ritupas*, and is placed next to Londinium at the distance of ten miles; the next station is Vagniacæ, and the next Durobrovis, or Rochester, through which the road passes on through Durovernum, now Canterbury, to Rutupia.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

THE Christmas of 1860 will be remarkable in the annals of Westminster School as having witnessed a departure from the time-honoured usage of presenting Terence, and Terence only, as the Christmas Play. The *Trinummus* of Plautus was represented with much ability, the cast being as follows:—

Luxuria	A. J. Mackey.	Lesbonicus	P. R. Worsley.
Inopia	G. Osborn.	Stasimus	W. A. Hetherington.
Megaronides I.	R. B. Dickson.	Megaronides II.	A. Maude.
Callicles	R. J. Mure.	Charmides	A. C. Onslow.
Lysiteles	H. B. Harrison.	Sycophanta	A. H. Harrison.
Philo	W. S. Wright.		

We need not analyse the plot for the benefit of our readers, but we do them no disservice in calling their attention to a spirited translation in blank verse, just put forth by "An Old Westminster^a." As is our custom, however, we append the Prologue and the Epilogue. The former was spoken by Mr. Harrison, the captain of the School; the latter by the characters indicated, whose names will be gleaned from the cast.

PROLOGUS.

JAM sæculares tertiâ ludos vice
De more priscâ concelebramus in domo :
Annos trecenos numerat, invidiæ tamen
Digitum senectæ protinus ostendit Schola.
Jam rure siquis urbem nosmet ac Lares
Mutare jubeat—religio loci vetat :
Ætate hic actâ stetimus ; hic manebimus.
Verum renovatam, quæso, nonne agnoscitis
Faciem loci ? Verendi nempe Præsules
Cur amplius delicta majorum luant ?
Qui templa Musarumque labentes diu
Ædes reficiunt, et situ nigrantia
Fumoque tecta. Quo nos læti munere
Grates agamus debitas : sit fas simul
Oremus, ut benefacta sie semper sua
Benefactis aliis pertegant, ne perpluant.

Vestrum quinetiam nos recordari decet,
Dulces Patroni : quorum et nunc et antea
Accepta tot referimus auxilio bona.
Ah ! quam juvat vos rursus in subselliis
Videre !—Quamquam hoc heu ! non omne gau-
dium est
Desideratur aliquid. Ille scilicet

Juvenis cum Patre præsens qui juvenum modo
Favit catervæ, patriam optato redux
Princeps revisit—sed quis abreptos suis
Reddet sodales ? His non ordinis decus^b
Amplissimi, multoque quondam prælio
Spectata virtus : non vis eloquentiæ
Aut in Camænis inclytum Graiis opus^c ;
Non ædium nostrarum amor^d, et quæ devîa
Florens sub umbrâ vulgi conspectum fugit
Propriisque virtus erubescit laudibus,
Differre mortem valuit, ut noster dolor
In seriores caderet amotus diem.

Sed vos nimis moramur—aperient statim
Aulæ scenam :—siquid etiam istic novi est,
Benignè accipite ; namque his ipsis in locis
Vestri sales risere Plautinos avi :
Et vobis idem ut placeat, quantum possumus,
Operam navamus. Ecce ! jam versam Anglice
Tenent puellæ fabulam ; haud quicquam pudet.
Vestra ergo certe ferre nos suffragia
Speramus, dominæ : vester ut adfuerit favor,
Viri sequentur, et uno ore omnes omnia
Bona dicent, plausuque adstrepent lætissimo.

EPILOGUS.

[Enter LESBONICUS and LYSITELES ; STASIMUS behind.]

LES.—Conradenda mihi est alicunde pecunia—
planè

Id liquet. LY.—Ex nihilo, nil fit, opinor. LES.
—Agros

Jam *tothiles Ludumque* (viâ hæc suprema sa-
lutis),

Antiquum hunc certum est vendere. LY.—
Vendere, ais ?

Di tandem avortant ! LES.—Quidvi ? sordesei
ab usu

Tota domus longo—LY.—Sordida—cara tamen !
Nil pietatis habes ? LES.—Sine re pia pectora
frigent !

SR.—At mihi prospiciam nunc opus esse reor.

LY.—Nec scenæ te tangit amor, quâ ludere
quondam

Suetus eras ? LES.—Et quâ verbera multa pati !

^b The Duke of Richmond.

^c Colonel Mure.

^d R. Richards, Esq., Master in Chancery ; W. P. Richards, Esq. ; William Phillimore, Esq.

* The *Trinummus* of Plautus. Translated into English Verse. By An Old Westminster. (Oxford and London : J. H. and Jas. Parker.)

LY.—Quâ Musas colere?—LES.—Hexametrorum et Pentametrorum

Serâ inconcinnos pangere nocte modos—

LY.—Tum dilectæ ædes,—hæc dormitoria longa, Haurit ubi rarum celsa fenestra diem,

Dulciaque hæc patrios referunt quâ nomina fastos, Et nitet auratis clara tabella notis*,

Trita *Decanalis* pedibus quondam *area* nostris, Et Schola per multos scansu adeunda gradûs;

Dein sanctum *τέμενος* nostrûm quâ sanguine honesto

Claustreis cincta suis sæpe madebat humus—

Cuncta, Eheu! positâ sunt venundanda sub hastâ!

ST.—Salve! here,—num verus rumor in urbe volat,

Hos te venales inscribere velle recessus?

LES.—Verum est. ST.—Ah! cave sis feceris.

LES.—Ito, tuâ

Quid refert?—tibi egon' rationem reddere cogar, Furcifer?—effodiam, ni taceas, oculum!

ST.—Si sic non liceat, certum est mihi dicere lusco;—

Ne tu projicias commoda tanta—viden'?

Hic *Tothiles* ridet æterno lumine campi,

Et decorat latas regia crebra vias.

Thamesis hic refluit vitreis argenteus undis,

Et placido lintres fertque refertque sinu.

LY.—Atque ubi vicinas prætexens *Curia* ripas

Vertice multiplici tollit ad astra caput,

Audit quanta *Fori* facundia, quanta *Senatûs*,

Discit et eloqui fingere verba puer!

Hic etiam, Hesperidum superans pomaria, floret

Hortulus, Elysiis antefendus agris;

Lilia habet naso non olfacienda profano,

Pomaque plebeâ non violanda manu!

Sed, si forte potes, mihi dic—urbemne lubenter

Dilectam conjux deserit? LES.—Hem! fateor,

Hoc dubium esse. LY.—Hominem teneo [*aside*]

—tua te vocat uxor!

I modò! (victor ero)—te vocat uxor, abi!

[LES. goes.]

En! abit—at nondum victoria parta—procul jam

Calliclis emptoris forma videtur— ST.—Ohe!

Nedubites,—modò tu taceas;—[Enter CALICLES]

—hem, Calicles, harum

Dic mihi tun' emptor, si licet, ædium eris?

CAL.—Quidvi? ST.—Per si qua est, oro, tibi cura tuorum

Has ne tu sedes siveris esse tuas!

Conditur æternâ *Tothilis* caligine campus,

Tristis et omnigenis pestibus halat ager;—

Aspectum atque habitus horum perpende locorum,

Densatum nebulis aëra perpetuis,

Sol nunquam aspicitur!—dubiâ sub nocte per umbram

Vivitur in mediis fœcibus et facibus!

CAL.—Lumine at æterno campos ridere putabam—

ST.—Hydrogeni gassis lumine ridet ager—

CAL.—*Thamesis* at refluit vitreis argenteis undis,

Et placido lintres fertque refertque sinu!

ST.—Quæ te facit anus? scin' tu quot *Thamesis* iste

Subter odoriferas turbidus amnis aquas,

Ossa canum, felesque, et putida corpora volvat

Spurcificus, salsus, Styx grave semper olens?

CAL.—Sed si tanta mali coëant elementa, quid obstat

Quin abeas?—standi hic qui tibi tantus amor?

ST.—Nominor a Divis *Stasimus*;—mortalia sæcla JOHANNEM titulo nobiliore vocant.

Est nostrum nigro soles aspergere succo,

Et pueris solitas suppeditare dapes.

Est etiam octuplici fascies contextere furcâ

Virgea quos tremulâ betula fronde parit.

Sic pedibus *soleæ*,—ventri *cibus*,—ingenioque et

Moribus est nostrâ *virga* parata manu.

Hic labor, hæc patria est; parvos educere natos

Hâc solâ his solis fas erit arte locis.

Quid prosunt soleæ, si non puer ambulat ullus,

Betula quid si nil quod feriat erit?

Sed tu qui forsân mediis in fluctibus erras,

Quo tandem hæc vultu, Charmidis umbra, vides?

[Enter Shade of BUSBY.]

Quisnam huc accedit tam pallidus?

BUSBY.—Alterum eundemque

Aspicitis;—nimium ne trepidate, boni.

Adsum BUSBEIUS, non Charmidis umbra, palæstræ

Arbiter atque hujus Conditor usque Domûs.

Otia securâ, baculo virgâque repostis,

Nostra apud infernos egerat umbra diu

Grammaticen semper meditans;—nunc omine lævo

Mi fuit ista omnis fracta repente quies.

Nimirum vetus hoc quidam mussabat alumnus,

Trans Stygian nuper qui rate vectus aquam est,

Vendere te, fili, has ædes, ingrate, paratum;—

Et pretium nostræ solvere velle domûs

Calliclem, amicitia conjunctum fœdere, cujus

Mandâram fidei prædia, filium, opes;

Cumque domo *Thesaurum* altè penetralibus imis

Defossum,—solum scis ubi condiderem.

LES.—*Thesaurum*?—at citò quæramus,—Vos, ferte ligones.

LY.—Heus, tu! *Thesaurus Lexicon* esse potest!

CAL.—“Alloquere, O Philto, tu nam facundus!” et hujus

Si poterat terræ non minus emptor eras.

PHILTO.—O Lux Grammatices! “dubiâ sed amictæ figurâ,”

Indefinito mortis in *articulo*,

Num *Substantivi* solido de corpore constas,

Anne *Adjectivi* nominis umbra volas?

Sive *Accusativus* ades, seu forte *Dativus*,

Cælibe nam vitâ non *Genitivus* eras;

Qui te cunq̃ue affert *casus*; quo, maxime, *Verbo*,

Dic quo te *flectam tempore*, quove *modo*?

Indicat os trepidum quâm fervidus *imperet* ardor,

Quo me *subjungit*, quàmque *potente* jugo!

Tu *præsens* audi mea vota, nec *imperfecta*

Tempore sint ullo *præterita* que præces.

Infinita adeò paulò post gaudia reddet

Plus-quam-perfectus ritè *futurus* amor!

CAL.—Stat tibi sive aurum, sive æs, seu lexicon ille est,

Thesaurus nostrâ salvus amicitia!

BUSBY.—Hâc de causâ empturus eras? CALL.—Sanè. BUSBY.—Optume, salve!

Nam sine *Thesaur*o nil valet ipsa Domus:

Non aurum est, non æs, non lexicon;—effode

* The tablets of “Captains.”

† Hamlet, I. 1.

[The attendant Alumni dig—a gigantic *Rod* is produced.]

—Solas

En ! tibi Busbeius quas sepeliret opes !

Cælum non sellam mutant qui transmare currunt,

Post equitem, pueri, virgea cura sedet !

Aurea virga tibi est portas quæ pandit honorum,

Hoc vitæ *primum mobile*,—*finis* idem !

At vos, nostra quibus fama est et gloria curæ,

Personæ (to the Pit)—*Numeri* (to the Gods)—

Fæmineumque genus (to the Ladies),—

Busbeius salvere jubet ;—jam visere sedes

Gestio, quas Minos, quas Rhadamanthus habet,

Com-que-petitivo trepidos examine Manes

Exercere ;—velis si quis adesse, veni.

Vestræ hos commendo fidei, et pro meque meis-
que

(Looking round to his Alumni in a circle behind)

Tartareas grates, (ne renuatis,) ago !

CALL.—Sed prius, oro, senex, sociis quàm red-
deris umbris,

Hæc lustres oculis singula rite tuis ;

Luce novâ circum plateæ candere videntur,

Sordida nec squalent atria, ut ante, situs ;
TERCENTUM totos regnatum hic jam fuit ANNOS,
Nascitur atque novis regibus ordo novus !
Sunt pueris thalami quos vitæ postulat usus,
Et quales hodie vellet ELIZA dapes !

BUSBY.—Laudo ;—et ago grates tibi, Præses
amate^b, lubenter ;

Macte esto inceptis Tu Sociique bonis !

Ædibus antiquis Ludum hunc trabibusque sub
iisdem

Vellem ego florentem perpetuumque fore.

Ad si immutetur ratio volventibus annis,

Et sedes placitum sit petiisse novas,

Ibitis hinc quocunque mea adjungetur Alumniis

Præsens usque locis omnibus Umbra comes !

Ceu prius infundant animum præcepta virilem,

Et solitæ accendat pectora laudis amor,

Libertatem unâ discant Soliumque vereri,

Et colere hos fidâ religione Lares.

^a The late improvements in the School and its
precincts.

^b The Dean of Westminster.

RECOVERY OF THE COLUMNS OF RECVLVER CHURCH.

THE now spoliated church of Reculver, which stands upon an elevation overlooking the sea, between Herne Bay and Margate, is well known to the visitors of the watering-places on the Kentish coast, and to mariners, to whom the spires, popularly called "The Two Sisters," serve as a landmark. It stands upon a precipice which, some 200 years since, before the ground had been undermined by the sea, was firm land in the centre of the Roman *castrum* of Regulbium ; at that time, as we learn from an old map^a, this was surrounded by walls, of which now only the southern and portions of the eastern and western remain. In that map the church appears as perfect, and there is every reason to believe it was so ; in fact, it was only in the present century that it was given up to the spoilers. Mr. Roach Smith, who some few years since published the map alluded to, and other curious illustrations of the antiquities of the place, refers the reader "who may be inclined to go into the repulsive details of the heartless destruction of the church," to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the years 1808-10.

Among the illustrations alluded to is one engraved from a drawing made, long before, by Mr. Gandy, A.R.A., representing two columns supporting three arches which separate the chancel from the nave. The arches had been destroyed, and the columns, and everything else that was portable, had been sold and carried away, nobody knew where, and it was supposed they had perished utterly. These were of high interest in connection with the masonry of the walls, which, from the drawing of Mr. Gandy, appears to have been Roman, being made by layers of squared stones, neatly faced,

^a Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, by C. Roach Smith, p. 193.

separated at intervals by courses of tiles. Mr. Roach Smith placed this masonry so far back as the Roman times, and considered it had been enclosed in the Saxon church, and preserved through all its subsequent changes. The columns, we now learn, have unexpectedly turned up in a garden or orchard at Canterbury ! They were accidentally noticed by Mr. Sheppard of that town, who recognised them (from the engravings in "The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver") as the identical columns of Reculver Church. They had, it appears, been carried there to do service as embellishments of the garden, or, as some assert, to be cut into rollers for the grass. The owner died ; and then, from Mr. Sheppard's discovery, these curious monuments were identified and saved. Mr. W. J. Cooper, the present possessor, has, with much good feeling, consented to allow them to be set up in the Precincts of the Cathedral, as suggested by the Dean, and Canons Robertson and Stone, who have acted most liberally and courteously in entertaining an appeal made to them. Whether upon an examination of the columns themselves the notion of their Roman origin will be confirmed is immaterial. There seems to be less difficulty in accepting the columns, arches, and walls, as shewn in the engraving, as Roman, than in considering them Saxon constructed *more Romano*.

The church of Reculver is now a mere shell ; but as the author of the work referred to observes,—

"It possessed especial claim for preservation. The Roman architecture gave it a distinctive feature of remote antiquity, of which it would be difficult to find another example in this country. It stood as a monument of the downfall of paganism and the triumph of Christianity. Upwards of a thousand years our forefathers had preserved, endowed, and repaired it ; and generation after generation had called it theirs, and within its walls had ratified the obligations of social life : they had died, and were buried about it. Tradition hallowed it as the burial-place of Ethelbert, who received and protected Augustine. Monuments of the ancestors of rich and influential families, whose near relatives also lay there interred, stood within and around its walls. The church at the commencement of the present century, though it had been neglected and was dilapidated, might have been easily repaired ; but the gentry and clergy abandoned it to jobbers and speculators, who seized upon the venerable pile, tore it to pieces, and divided the spoil ; and old people who remember the circumstances, tell how the bells fell to the share of one, the lead to another ; recount the prices at which the materials were sold ; and relate how, ere long, the curse of Heaven fell on all the destroyers of the church ; that nothing prospered with them ; and that, at last, they and their families came to misery and ruin."

For a notice of Reculver in its present state we may refer our readers to a paper called "Strolls on the Kentish Coast," which appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September, 1856.

GRANT OF ARMS TO THE TOWN OF HADLEIGH.



IN our notice of Mr. Pigot's "History of Hadleigh," (pp. 135—138 of the last volume,) we gave some extracts to shew that Hadleigh was formerly a cloth-making town. In the sixteenth century, when its trade was flourishing, efforts appear to have been made to obtain a charter of incorporation, for this item occurs in one of the old parish books in the year 1571 :—

"Paid to John Smythe for that he hath layd out about the Charter iiii*l*."

And again in the year 1586 there is the following entry :—

"M^m that there resteth in the hands of W^m Forth, gent. x^{li}, w^{ch} is dew to the town, & is parte of that money w^{ch} was gathered for the Charter."

These efforts were all in vain, but a renewed application was more successful in 1618, when James I. gratified the inhabitants by conferring the charter which they had so long desired, together with the grant of arms, a copy of which, with the autograph of Camden, then Clarenceux, we lay before our readers.

The charter continued in force till the year 1687, when it was surrendered on a writ of *quo warranto*, the Government of the day being excited to action not only by the general desire to secure the surrender of charters into their hands in order that they might re-issue them with provisions more favourable to the Crown, but also by the representations of some of the inhabitants that the Corporation had been guilty of applying to their own purposes funds which were originally left for the support of religious and charitable objects.

Various attempts were subsequently made to obtain a new charter, but after considerable expenses had been incurred without avail, the design was finally abandoned in 1707-8.

The first Mayor was John Gaell, a member of a respectable family which left several benefactions to its native town, but which is now extinct in Hadleigh. He died in March 1641-2, and his monument surmounted by his arms—on a fesse, between three saltires, three lions' heads erased—still remains on the south pier of the chancel-arch of Hadleigh Church. The inscription tells us nearly all that is known about him :—

Siste, viator, ubi æternum sistes,

Dumq; hujus mortem deploras, expecta tuam.

Ivit hic sub umbras

Johannes Gaell Gen^s primus hujus Burgi Prætor

Quo quidem munere denuo functus est.

Vir integritate morum simplex,

Animi prudentia insignis,

Vitæ moderatione compositus,

Hospitalitate, Comitatus, æquitate instructissimus,

Amicis prima spes, ultimus dolor.

Tres amantissimas fœminas conjugio duxit,

Rosam Radulphi Hayward Filiam (quam ex Susanna

Overall Episcopi Norvicensis sorore suscepit)

Saram et Margaretam.

Ex prima numerosam suscepit sobolem, viz.,

Septem filios, Edvardum,

Gulielmum, Gulielmum tenella ætate defunctos, Johannem nuper

Socium Aulæ Pemb. Cantab, Edvardum ter itidem Hadleii Prætorem,

Georgium Procuratorem de Arcubus, Thomam, & duas Filias Juditham

Roberto Ayleff LL Do^rori et Mariam Gulielmo Appleton, gen. nupt :

Sed ex alteris nullam.

Abi, Viator, et disce mori.

Monumentum hoc Patris Carissimi Filius Georgius

M. S. P. C.

The grant of arms is surrounded on three sides by a floriated border. In the centre are the arms of James I., viz., Quarterly, 1st and 4th France and England quarterly; 2nd, Scotland; 3rd, Ireland; an imperial crown surmounting the shield; on the dexter side is a shield charged with Argent, a cross gules impaling the royal arms, and on the sinister the same arms impaling Denmark.

Immediately under the arms of Hadleigh, which are emblazoned on the dexter side of the grant, is a shield with these arms,—Argent, a cross gules impaling Azure, a saltire argent; and on the other side are the royal arms, with a label of three points.

The seal, which is now lost, was appended by blue and yellow ribands, being the colours of the field and principal charge of the arms of Hadleigh.

To all and singular aswell Nobles as Gentles and others, to whome these presents shall come, I, William Cambden, Esquire, alias Clarenceux King of Armes of the South East and West partes of this Realme of England, from the River of Trent Southward, doe send greeting in our lord God everlasting. By the constitutions of our prudent Progenitors the bearing of Signes in Sheildes commonly called Armes hath bene devised and assigned to private men of worth and good desert for service to their Prince and Country in warre or peace as demonstrations of their vertues and rewardes of the same. Soe alsoe such like signes, monuments and Armes have ben appropriated in like respect to Citties, Burroughes, Corporations, Cominalties and Societies of this Realme vnted by authoritie of Princes for conservation of themselves as well in peace as warre, supporting and aduancing vertue and honestie, repressing vice and wickednes by lawe, order and government. AND WHEREAS the Kinges maiestie our dread Sovereigne lord James, by the grace of god King of England &c., by his Letters patents vnder his greates Seale of England, bearing date at Westminster the two and twentieth day of November, in the Sixteenth yeare of his Raigne of England, France, and Ireland, and the two and fiftith of Scotland, hath recited that the Towne of Hadleigh in the Countie of Suffolke is an auncient and populous Towne, and the Inhabitants thereof of long tyme have laudably used and exercised the facultie of making of wollen cloth to the great reliefe of the poore Inhabitantes of the said Towne and of other Townes there neere adioyning, And graciously affecting the bettering and publike good of the said Towne, did by the said Letters pattenents graunte that the said Towne, and a certaine streete called Woodkekestreete lying in or neere Hadleigh aforesaid, within the fee and precinct of the mannor of Hadleigh, shalbe and remaine for ever a free Burrough and Towne. And that the Inhabitantes of the said Burrough or Towne and Streete, without any question bee and shalbe one body corporate and politique in deede, fact and name, by the name of maior, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Hadleigh in the Countie of Suffolke. And them by the name of maior, Aldermen and Burgesses of Hadleigh in the Countie of Suffolke, one bodie corporate in deede,

fact and name, reallie and fullie did make, ordeyne, constitute, create, confirme, ratifie, and declare by the same Letters patents. And that they by the same name of maior, Aldermen and Burgesses of Hadleigh in the Countie of Suffolke shall have perpetuall Succession, and be persons perpetuallie able and in lawe capable to have, receive and enioye landes, tenements, liberties, priuiledges, iurisdicōns and ymunities of what kind soever. AND in his said letters pattents did graunte That there should be for ever withlin the said Towne, A maior, eight Aldermen and sixteen cheife Burgesses. And did nominate and assigne John Gaell, gent, to be first maior of the said Burrough, and the said John Gaell and John Alabaster, John Britten, Robert Strutt, Phillipp Eldred, Robert Reason, Richard Glamfeilde, and John Whiting, gent, the first Eight Aldermen of the said Burrough, and Andrew fuller, John Blewett, William Richardson, Thomas Britten, Edward Beamont, Thomas Blewett, Robert Holgrave, Robert Norris, Thomas Smith, Thomas Sympson, Thomas Colman, John Beamont, Thomas Humfrey, John Gresby, Thomas Cole, and John Smith the first sixteene cheife Burgesses of the said Burroughe, and Thomas Locke, Esquier, Recorder, and ffrancis Andrewe, gent, Towneclarke of the said Burroughe. AND FURTHER graunted, That the said maior, Aldermen and Burgesses of Hadleigh aforesaid, and their Successors, may have for ever a coñon Seale to serve for the doing of their causes and busines, and may at their pleasure breake and change the same and make a newe. ffor the which their Seale, whereas they have required me to assigne and appropriate to them peculier armes, I have assigned these, videlt., The ffeild Azure a chevorn erminois betweene three woolsackes argent, and to the Crest or Cognizant on a Helme a wreth of his collors, Or and Azure a mount vert, thereon a lambe standing argent, holding a banner Azure with a woolsacke argent, the staffe Or mantelled argent, doubled gules, tasselled Or, as more plainelie appeareth depicted in the margent. THE WHICH armes I assigne give and graunte unto the said Burrough or Towne and Corporaçon, and to the said maior, Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Burroughe or Towne of Hadleigh and their Successors by theise presents p'petuallie to be borne.

IN WITNES whereof, I, the said King of Armes, have hereunto sett my hand and Seale of Office the Eighteenth day of ffebruary, in the sixteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne lord James of great Britayne, ffrance and Ireland, Defendor of the faith, &c., Anno Dni. 1618.

*With Camden Clarenceux
King of Armes*

PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE IN 1860.

THE constructive art can hardly be said to have progressed satisfactorily during the past year. What is meant for Gothic architecture is certainly making way, and is being adopted for every variety of edifice, whether church, town-hall, or school; but it is equally clear, and is much to be regretted, that the Gothic architects are not at one among themselves. Not content with the variety which the architecture of our own country affords in the three recognised divisions of Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, many indulge in strange fancies; they bring in novel features from France, Italy, or Germany, without due consideration; where they introduce polychrome it is too often in a way that shews an indistinct appreciation of its purposes; but especially they seem to task themselves to produce as great a variety of outline as possible—proceedings which SYLVANUS URBAN conceives to be quite at variance with the true principles of Gothic architecture, and calculated, by a total disregard of its noble simplicity, to render it grotesque rather than effective. Indeed, it appears to require a sounder judgment than some of our rising architects have yet evinced to manage effectively the contrasts of colour produced by bands of red, black, or yellow dispersed over a building of white brick; and many of their intended enrichments of so-called Gothic, if they resemble anything at all, approach to the corrupt taste of the Renaissance. Whether from all this confusion, the hoped-for new style, termed by anticipation Victorian architecture, may yet be evolved, is more than any one can safely affirm; but it appears quite certain that the Classic styles have been finally abandoned.

Taking as our basis the excellent article on “Public Improvements” in the “Companion to the Almanac” for 1861, we proceed to notice the most remarkable edifices completed in the past year:—

“In London no church entering into comparison with All Saints, Margaret-street, has been this year completed. That claimed the first place last year as the most elaborate and the most successful attempt to embody the developed views of Anglo-Catholic ecclesiology. This year a church of a very different kind, St. Paul’s, Haggerstone, deserves special note as being avowedly, on the part of the architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, an abandonment of the mediæval type: it ‘being his conviction that the received mediæval type is not the building best adapted to the ritual of the Church of England.’ In this church, therefore, the problem he has attempted to solve is how, ‘without sacrificing ecclesiastical character,’ a thousand persons should find accommodation so that all may see as well as hear the clergyman. The church is of brick, with stone dressings, Early English in general character, and consists of a nave with aisles, 80 feet long and 53 wide, and a polygonal chancel 36 feet deep by 24 wide. The roof of the nave is ceiled, but the principal timbers are shewn. The aisles are covered by a series of gable roofs, one over each of the five bays. Galleries 12 feet deep run along the sides and western

end of the church. In all this there is not much departure from precedent. The real novelty perhaps consists in the free recognition of a material which ecclesiastical architects usually shrink from making visible use of. The main arches of the roof are borne on lofty but slender iron pillars, four on each side, which rest on a base of Portland stone. The galleries, which are set back from the main pillars, are also supported on thin iron columns. Whilst, therefore, in the general aspect of the interior there is no very marked 'sacrifice of ecclesiastical character,' the architect has certainly succeeded in the other part of his self-imposed task, for, as we found by personal trial, the congregation can both see and hear their minister—at least whilst he is in the pulpit, and nearly all whilst he is at the communion-table. Still we are far from admitting that the greater question—What is the best form of church for the ordinary service of the ritual of the Church of England? is here answered. The church is a very useful and convenient district church, far above the average of churches of its size and cost, but by no means a model. The architect has dealt too timidly—necessarily so most likely, for a church architect is largely at the mercy of his employers, who exercise often their power of control most pitilessly—with his essay to have accomplished that. Still it is one that will do good service. It is the recognition of a just idea, and one that will bear fruit in due season. Even Mr. Blomfield himself will find in it a *point d'appui* whence he may advance further another time."—(pp. 231, 232.)

"Of other new churches in London or its vicinity only two or three have been completed.—St. Thomas', Hemingford-road, Islington, is one of ten new churches proposed to be erected to meet the necessities of the rapidly increasing population of that extensive parish. It consists of nave and chancel, with side aisles and galleries, and will accommodate 950 persons. It is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings, and is early Decorated in style; but it being necessary to avoid unnecessary expenditure, there is not much ornament: the great east window of five lights is a handsome feature. A bell-turret over the chancel-arch serves instead of a tower. The cost was about 4,000*l*. The architects were Messrs. Newman and Billing. At Ouslow-square, Brompton, a church intended to accommodate 1,600 persons approaches completion. It is late Decorated in style, 100 feet long, 60 wide, and will have a tower and spire 160 feet high. Galleries are carried along the sides and end, and in order that all may see the preacher the pulpit is fixed in a now almost obsolete position, fronting the centre of the altar. The altar is raised and here is a carved oak reredos. The roof is an open timber one. The walls are of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressing. The architect is Mr. C. J. Fearn, who is also the owner of much of the surrounding property, and who has subscribed 5,000*l*. towards defraying the cost of the church.

"A church with some interesting features, but certainly of no external beauty or attractions, has been completed for the district of St. John the Evangelist, Hammer-smith, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield, the architect of All Saints', Margaret-street. But more interest attaches to his church now erecting in Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, in the midst of one of the most wretched localities in the metropolis. In this church, which is being built at the expense of a City merchant, we are promised the latest development of ecclesiology. Every part is to be constructively and decoratively 'real;' there will be narthex and Galilee porch, as well as nave and sacristy, and all fitting symbolic forms and affinities: but of course there will be little of the Margaret-street pomp and luxury. As far as it has proceeded the church promises to be quite as remarkable, and perhaps almost as attractive in its way, as its more fashionable predecessor. A parsonage and sexton's house form part of the architectural composition. Other churches have been commenced at South Lambeth—a large and important structure erecting at the cost of the Rector of Bath, who was formerly incumbent of Stockwell, out of which this district is to be formed; at Paddington, by Mr. Hawkins; at Stamford Hill; at Hornsey Rise; at Penton-street, Pentonville; in Great Wind-

mill-street, by Mr. Brandon; Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge; at King's Cross, and elsewhere."—(pp. 232, 233.)

"One of the richest of recent Gothic churches has just been built on a picturesque eminence overlooking the valley of the Clwyd, about three miles west of St. Asaph's. St. Margaret's, Bodelwyddan, was erected by the Dowager Lady Margaret Willoughby de Broke, as a memorial of her late husband Lord Henry Willoughby de Broke. It is built of Bodelwyddan limestone, but the shafts of the columns and much of the decorative work are of the coloured Belgian and Black Irish marbles, with Talacre stone, Caen stone, and alabaster for the facings and carved work. The church consists of a nave 66 feet long, sacarium (chancel, &c.) $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a tower and spire, 202 feet high, at the western end, and an octagonal vestry at the north-east angle. The nave-piers have clustered shafts of Belgian marbles, with richly carved capitals, formed by native plants and flowers; and there are marble shafts in the arcade above. The roofs of the nave and aisles are of oak. The chancel has a series of crocketed canopies borne by shafts of Languedoc marble, which rest on bases of Purbeck marble. The reredos is of alabaster elaborately carved; and throughout the chancel this richness of ornamentation is maintained. The great east window of five lights is filled with stained glass, as are some of the other windows. The exterior is less ornate, but a striking effect is produced by the unusually large chancel with its pierced spires at the inner angles, and the lofty tower and spire. This spire is crocketed, has bands of coloured stone, is pierced with small trefoil and quatrefoil openings, has large traceried windows at the base, an entasis of a foot in the middle, and is united to the pinnacles of the tower by flying buttresses. The church is said to have cost 22,000*l*. The architect was Mr. J. Gibson."—(pp. 235, 236.)

The following summary is, we believe, tolerably complete:—

"Churches, Early English in style, have been constructed at the following places:—Byton, near Leominster, cruciform; Brosely tiles employed on the exterior; architect, Mr. Bannister of Hereford. St. David's, Brecon; nave, chancel (with windows of stained glass by Clayton and Bell), tower at west end; 300 sittings; cost 1,500*l*.; architect, Mr. J. Clayton. St. Paul's, High Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; nave and side aisles, chancel, clerestory, and open-timber roof; bell-turret and spires at south-west angles; 900 sittings; cost 4,500*l*.; architect, Mr. John Dobson. East Orchard, in the parish of Iwerne Minster. Christ Church, Higher Bebington, has seven three-light windows on each side, a west window of six lights, and a large east window, all filled with stained glass; 500 sittings, but can be increased to 700; cost, exclusive of the stone of which it is built, 3,000*l*.; architect, Mr. Walter Scott of Birkenhead. St. Aidin's, Victoria-road, Liverpool; of red sandstone; 900 sittings; cost 3,500*l*.; architect, Mr. A. H. Holme. St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke, near Bristol; 336 sittings; cost 2,300*l*., exclusive of the stained glass windows of the apse; architect, Mr. Norton. Blakedown, chapel-of-ease to the parish of Hagley; 120 sittings, all free; architect, Mr. Street. St. Stephen, Moore-lane, Congleton; nave, aisles, and apsidal chancel; 600 sittings; cost 3,000*l*.; architect, Mr. J. Clarke. Corris, Merioneth, a memorial church to the late Sir John Edwards, erected at the cost of Lord and Lady Vane. Norden, near Rochdale; 600 sittings; cost near 3,000*l*.; architect, Mr. Shaw, of Saddleworth. St. Andrew's, Yarmouth; 400 sittings, besides children's gallery; cost 1,050*l*.; organ the gift of Miss Burdett Coutts; architect, Mr. C. E. Giles. Falfield, Gloucestershire; elaborately finished; roofs of very high pitch; 206 sittings, of which 160 are free, besides seats for 50 children; architect, Mr. S. W. Daukes. Christ Church, Buckingham, Wilts.; a pretty, inexpensive, little stone building, with the bell-turret at the end, and an open-timber roof; cost under 1,000*l*.; architect, Mr. F. Cundy. Whitfield, Northumberland; cruciform, with central tower and spire, 150

feet high; erected at the cost of the Rev. J. A., and Mrs. Blackett Ord, as a memorial of the late W. Ord, Esq., M.P.; architect, Mr. A. B. Higham of Newcastle.

"At the head of our summary of the Decorated churches we will place one which, when we went over it shortly before its completion, seemed to us to present some commendable features. St. Barnabas, Ryland-street North, Birmingham, only shews its façade from the street; and in that the chief features are a wide window of seven lights, with some good tracery, and a neat broach spire. The body of the church, divided into seven bays, is 80 feet long, 44 wide, and 50 feet to the ridge of the extravagantly high roof. The apsidal chancel has three lights. Deep galleries pass round the sides and end of the church, rendering it, as it seemed to us, rather dark for so murky an atmosphere as that of Birmingham; but, take it altogether, the church is a very pleasing and convenient one. It will seat near 1,000 persons, and cost 3,000*l*. The architect was Mr. Bourne of Dudley. St. Mary, Crumpsall, Manchester, consists of a nave 50 feet long with side-aisles, chancel with side-aisles 35 feet deep, the width being 37 feet throughout; a vestry and organ gallery on the north side, an ornamental open-timber roof, and a tower at the west end. The excessive depth of the chancel seems to cut the church into rather inharmonious proportions, but the whole is somewhat peculiar in character. St. Peter, Levenshulme, Lancashire, consists of nave with aisles and chancel, but is nearly square, being 60 feet by 58; the tower, with its spire, will be 135 feet high; 600 sittings, of which 200 are free; cost 3,000*l*.; architect, Mr. G. Fisher of Manchester. St. Philip, Girdlington, Bradford; the first of ten to be erected in that parish; 600 sittings; cost 1,000*l*.—which seems a curiously small sum for a church of such a size; architects, Messrs. Mallinson and Healey. At Wollaston, near Stourbridge, a church of handsome design, with 650 sittings, has been erected, together with schools and a master's house; the entire cost, nearly 10,000*l*., being borne by Mr. W. O. Forster, M.P. for South Staffordshire; the architect was Mr. G. Bidlake of Wolverhampton. Pontardawe, near Swansea; of rather elaborate character, with a tower and spire 200 feet high; architect, Mr. Baylis of Swansea. Offham, Sussex; of flint work, with Sussex stone dressings, and a tower with a low shingle spire; the architect, Mr. Christian, having throughout preserved the local character of the old churches of Sussex. St. John's, Moggerhanger, Beds.; built of Kempston stone, varied with Silsoe red sandstone, and pillars of Ancaster stone; consists of nave, with aisles, transepts, apsidal chancel, and central tower, and was erected at the expense of Mrs. Dawkins, of Moggerhanger-house, as a memorial of her late husband, the Rev. E. H. Dawkins, who is interred in the chancel; architect, Mr. Slater. St. Augustine's, New Basford, Nottingham; of brick, with stone dressings; windows of stained glass; architect, Mr. A. Wilson of Nottingham. All Saints, King's Heath, Birmingham; 430 sittings; one aisle and tower to be added when funds accrue; architect, Mr. F. Preedy. St. Philip, Hulme, Manchester; a very handsome and highly finished church, of 5 bays, 117 feet long, 50 wide, and 54 high to the ridge of the roof; all of stone; spire, 159 feet high; all the windows of stained glass; 670 sittings, all free, and all parted off like arm-chairs; total cost 8,000*l*., nearly all which is defrayed by the Birley family, of Manchester; architects, Messrs. Shellard and Brown. Schools have also been built, which have cost 3,000*l*.; and a parsonage is building, at a cost of 1,700*l*. St. John the Evangelist, Whitwell, near Malton, Yorkshire; a very finished little structure, with much coloured marble, excellent carved work, and stained-glass windows; 180 sittings; the building alone, without the site, stained glass, and some other gifts, cost 3,700*l*., which was defrayed by Lady Lechmere, who has also added an endowment of 150*l*. a-year; architect, Mr. Street. At Howsham, four miles from Whitwell, a new church, also Decorated in style, and by the same architect, has been built at the sole expense of Mrs. Cholmley, as a memorial of her husband, the late Col. Cholmley: it is smaller in size than Whitwell Church, but accommodates about the same number of persons: like that, it is highly finished, and

has windows of stained glass: the entire cost was nearly 3,000*l.* St. Andrew's, Swanwick, Derbyshire; entire length, 100 feet, of which the chancel occupies 39 feet; 450 sittings; cost 2,300*l.*; architect, Mr. B. Wilson of Derby. St. John the Evangelist, Twinstead, Essex; of coloured bricks in geometrical patterns, pavement of encaustic tiles, east window of stained glass. St. John the Baptist, Bamford, Derbyshire; nave, and north aisle and chancel; floor of encaustic tiles, coloured marbles in altar and chancel, windows of stained glass; tower and spire, 108 feet high; seats all free; architect, Mr. Butterfield.

"Of churches marked by the predominance of a foreign element we may note the following:—St. Peter's, Troy Town, Chatham; thirteenth-century Gothic, but ornament confined chiefly to the interior; of red rag-stone, with dressings of red and white bricks; 823 sittings; cost 4,500*l.*; architect, Mr. E. Christian. St. Peter's, Oldham-road, Manchester; Lombardic, of red and white bricks; has nave and side aisles, with a gallery at the sides and west end, a semicircular apse, and a tower, 125 feet high, at north-west angle; 1,350 sittings, of which 500 are free, cost 4,200*l.*; architects, Messrs. Holden and Son. Little Cawthorpe, Louth, of light-coloured bricks, striped with horizontal lines of black bricks; architect, Mr. J. R. Withers. Newbury, Berks.; of very ornate character; red brick with stone dressings; architect, Mr. Butterfield: the large east and west windows are filled with stained glass; the floor is laid with encaustic tiles."—(pp. 236—238.)

Next in importance to church building stands the "restoration" which is now so actively proceeding in almost every quarter. Happily in the more important works, as our cathedrals, the operations are under the direction of the ablest and safest of our Gothic architects, Mr. G. G. Scott, who is—

"At this moment directing restorations in the following cathedrals, perhaps in more:—Westminster, where the works are advancing quietly and carefully, the north transept being at present in hand; Hereford, where the transepts are just completed; Ely, where the polychromatic decoration of the interior is making rapid progress, and where the restoration of the octagon is about to be commenced, and a spire added to it, as a memorial to Dean Peacock; Durham, where the great central tower is to be rebuilt; Lichfield, where a large sum has already been expended and important progress made; and Peterborough. Chichester Cathedral is being restored under the direction of Mr. Slater; the west front of Winchester, by Mr. J. Colson; Wells, nearly completed, we believe, under Mr. Ferrey; Worcester, under Mr. Perkins; Lincoln and Llandaff, under Messrs. Prichard and Seddon; Manchester, under Mr. J. P. Holden; and Bristol, which has been closed to the public since Easter, to allow of the more efficient prosecution of the works, which are on a very extensive scale.

"Our civic St. Paul's, we must note, has been greatly altered inside by the removal of the organ-loft, and placing the organ in the side aisle, where Sir Christopher Wren originally wished it to be placed; by cleaning and repainting the pictures inside of the dome, and gilding the balcony. These alterations have undoubtedly brought out more fully the noble proportions of the building—the removal of the organ and organ-loft alone has been a prodigious improvement in that respect—but they have also served to shew more distinctly its coldness and want of decoration. But the Dean and Chapter are most anxious to carry their improvements much further—to complete the interior, in short, in the spirit of the intention avowed by Wren, who, amongst other things, wanted to bring over workers in mosaic from Italy, to decorate the interior with pictures in that indestructible material—and their architect, Mr. Penrose, has prepared elaborate designs for the purpose. We can only hope there will be no lack of funds for the accomplishment of so good a work."—(pp. 238, 239.)

Mr. Burges' successful operations at Waltham Abbey have been already fully recorded by us^a, and of the proceedings at the church in Dover Castle and at Lichfield Cathedral we trust soon to have special reports to offer to our readers. A very remarkable work is the "re-casting," as it has been termed, of the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, where Mr. G. G. Scott has turned one of Wren's Debased Classic edifices into something mediæval,—a proceeding conducted, as all allow, with great ability, but which will be very differently appreciated according to the Gothic or Classic point of view of the observer. A restoration, on a small scale, that has not attracted the attention it deserves, is that recently effected at the Rolls Chapel, which, after being for centuries used as a law court and a record repository, has now, under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls, been restored to sacred uses, and has in its interior been made to resume the semblance of a fifteenth-century chapel; it is to be hoped that the exterior will at some future day be equally cared for. The Chapter-house at Westminster has also been cleared of its records, but whether the Government will undertake the restoration of that noble edifice remains to be seen.

"The parish churches throughout the country which have been rebuilt, restored, or repaired—for all alike are now termed restorations—are far too numerous to specify. A few must serve as examples for the whole. Every one who has visited the picturesque village of Bowdon, Cheshire, must have been struck with the magnificent position of the whole church, and will remember the weatherworn and battered aspect of the church itself. It is now, with the exception of the tower, among the things that were. But a new church has been erected on its site—a modified copy of the old one—from the designs of Mr. Breakspear. From the drawings which were exhibited it hardly seemed to us that justice had been done to the opportunity; but we believe the design was modified in the execution. The cost is said to have exceeded 12,000*l*. St. Leodegarius, Old Basford, near Nottingham, a fine Early English building, has been completed and re-opened, after being two years in the hands of the builders. The principal new feature is a lofty tower in three stories, with bold double buttresses at the angles; the cost has been 3,000*l*.; the architect was Mr. A. Wilson of Nottingham. Boyton Church, Wiltshire, has been in great part rebuilt, enlarged, made consistent in style throughout, and several stained-glass memorial windows inserted, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, at an expense of over 2,000*l*. Yeovil Church has undergone extensive general repairs, and a tolerably complete restoration of the interior, including the making good of the stonework throughout, the substitution of open seats, with carved oak ends, for the former high pews, and the insertion of several stained-glass windows, under the direction of Mr. R. H. Shout. At Publow, Somerset, the old parish church has been almost reconstructed under the superintendence of Mr. Ferrey, at a cost of about 12,000*l*. The same may be said of the so-called restoration of St. Mary's, Richmond, Yorkshire, by Mr. Scott, who has, however, in his new work, carefully followed the Early English type of the old church. Like all that he does, the works have been executed in the most thorough manner. St. Swithin's, Sandy, Bedfordshire, has undergone a complete restoration under the direction of Mr. W. G. Habershon, at a cost of above 3,000*l*. Stockton Church, Shropshire, has been partly restored, partly reconstructed, the chancel entirely refaced with stone both inside and out, and stained-glass windows inserted, under the direction of Mr. T. C. Whitmore, of

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1860, pp. 75-77; July, pp. 45-51.

Apley Park. St. Mary, Ludborough, near Louth, Lincolnshire, a very fine Early English structure, has been similarly restored, under the direction of Mr. J. Fowler of Louth. Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire, Decorated in style, has been rebuilt by the family of the late Sir M. Wood, M.P.; architects, Messrs. Foljames and Waller. St. Nicholas, Cardiff, has been restored under the direction of Messrs. Prichard and Seddon. Wivenhoe, Sussex, has been almost rebuilt, in the Decorated style of the old church, open-timber roofs of high pitch added, and stained-glass windows inserted, at a cost exceeding 3,000*l.*; architect, Mr. E. C. Hakewill. Chew Magna, Somerset, Decorated, has been restored under the direction of Mr. Norton. St. Mary's, Bridport, has been carefully restored, the old stained glass repaired, and some new added, the organ removed from before the west window to the north end of the chancel, &c., at a cost of above 3,000*l.* St. Mary, Swanage, a fine cruciform church, partly Decorated, but for the most part Perpendicular, has been restored, at a cost of above 3,000*l.*, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Wyatt. St. Edward the Martyr, Corfe Castle, Early English, rebuilt, except the tower, also under the direction of Mr. T. H. Wyatt. St. Helen's, Kirmington, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, north and south aisles at the cost of two parishioners; stained-glass windows have been added by the same gentlemen and other donors; architect, Mr. Teulon. Church Stowe, Northampton, Decorated, restored throughout under the direction of Mr. Hardwick. Oystermouth, Mumbles, South Wales, restored and enlarged at a cost exceeding 2,000*l.*; architect, Mr. J. K. Penson. Clyst St. George, near Exeter, the old church restored and school and teachers' residence built from the designs and under the superintendence of the rector, the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, thoroughly restored under the direction of Mr. Street, at a cost of 2,000*l.* The interior of Ditton Church has been carefully restored under the direction of Mr. Scott. Talaton, near Ottery, Devon, restored, and much carved work added, under the direction of Mr. Ashworth of Exeter, at a cost of 1,500*l.* St. Clement's, Horsley, Derbyshire, at a cost of above 2,000*l.*, principally borne by members of the Sitwell family. Wolstanton, North Staffordshire, almost entirely reconstructed in the Decorated style, the model of the old church being carefully followed, but the spire heightened, at a cost of 4,500*l.*; architects, Messrs. Ward and Son, of Hanley. Feliskirk, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, almost entirely rebuilt from the foundations, the old model, a Norman chancel and Early English nave, being followed; architect, Mr. W. H. Dykes of York. St. Mary's, Leicester, restored throughout and new clerestory added, fittings all new and in accordance with ecclesiastical requirements, new organ by Messrs. Foster and Andrews of Hull; architect, Mr. Scott."—(pp. 240—242.)

Woolvercot Church, Oxfordshire, early Decorated in style, has been rebuilt, except the tower, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Buckeridge, and is very creditable to the taste, judgment, and talent of a rising young architect.

In Oxford Cathedral a new east window has been inserted in the well-known and beautiful chapel on the north side of the chancel, usually called the Latin Chapel, built by Lady Elizabeth de Montacute in the middle of the fourteenth century, in the Decorated English style. The new window is quite at variance with the style of the chapel itself, and seems to be studiously foreign-looking, the tracery being thoroughly Venetian, covered with the shallow carving of Italy. The idea is evidently the same as those of the new Museum at Oxford, but a licence which is perhaps allowable in a new building is intolerable in an old one. It is as much out of place as a patch of red cloth sewn on a blue coat, and makes us quite

regret the loss of the venerable-looking Jacobean window which we used to think so ugly. Why this window should have been divided into four lights instead of either three or five we cannot imagine; a four-light window always has a bad effect. The painted glass with which it is filled is equally strange and bizarre, and we can only suppose either that the intention of the architect was to offend every English prejudice as much as possible, or that he has resided so long in Italy that he is entirely ignorant of the architecture of his own country.

The proceedings of other religious bodies may be thus briefly chronicled:—

“The Roman Catholics have during the year completed, at least sufficiently to open for worship, several churches and religious houses. The following are among the principal:—At Belmont, near Hereford, a large cruciform church, very richly decorated, as far as the ornamentation is yet carried, and a wing of a Benedictine monastery containing forty chambers; the whole from the designs of Mr. Welby Pugin. The church of the Holy Cross, Standish-street, Liverpool, has a nave 102 feet long, 30 wide, and 70 high, and, as far as the work has proceeded, is very rich in constructive decoration; the church can accommodate 800 persons; attached to it are a presbytery and other buildings; the architect is Mr. Pugin. Also by Mr. Pugin are a House of Mercy at Wolverhampton, and a convent at Ravenhurst. A convent dedicated to St. Columb, of considerable size, but not remarkable for architectural beauty, has been completed in the Ladbroke-road, Notting-hill, from the designs of Mr. H. Clutton; and in the same neighbourhood, but some distance westward of the convent, a chapel has been built by the same architect. Another chapel, but quite plain in character, is nearly finished at St. John’s Retreat, the corner of Maiden-lane, Highgate. The church of St. Catherine, Penrith, has been greatly extended, from the designs of Mr. J. Scard, and some stained-glass windows from the Munich factory added. St. Joseph’s, Hunslet, Gothic, coloured brickwork with terra-cotta dressings, 560 sittings, cost 1,500*l.*; architects, Messrs. Child of Leeds. Yarm, Gothic, brick with stone dressings, Messrs. Hadfield and Goldie. Northgate-street, Gloucester, Decorated in style, but, though opened for service, only the chancel, Lady-chapel, confessionals, and about two-thirds of the nave are finished; the remainder of the nave, with the tower and spire, will be erected when sufficient funds are obtained; the architect is Mr. G. Blount. At Aber-gavenny the church of Our Lady and St. Michael, Decorated, of local stone of irregular size, with Bath stone dressings; architect, Mr. B. Bucknell. The church of St. Anthony, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 600 sittings, cost up to opening 1,700*l.*, but about 400*l.* more required to finish it; architect, Mr. A. M. Dunn.

“The Congregationalists, or Independents, are just now by far the most active of the dissenting bodies in architectural operations; and whilst all their recent churches and chapels make some pretence to architectural character, some among them are of a very superior order. In London the principal Congregational church completed during the year is one in Markham-square, Chelsea; it is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings; is Decorated in style, with a square tower and spire rising to a height of 138 feet, has boldly-designed buttresses, tracery of good character in the windows, some excellent stone carvings, and is altogether a very effective structure—the drawback being the schools beneath; it has 1,100 sittings, and cost 5,000*l.*; the architect is Mr. Tarring.

“At Eccles, near Manchester, a Congregational church and schools have been built, of a somewhat ornate character. The church is 88 feet long and 41 wide, interior measurement, and has 700 sittings; it has an open timber roof of lofty pitch and rather oppressively heavy wood-work, the principals being borne on stone corbels, which are

supported on short shafts of polished red granite. A small apse has a low groined roof, and on either side is a small vestry. The tower has double buttresses at the angles, of considerable projection; the spire is 120 feet high. The school, detached from the church, has an angle turret with a tall, spire-like roof. The whole are of brick, with stone dressings, and form a rather picturesque group. The cost was 5,500*l.*; the architects were Messrs. Poulson and Woodman of Reading. Droylsden, Lancashire; late Gothic, French in character; 516 sittings, cost 1,900*l.*; architect, Mr. R. M. Smith of Manchester. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Anglo-Italian in style, with the objectionable addition of a lecture-hall and schoolroom in the basement; architects, Alison and Lamb of Newcastle. Newport, Herefordshire, French Renaissance, the principal front of Bath stone, will seat 1,200 in body of chapel and galleries, so that every one can see as well as hear, schoolrooms and vestry in basement; architect, Mr. A. O. Watkins. Grimshaw-street, Preston, has a stone front of early Decorated work, 900 sittings, cost 3,000*l.*; architects, Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy of Lincoln. Buxton, Derbyshire, Gothic, but designed by Mr. H. Currey with a special view to Congregational purposes; it is 60 feet long by 43 wide, the tower and spire are 110 feet high; of the local grit-stone, with bands of red-stone. Keswick, Cumberland, Decorated, 300 sittings; architect, Mr. J. Hogg of Halifax. Bishop Stortford, Italian, white brick, with stone dressings, 1,050 sittings; architects, Messrs. Poulton and Woodman of Reading. Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, cost 1,200*l.*—(pp. 242, 243.)

One item of dissenting architecture is curious:—

“The founder of the Methodist New Connexion, Alexander Kelham, was, like the founder of Wesleyan Methodism, a native of Epworth in Lincolnshire. His followers a few years back came to the resolution of erecting as a memorial to him a church in his native place. It was opened in the past summer. Considering its origin and purpose it is somewhat ultra-ecclesiological in appearance. It is a Gothic building, with a boldly projecting porch, gable, and large gilt gable-cross; a roof of very high pitch, with open timber-work inside; stone pulpit and the like. The architects are Messrs. Sutton and Paull of Nottingham; the cost approaches 2,000*l.*—(p. 244.)

As regards buildings for public purposes we find little to record. The hapless New Houses of Parliament are evidently decaying; not only are the exterior ornaments dropping off, and masses of stone crumbling in spite of a variety of remedies applied, but the roofs are said to shew symptoms of being out of order, which is attributed to “the destructive effects of gas,” and the frescoes on the walls are perishing from damp. On the other hand, the Oxford Museum is universally pronounced a noble structure, equally graceful, useful, and sound.

The street architecture of London and the great towns continues steadily to improve. Some city warehouses and suites of chambers, in Mincing-lane, in Bishopsgate-street and in Cannon-street, have been erected in excellent taste; an Insurance Office in Fleet-street (the Promoter) is a good specimen of Italo-French Renaissance; and a Printing and Publishing Office near Smithfield is worth notice for its effective introduction of German features into domestic Gothic. In Liverpool we have a Classic building for the Free Library; but the numerous private edifices, which are rising daily, mostly affect the Gothic character. The same movement is observable in Manchester, Leeds, Chester, Birmingham; and at Bristol, a clever architect, whose name we regret is unknown to us, has succeeded in giving an artistic character to an enormous sugar factory in Temple-street.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 20, 1860. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. HUGH PIGOT exhibited, through J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., a gold finger ring bearing five oval medallions, on each of which is engraved the figure of a female saint.

The EARL OF ENNISKILLEN exhibited, by permission of Capt. Francis, an enamelled *chasse* of Limoges work, with episodes from the story of "The Three Kings of Cologne," Melchior, Balthasar, and Gaspar. The Director stated that a shrine with similar subjects was now in the British Museum, having been obtained at the Bernal sale.

At the last meeting of the Society it will be remembered that the Vice-President, Mr. Bruce, favoured the Society with some interesting details on the early history of Oliver Cromwell. In connection with this subject, W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., read this evening an extract from the "Compositions" for Huntingdon, which he had found at the Record Office, which also contained the name of Oliver Cromwell. These "Compositions" were fines paid by persons for refusing to take the order of knighthood. The book from which this extract was taken bore date 1630-31.

The Rev. JAMES BECK exhibited two objects of considerable interest. 1. A quadrangular plaque of enamel bearing the image of the Saviour, and inscribed SALVATOR MUNDI. From the initials I. L. in one corner, and from the general style of the work, the Director concluded that the artist was probably Joseph Limousin. 2. A folding ivory fork and spoon of the sixteenth century, which was so contrived with ingenious inconvenience that the two implements could never be used together.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., forwarded for exhibition a hazel wand, resembling an Exchequer-tally, the meaning of which gave rise to some discussion. It bore the following inscription:—"Per Johannem Dove et Johannem Wilson pro perquisito unius messuagii cum sex virgatis terræ in Esthendred in comitatu Bark et quatuor parvorum croftorum continentium per æstimationem septem acras terræ et tres [*sic*] virgatarum et unius quarterii terræ continentium per æstimationem quinquaginta quatuor acras terræ et prati in Bascott in comitatu Warr. Bark et Warr." In another part of the wand was inscribed the following:—"Paschæ xxx^o April. anno Reginæ Eliz. xlii^o."

EDMUND WATERTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited fifteen rings, forming part of his collection, on which the Secretary read some illustrative remarks from the pen of the exhibitor. One of the number had already been laid before the Society in 1773, when an elaborate paper was read on it by Dr. Pegge (*Arch.* iv. 47), being none other than the famous Alhstan ring, so called from the Saxon Bishop of Sherborne from 823 to 867. Another Anglo-Saxon ring exhibited by Mr. Waterton bore on the bezel a bust, and the name ✚ AVFRET. Among these rings were three made of hoof, which the exhibitor believed to be as remarkable as they are rare, he not being acquainted with any but those in his own collection.

The ABBÉ COCHET communicated some remarks (translated into English by Mr. Wylie, and read by the Secretary) on Roman sepulchral remains found this year at Lillebonne, the ancient Julia Bona. This communication was illustrated by drawings from Mr. Wilmer. Among the most curious of these remains was a small circular box of bronze, 5 centimètres thick (2 ins.), and 7 centimètres in diameter, fitted with tinned mirrors, and a coin of Nero. The Director called attention to a similar example of the use of a coin engraved in the *Archæologia*.

Mr. GALLOWAY communicated, through W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., drawings of and remarks on a stone hammer.

Notice was given that the Rules for the government of the Society's Library had been revised by order of Council, and were now suspended in the Library, where copies might be had on application by any Fellow of the Society. The Rules will also be circulated among the Fellows in the shape of a flyleaf to the forthcoming number of the Proceedings.

Jan. 10, 1861. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles Walcott, William Harrison, Esq., John Garle, Esq., and William Tayler, Esq., were severally declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., exhibited and presented some lithographic impressions of rubbings of brasses.

ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an autograph warrant by Lord Essex, leader of the Parliamentary forces, authorising the payment of certain monies to "Captaine Oliver Cromwell," whose autograph was also laid upon the table by Mr. Cole in the shape of an authorization to his servant to receive the monies in question. This exhibition formed one of several which had been elicited by Mr. Bruce's interesting communication on the early life of Oliver Cromwell, noticed in our last number.

ROBERT MEESON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a fragment of Samian ware and a bronze fibula of lyre form.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the drawing of a brooch recently found at Canterbury in digging a deep drain at a depth of about twelve feet below the surface. The brooch was of bronze, and consisted of

four members meeting in a centre. Each member had a triangular portion of its surface inlaid in silver.

Mr. Akerman also favoured the Society with the exhibition of the results of further excavations made by him at Long Wittenham, Berks, in the summer of 1860. Our readers will remember the very interesting researches communicated to the Society by Mr. Akerman in the year 1859. Those now exhibited were in some respects of inferior interest, but present us with a few additional details which the antiquary will find worthy of note. At the conclusion of the Report on these more recent excavations which accompanied the exhibition, Mr. Akerman called attention to the fact that the number of graves explored by him in the cemetery of Long Wittenham approximated very closely to those of two other burial-grounds in different parts of England; viz. that at Sibertswold, Kent, explored by Mr. Faussett in 1772-3, and that by the Hon. Mr. Neville at Little Wilbraham, each containing between 180 and 190 graves. Of this fact Mr. Akerman offered an explanation, which will hereafter be published in the Transactions of the Society.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 22, 1860. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Madden read a paper upon "Some Unpublished Roman Coins" in gold, some of them entirely new types, and others described as only existing in silver in M. Cohen's learned work on the "Roman Imperial Coinage." Among them was the DE BRITANN type of Claudius with the equestrian statue to the left; the JVPITER CVSTOS of Nero in gold; a coin of Vespasian with ROMA, with Rome seated to the right, which was among the coins presented to the British Museum by J. F. de Salis, Esq.; of Titus COS II., Rome seated to the right; another of Ephesian fabric with AVG in a laurel wreath; and a third coin of the same Emperor with the type of PAX AVG, Peace standing near a tripod, on which is what has been described as the purse of Mercury, but is more probably a wine-bag. Besides these were described unpublished coins of Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and various other emperors down to the time of Macrinus.

Mr. Vaux read a paper, "On the Coins of Carthage," in which he shewed that certain coins which have hitherto been attributed to Panormus, though upon no sufficient grounds, may, from the character

of their workmanship and their Punic legends, be ascribed with some degree of certainty to Carthage.

Dec. 13. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Madden read a paper upon the late popular discussion whether BRIT. or BRITT., as it appears upon the new copper coinage, is the correct abbreviated form for the name of Her Majesty's dominions. He shewed clearly in the first place, from poetical authority, that Britannia is spelt with only one T; and in the second place, from classical authority, that the abbreviation of a plural is always formed by the repetition of the last letter of the first syllable of the word when more than the first letter of the word is given. In proof of this Mr. Madden gave many examples, as MSS. for *manu-scripta*, CÆSS for Cæsares or Cæsaribus, AVGG for two Augusti, and AVGGG for three Augusti, though the double G does not always restrict the word to two Augusti, AVGG being often used in a plural sense. Many other similar instances of abbreviation were quoted; and the form BRITT., representing as it is meant to do, Britanniarum, i.e. of the British Islands,—Great Britain

and Ireland,—was clearly proved to be correct as placed on the new coinage of 1860.

Mr. Madden also communicated some remarks upon a rare bronze medallion of Hadrian in the Museum collection, of gem-like workmanship, and with the figures of Hygeia and apparently Antinous on the reverse.

Mr. Evans read a paper upon a hoard of ancient British coins discovered in the neighbourhood of Frome. The coins in question had been lately ploughed up in a field belonging to the West Down Farm in the parish of Nunney, about three miles west of Frome, and after having been dispersed in various directions, had nearly all come into Captain Murchison's possession. They had originally been deposited in an urn of imperfectly burnt clay mixed with calcareous matter, (as is so frequently the case with British pottery,) which had, however, been completely shattered by the plough, so that it was impossible to make out its form. The coins were about 250 in number, and consisted of 10 British coins in gold, about 233 in silver, 3 Roman coins in silver, and 4 in second-brass. The gold coins are of the type so frequently found in the neighbourhood of Frome, with an object like a fern leaf on the obverse, and a rudely executed three-tailed horse on the reverse. Two of them bore the legend CATTI, and the remainder that of ANTEDRIGV, or ANTEORIGV, of which only the two first syllables had previously been known. The gold is excessively base, so much so that it is doubtful whether some of them are not merely copper or brass richly gilt, though with base gold.

The type of the silver coins is, on the obverse, an extremely rude head in profile to the right, with some dolphin-shaped objects in front; and on the reverse a three-tailed horse to the left, with various ring ornaments, crosses, and crescents in the field. On many of them the head is so barbarously executed as with difficulty to be recognised; but on some few it is of better execution, and a succession of three or four types may be traced among the coins, each more barbarous than the last. About 43 of them are inscribed, 16 with ANTED or ANTEO (AN below and TED above

the horse), and 27 with SV-EI divided in a similar manner, the type being the same as that of most of the uninscribed coins. The average weight of the silver coins is about 18 grains, while those in gold vary from 69 to 85 grains. The Roman coins found with them are denarii of the Æmilia, Julia, and Servilia families, and second-brass coins of Agrippa (?), Claudius, and Antonia; the latter, two in number, being of barbarous fabric. Mr. Evans shewed that the type of the gold British coins was probably derived by successive imitations, each getting farther from the prototype, from the stater of Philip II. of Macedon; and that the silver coins were connected with those found in the Channel islands and with Gaulish coins. The legends ANTEDRIGV and SVEI he considered to be intended to designate the names of princes rather than those of tribes or towns. It was evident from the Roman coins that were found that the interment of this hoard could not have taken place till some years after the accession of Claudius, and the period when Ostorius Scapula was Proprætor in Britain, A.D. 50—55, was suggested as the probable date. At that time the two most powerful tribes with whom the Romans were at war were the Iceni and the Cangî, and from various circumstances mentioned by Tacitus, and from other grounds, the position of the Cangî had been fixed (with much show of reason, by Camden and Bishop Gibson) in the Somersetshire district. It was therefore thought by no means improbable that we had in this hoard the coins of the Cangî, and some curious points of resemblance between these coins and those of the Iceni were pointed out both in their weight and legends, though at present it seemed impossible to explain them all. The most important features presented by the hoard discovered at Nunney are the following: the presence of one or two hitherto unpublished types of uninscribed coins, the entirely new legend SVEI, the addition of the name of ANTEDEBIGVS to the roll of British princes, and the proof of the simultaneous currency of inscribed and uninscribed coins in the west of England.

But in addition to this the fact is now established of the native British coinage having survived till at all events some years after the accession of Claudius, not

only among the Brigantes and Iceni, as had hitherto been conjectured, but also among one of the Western tribes, and that possibly the long sought for Cangi.

LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Dec. 18, 1860. ALFRED WHITE, Esq., F.L.S., in the chair.

Mr. Overall exhibited and described a plan of what he conceived to be the boundaries given in the charter of King Edgar to the Abbot of Westminster in 951.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., read an account of the pretended gift of healing the king's evil by the royal touch, as exercised by Charles II., and exhibited many curious documents relating to the same subject.

Mr. Cole observed that the first English king who exercised the healing art was Edward the Confessor, and that the practice was continued down to, and inclusive of, the reign of Queen Anne, with the exception of William III.

Queen Elizabeth was averse to this mode of healing, yet adopted it; but it flourished most in the reign of Charles II.

The first mention of money being given to the recipients of the royal touch is in the annals of the reign of Edw. I.; but prior to Charles II. no particular medal or coin appears to have been given at the time of healing. In the reign of Hen. VII. the angel-noble of that sovereign was given; it was the coin of the time, and not made for this especial purpose.

After the reign of Elizabeth the size was reduced on account of the numbers that applied to be touched.

Charles I. touched for the evil, and substituted, in some cases, a piece of silver instead of gold. The moneys issued from the Exchequer during a portion of this king's reign for providing "Angell-gold for the King's Healinge," from Michaelmas 1628, to Lady Day 1635, a period of seven years, amounted only to £2,410, a small sum compared with the gold issued for healing-medals in the succeeding reign.

Mr. Cole called attention to several original Treasury orders, which he exhi-

bited, from which it appears that in Charles II.'s reign no less a sum than £6,000 had been ordered for providing gold for healing-medals during a period of two years. In this reign the medal, or, as it is commonly called, the "touch-piece" of Charles II., was coined for the ceremony of healing. The medal of James II. (a specimen of which was exhibited) was of smaller size; it was enlarged by Queen Anne.

The various documents which Mr. Cole exhibited in illustration of his paper were found by him among the mutilated Exchequer records which were sold as waste paper about twenty years ago, by order of the Lords of the Treasury of that day. From these documents we learn that between the 5th of August and the 22nd of December, 1669, the king touched 779 persons, to whom so many medals were delivered; and during the four months of February, March, April, and May, 1668, no less than 3,028 persons to whom medals were given.

Queen Anne touched 200 persons on the 30th of March, 1714; among them was the celebrated Dr. Johnson, then 4½ years old.

With the accession of the House of Brunswick the practice of healing by the royal touch in England ceased, but the Pretenders caused touch-pieces, or healing-medals, to be struck.

Mr. Dennistoun of Edinburgh favoured Mr. Cole with the following particulars relating to these medals.

Three scrofula-medals, or touch-pieces, were issued by the exiled Stuart princes (one by James the old Pretender, another by his son Prince Charles Edward, and the third by Cardinal York) to the Italian peasantry whom they touched for the evil, to be worn as amulets round the neck; most of them have been melted

down, but those of James III. may still be picked up at Rome.

Those of Henry IX. (Cardinal York) are excessively rare. In a MS. journal of Cardinal York (in Mr. Dennistoun's possession) mention is made of these medals being from time to time issued to persons affected with scrofula, even though not touched by his Eminence.

The trial-piece of Cardinal York, whilst Dean of the Sacred College during the *sede vacante* of 1774, was struck for the Roman three-paul piece, but it is believed this coinage was never issued.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., read a statement of the number of persons touched for the king's evil from April, 1685, to 1689, the numbers averaging from 300 to 400 per diem.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an original proclamation, dated 1683, fixing the times of public healing, viz. "from the Feast of All Saints, commonly called All-hallow-tide, till a week before Christmas; and after Christmas until the first day of March, and then to cease till the Passion-week."

Mr. Cole also exhibited a power of attorney signed by Nell Gwynne, and attested by Otway the poet. The seal affixed to this document bears on a shield a lion rampant; crest, a lion's head erased.

George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and described four curious illuminations from a manuscript book of the fifteenth century representing the four Courts of Law at Westminster. These illuminations are the property of Selby Lowndes, Esq., of Whaddon-hall.

Thomas Wills, Esq., exhibited his curious and extensive collection of spurs of European and Mexican fabric. The following were specially alluded to:—

A spur of brass, dating about the middle of the fifteenth century, the neck (as is usual at this period) being very long; the shanks are curved to render them suitable to the ankle of the wearer. This rare specimen was found in digging the foundation of a house at Tower Royal, Cannon-street, London, in 1854.

A spur, *temp.* Hen. VII., the arched

neck and shanks being of brass, the rowel of steel. This spur was discovered in a sewer at the bottom of Holborn-hill, near the old Fleet-ditch, in 1850.

An iron spur, *temp.* Hen. VIII., the shanks being straight, the neck elevated and gently curved, and the eight points of the large rowel dagger-shaped. This spur was found in a drain running through Bread-street and Watling-street in 1856.

A pair of brass pageant spurs, *temp.* Henry VIII. These spurs are richly ornamented, having at their shanks a bird supposed to represent the peacock; their rowels are singularly made, with plain flat plate axle, and having fourteen steel spikes to each.

Mr. Henry S. Richardson, of Greenwich, exhibited a rubbing of the palimpsest brass from Constantine, in Cornwall, the original of which was lately exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Waller.

The brass on the obverse side represents a man and his wife in Elizabethan costume, having a shield of arms on a separate piece of metal in the centre of the plate. This shield is of different metal, and appears as if it had been a correction of some former engraving. The quarterings are somewhat indistinct, but are most likely those of Richard Gervis, the son of William Gervis, of Constantine, and grandson of Peter Gervis who lived *temp.* Henry VI. Richard Gervis married Jane, daughter of Thomas Trefusis. The quarterings may be thus described:—

Quarterly of 4, viz. 1st, A chevron between three cressets, Gerveys; 2nd, Three garbs and a chief, Peverell; 3rd, On a bend cotised three fleurs-de-lis; (these arms are stated by Gilbert to be a bend bearing three fusils); 4th, A lion rampant, a crescent for difference, Petit. Impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, A chevron between three spindles, Trefusis; 2 and 3, On a chevron between three roses a mullet pierced, Tre-sithney.

The reverse of this brass exhibits a remarkably fine specimen of Flemish work, representing a knight with coat of arms on tabard, the head supported on an elegantly diapered pillow with angels at the corners.

Mr. Richardson also exhibited a lithographic impression of the Constantine brass taken from a rubbing reproduced by a process invented by J. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Deputy Lott exhibited two fragments of stone recently discovered in Cannon-street. One of these stones bears a Latin inscription commencing "Qui habet aures" In the centre of the inscription is a circular hole extending through the stone.

The other stone is very fragmentary; the inscription on this fragment is as follows:—

... AKITE . VP . TH
 ... R . THE . SOWLE . . . :
 ... ENE
 ... R . WHO . BVILD
 ... ER . AND . THIS . I . . .
 A^o. Dⁱ. 1544
 A^o. Rⁱ. R. H. 8. 36.

J. J. Howard, Esq., exhibited and described impressions of two of the seals of the Corporation of Boston, Lincolnshire.

On the common seal are represented the arms of the town, namely, three ducal coronets, and on one side the letter 'B,' and on the other a tun surrounded by the legend,—SIGILL : COE : MAIOR : ET : BURG : BURG : DE BOSTON : IN : COM : LINCOLN.

The above arms, "Sable, three ducal coronets in pale or," with the crest, "On a woolpack a ram couchant or," were allowed to the Corporation of Boston by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, Dec. 1, 1568.

The Admiralty seal is circular, and in the centre is an antique ship, on the sails of which is a shield charged with the arms of Boston: legend,—SIGILLU . CONCERN . CAUSÆ . MARINÆ . MAIORATUS . BURG . DE . BOSTON . 1573.

Bassett Smith, Esq., F.G.S., exhibited a plan representing a portion of the north boundary wall of the Temple, discovered during the recent excavations in the locality. The wall was composed of ragstone, freestone, and chalk, very rudely put together and resting on the natural ground, which consisted of undisturbed gravel.

Several capitals and bases of columns of Caen stone and Purbeck marble were also discovered, of the same character as those at present existing in the church.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a deed dated on the Friday after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the year of our Lord 1390, whereby the abbot of the monastery of SS. Sergius and Baccus, near Angiers in France, nominated John Tournedon to be prior of Swavesey Priory, in Cambridgeshire. To this deed is attached the seal of the abbey, in good preservation; its design is elaborate, and on it are represented the figures of two soldiers bearing spears in their hands. They are doubtless intended for the two saints, Sergius and Baccus, who, according to Dr. Husenbeth, were Roman soldiers.

Mr. Hart at the same time exhibited casts of two seals of this monastery, obtained from the Imperial Archives of Paris. One was said to be of the year 1232, but it was unfortunately in a very bad condition. It is, however, very different from the original seal exhibited by Mr. Hart, being rather larger and not having such elaborate tabernacle work. The other cast was of a much smaller seal, in very good condition; that of Philip, abbot of the same monastery, of the same year. In this specimen there is only one figure, that of the abbot himself.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 1, 1860. At the first meeting for the term, the Rev. H. R. LUARD, Trinity College, in the chair, the Secretary read the report for the past year, which was adopted with a slight alteration.

The following are the principal points:—

"We proceed to our customary review of works done in the town and diocese.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCX.

"Among those carried on in the town, the New Court at Trinity College, built by the liberality of the Master, from designs of Mr. Salvin, is the most important. The design is very good. It is by far the best piece of work we know of from Mr. Salvin's hands, and we beg to congratulate him most heartily, as well as the Master of Trinity, on the great success achieved in this building; and we

hope the time is not far distant when it will be seen to greater advantage.

"The work at Queens' College chapel is now finished, and is a most valuable specimen of modern art. We are glad to find that the Fellows are not content with this good beginning, but are endeavouring to make the music of their services worthy of their architecture.

"Great St. Mary's Church still remains in abeyance; but it has advanced one stage further in the preliminary part of the negotiation in the course of the year, and we believe that this year will see something effectually done.

"The Guildhall is fairly settled in its design, and a contract has been entered into to complete it by next October. However we may regret that a good Gothic design has not been carried out, we still rejoice that something is really being done to supply the town with better accommodation than the present rooms afford. We memorialized the committee on the question of style, but without any effect.

"Among architectural works in the county, of course Ely Cathedral stands the first. Mr. Le Strange's work on the roof of the nave has had another year added to it, but is still far from being completed. The planks of the scaffolding have lately been partially removed, so that some idea of the effect may be obtained from below. We do not like to criticise unfinished works, but this certainly promises to be one of the most successful of the kind during modern times. One effect of the work is to give the appearance of increased height to the nave. The tone of the colours is remarkably pleasing, which, together with the masterly conception and bold treatment of the whole, renders it particularly fine.

"The Lantern, which is to be restored in memory of Dean Peacock, is still untouched. It was settled to give a spiral termination to it, but we fear this has been abandoned on account of the expense it would involve.

"The base of Dr. Mill's monument has been completed, but the effigy is not yet placed on it: we hope this will not be long delayed. It is particularly interesting to us, as the memorial of one who for so long laboured for the good of our Society.

"Besides the works that have been noticed, little has been done to the cathedral, excepting the partial restoration and alteration of the range of buildings on the north side, by Mr. W. M. Fawcett.

"The church of Littleport, which for some years has been under repair, is at length completed, and on the whole is successful.

"The old gateway to the churchyard at Burwell, commonly called the Guildhall, no longer exists. We are sorry to add that such a work of demolition has been carried on in the most legal manner. The Inclosure Commissioners, the Charity Commissioners, the Trustees of the Burwell Charity Lands Charity, the Vicar and churchwardens, are all implicated in this work of destruction. We much regret that no voice was raised to stop this demolition, because this gateway was the only example of the kind in the county, and as such ought to have been preserved.

"At Grantchester, some repairs and restoration of the church are in progress. A plain waggon-head roof has been put up, but the remainder is not sufficiently advanced for us to form an opinion upon it.

"The Dean and Chapter of Ely have an interesting work in hand at Hauxton Church. This is one of the oldest churches in the neighbourhood, and has very many interesting points about it. On taking out the old wooden-framed east window, the fragments of a Decorated window were found in the walls, and this has been reworked in Ketton stone. On further examination, the jambs of an Early English triplet were discovered; and on examining the foundations, the chancel was found originally to have had a semicircular apse. It is unfortunate that these investigations were not made more thoroughly before the work was commenced. Much remains still to be done, as little more than the fabric of the chancel has been touched. All the present unsuitable furniture will remain very much in its present condition. We hope, however, now that the Dean and Chapter have given them the start, those connected with the parish will put their shoulders to the wheel, and complete the work. Such a good church ought not to be left half-done, merely because, as in many other cases, there is some difficulty in collecting funds.

"By far the most successful piece of church restoration is that at Tadlow, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield. It is an interesting Early English church, though small, and the work has been done, not merely with a view to personal comfort, but also with due regard to ritual arrangement. The cost has been £725, and the money has been very well spent over the church.

"A vicarage-house has been built at Orwell, and the church has undergone some repairs. Also the church of All Saints, Huntingdon, has been satisfactorily restored, under the direction of Mr. Scott."

Mr. Norris Deck announced a work shortly to be published on the Bells of East Anglia, and solicited the aid of members in procuring sundry inscriptions wanted to complete the work.

Mr. W. M. Fawcett then read his paper, "On Church Arrangement," in which he discussed the principal things to be sought after in bringing a church into a fitting condition. He also severely censured many anomalies still remaining in the neighbourhood.

Nov. 15. The Rev. M. M. U. WILKINSON in the chair.

A letter was read relative to the proposal of establishing a Motett choir for the study of the ancient choral music of the Church, and of connecting the choir with this Society. After a short discussion, a meeting was announced for those interested in the formation of the choir.

Mr. Norris Deck then read a paper, "On the Dedications of Churches in England." He discussed the influence exercised on our dedications by the ancient territorial and ecclesiastical divisions of Great Britain; and while by the aid of local tradition and historical research he cleared up many difficulties connected with the subject, he yet frankly admitted that many enigmas remain, difficult if not incapable of solution.

A general and interesting conversation ensued, during which much additional information was given by Messrs. Norris Deck and C. H. Cooper, after which the meeting adjourned.

Nov. 29. The Rev. H. R. LUARD, Trinity College, in the chair.

The Rev. J. Glover, M.A., Trinity Coll.; J. Carter, Esq., surgeon, Petty Cury; and G. Bosanquet, Esq., Trinity College, were elected members.

The Rev. G. Williams then gave a very interesting account of some of his Ecclesiographical Discoveries in Georgia. The churches which he dwelt chiefly upon were those of Timothesmana and Daba. The former of these is a small cross church, with aisles and apsidal chancel, with north and south chapels. Daba is a small chapel, terminated in an apse. Both of these have many peculiarities, which he dwelt on at some length; and also noted the singular preservation they are in, notwithstanding the severe climate of the country. These churches are both situated in very remote parts, seldom visited by travellers, and no account has hitherto been issued of them.

Mr. Williams's paper was illustrated by drawings, furnished by the Rev. W. F. Witts, of King's College, from sketches taken on the spot, and by Mr. Fawcett, Jesus College, taken from Mr. Williams's notes. Mr. Williams hopes to give further accounts of his discoveries to the Society.

The Chairman, after thanking Mr. Williams for his paper, alluded to the Motett Choir which it was hoped to form in the University for the study of Church music. He said that many members of the Cambridge Architectural Society took a great interest in the matter, and therefore they had arranged to discuss the matter at their meeting.

Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Williams, and several others spoke on the subject, stating how they thought the choir could best be formed; and it was agreed to refer the matter to a Committee then formed, who should investigate the matter of expense, draw up rules, and make some definite arrangements, to be laid before the next meeting of the Society.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 7, 1860. The Rev. CHARLES A. VIGNOLES, Rector of Clonmacnoise, in the chair. The following new members were elected:—

Lady Orde, Kilmory, Lochgilphead,

N.B.; Edward Maxwell Dillon, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Bishop's Stortford, Herts; the Rev. John Flanagan, A.M., Rector of Killeven, Clones; the Rev. John Saul, Kilkenny, and John Bradford, Esq., Dis-

trict Inspector of National Schools, Kilkenny; William H. Hill, Esq., architect, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork; and Mr. Martin Carroll, Jamestown, Piltown.

The Treasurer's accounts for the year 1859, as audited, were brought up. The amount received during that year was £294 Os. 4d.; and the sum expended was £206 3s. 1½d.; shewing a balance of £87 16s. 2½d. in favour of the Society—a balance which arose from an unusually large number of life compositions having been received from members during the year 1859. Indeed, owing to the number of subscribers in default, the legitimate income of the Society was more than £20 less than during previous years.

The Rev. James Graves, in accordance with the rule on that subject, gave notice that, at the January meeting of 1861, he would move, that an alteration be made in the general rules of the Society, authorising its meetings to be held quarterly in future, instead of bi-monthly as heretofore, and that the "Journal" should be issued accordingly.

The Rev. James Mease presented a number of objects of antiquity lately turned up in Ballylarkin Churchyard. These, besides some large animal teeth, consisted of three specimens of copper Irish "money of necessity," a silver sixpence of James I., and a copper tag of the strap of an ancient book, which from the style of ornamentation appeared to belong to the latter end of the fifteenth century.

The Rev. Jas. Graves presented a specimen of an encaustic flooring tile, picked up by him at Netley Abbey last summer, which was of precisely the same pattern as some of the tiles in St. Canice's Cathedral.

Lord James Butler sent for presentation, on behalf of Mr. David Rogers, of Glassmullagh, Omagh, a silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, in admirable preservation. It was one of about 150 of different sizes found at Glassmullagh, in the parish of Ardstraw, co. Tyrone, last August. They were enclosed in a leather bag, which fell to pieces in being lifted out of the ground. The dates of the coins ranged from 1561 to 1593.

Robert Malcomson, Esq., Carlow, pre-

sented an unedited tradesman's token, given him by Dr. Shewbridge Connor, of that town. It was without date, but bore the legend "JONAH WOODMAN OF DONLAVAN." The device was a pair of scales.

Mr. Prim, on the part of a member of the Society, exhibited a grant of "English Liberty," from Henry VI., in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, to Thomas, the son of Philip, the son of William O'Neill. The patent recited a previous grant of Edward III., making a similar grant to William O'Neill, then Vicar of Carrick, and to Philip and Thomas O'Neill, and their heirs "then being Irish." The document was much injured, and had been, about a century since, inclosed in a piece of vellum, part of an old lease, on the back of which was the following entry:—

"Constantine O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, married Albina, daughter to a Danish King, in y^e city of Waterford. From them descended, as per their Vault-stone appears, now at Mount Neale, in the county of Kilkenny—2, John; 3, William; 4, Philip; 5, Thomas; 6, John; 7, Henry; 8, John; 9, John; 10, Thomas; 11, John; 12, John, issueless; 13, Thomas, succeeded; 14, John; 15, Lawrence; 16, John, the first Protestant of the family, and the last male heir. So promiscuously said of him by his grandfather, J. N. O'Neill, when a minor, and told to . . .'s father."

A fragment of the great seal of Ireland was attached to the document. The Rev. James Graves suggested that perhaps Mount Neale meant Ballyneale, between Ross and Inistioge, where there was an old church, and near which, on the Nore, was a steep rock called Carrick-O'Neale.

The Rev. M. Saul asked whether it was known if a curious silver matrix of the seal and counter-seal of the O'Neills of Ulster was still in the possession of the Ormonde family? He saw it many years ago in the North, and had got an impression from it, which he subsequently gave away. The matrix of the seal was originally fitted with a screw, which, when required, served to detach the central portion of the seal, bearing the red hand of O'Neill, from the outer rim, thus allowing

it to be used separately, apparently for a counter seal. The outer rim bore the name of Murtough O'Neill, King of Ulster. Mr. Saul was informed at the time that this seal had been purchased by the late Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde.

The Rev. James Graves presented a fac-simile of the writing of Addison, being a portion of a letter from him to Mrs. Wortley.

Mr. Prim presented a deed executed between the Rev. John Ellison and the Rev. Anthony Pack, whereby the latter bound himself to pay the former half the endowment (£70) of Kilkenny College, on succeeding him in the mastership of that institution, until such time as the said Rev. J. Ellison or his assigns should be presented to a living by the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Dub-

lin. The deed was dated 19th December, 1792.

A paper was read from the Rev. John O'Hanlon, R.C.C., SS. Michael and John, Dublin, being a continuation of his account of the topographical collection made by the Ordnance Survey for the province of Leinster. The present paper related to the county of Longford.

The Rev. James Mease read some remarks on the ancient churches usually found in the neighbourhood of castles, in the district round Freshford. The paper was illustrated by an accurate photograph of the east window of the old church of Folkscourt, executed by Lieutenant Lyster, R.E.

Thanks having been voted to the various donors and exhibitors, the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in Jan.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Dec. 10, 1860. At the meeting of the Society in their library, Royal Institution, Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, Vice-President, in the Chair, the following communications were read:—

I. Notice of the ruins of ancient buildings in the Alps, called "Heathen Huts," in a letter to Mr. David Laing, Vice-President, by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, Zurich, Corr. Mem. S. A. Scot. In this communication Dr. Keller referred to the notice of beehive houses in Harris and Lewis, recently submitted to the Society by Captain Thomas, and stated that considerable light was thereby thrown on the remains of similar stone houses in the Alps, the age and use of which had hitherto been quite unknown. These only occur in sunny spots on the higher mountains, at an elevation of more than four thousand feet above the level of the sea, and are generally built in groups round an enclosed circular space, into which, it is probable, the cattle were driven at night. The form of the huts is in some cases a rectangle, in others an ellipse or a circle; and the inside, which measures from six to twelve feet in diameter, is paved with stone.

Mr. Stuart expressed a hope that ere

long we might obtain notices of the many similar remains which occur in Scotland, for comparison with those in Wales, Ireland, and elsewhere; and Professor Simpson adverted to their appearance, not only on hills and lofty ground, but in many places in the low parts of Scotland, and within a few miles of Edinburgh.

II. On early Sepulchral Remains at Tosson, near Rothbury, Northumberland, and other antiquities among the Cheviots, by Mr. George Tate, Alnwick, Corr. Mem. S. Ant. Scot. Mr. Tate began by giving a sketch of the localities and grouping of the ancient remains found in the hilly parts of Northumberland. Fortlets, tumuli, and ruins of circular houses are so grouped as to shew their relation to each other. Clusters of the latter appear on the slopes of the hills and in the upland valleys. The sepulchre of the tribe was not far distant, usually on high ground; and in a strong position on some neighbouring hill was the circular fort, to which the people might flee for refuge in times of danger. This arrangement is to be seen in the Cheviot range at Yeavering, and at Greavesesh, near Linhope-burn, at both which places the remains of the ancient villages, with neighbouring cairns

and forts, may be traced. Similar vestiges probably were to be seen at Tosson, but cultivation has obliterated the sites of the houses in the valley, while the sepulchres and fortlet still remain. On the opposite bank of the Coquet are other fortlets and barrows, and near to them a rock on which are inscribed concentric circles, similar to those on the rocks at Routin Linn and Old Bewick in Northumberland, and at High Auchinlary in Galloway. At Tosson four cists were discovered formed of slabs, two of them about four and a-half feet in length, and the others little more than two feet. A skeleton and an urn were in each cist, and the bodies were doubled up. Three circular ornaments of canal coal were found in one of the larger cists; in another a small bronze buckle; and in another an iron weapon, with a portion of the wooden handle in the socket in a decayed state.

Some conversation occurred regarding the reference by the Venerable Bede to Yeavering as the "*villa regia*" of the Northumbrian king, when Paulinus baptized great numbers of his subjects in the adjoining stream; and Mr. Stuart exhibited a plan of the remains of the Celtic village near Linhope, and drawings of the concentric circles on rocks at Routin Linn and Old Bewick.

III. Note of Antiquities in the Parish of Udny, Aberdeenshire, in a letter to the Secretary, by Mr. Charles S. Temple, Cloisterseat. This letter related to a valuable donation of implements of flint and stone presented to the Museum by Mr. Temple, and was in answer to inquiries on the subject. It appeared that the whole of the large collection of flint arrowheads, and three of the stone hammers, were found on Mr. Temple's farm in the course of agricultural operations. An account was given of an "eirde house," and graves, and a stone circle in the neighbourhood. The former was semicircular in form, about sixty feet in length, cut out of a hard rocky soil, well built on each side with stones without mortar, covered over with long stones of rough unhewn granite. On clearing it out, some pieces of pottery

were found, some pieces of flint and charred wood, and a bead of jet. It was round at the end, and here was a deposit of burnt ashes.

Mr. Stuart adverted to the varying circumstances under which flint arrowheads were found. The popular belief which long regarded them as "elf-darts," and which was not confined to Scotland, had been expressed by the well-known Scottish geographer, Robert Gordon of Straloch, about two centuries ago. After giving some details about them, he adds that these wonderful stones are sometimes found in the fields, and in public and beaten roads, but never by searching for them; to-day perhaps one will be found where yesterday nothing could be seen, and in the afternoon in places where before noon there was none, and this most frequently under clear skies and in summer days. He then gives instances related to him by a man and woman of credit, each of whom while riding found an arrowhead in their clothes in this unexpected way. The want of intention, which was necessary in order to find these arrowheads, was equally valuable in other matters, as appears from a peculiarity of the oat-harvest in Buchan, told by Boece:—"In Buchquhane growis aitis but ony tilth or seid. Quhen the peple passis with set purpos to scheir thair aitis, thay find nocht but tume hullis; yet quhen thay pas but ony premeditatioun thay find thair aitis ful and weil ritip."

It appeared that while flint arrowheads occur in cists in most parts of Scotland, and have been found along with a quern and a wooden wheel, under moss at Blair Drummond; and while there are localities, like Mr. Temple's farm, where they are found in numbers in the course of agricultural operations, and as on the banks of the burn of Rothies after a flood, there are also places where, from the occurrence of flint chips as well as arrowheads, there is reason to think there had been manufactories of the article, such as a spot in the sand hills of Culbin, on the coast of Moray, and another on the sands of Belhelvie, about eight miles north of Aberdeen. It was also worth remarking that

manufactories of flint are found on some of the pile habitations in the Swiss lakes, as at Moosedorf, near Berne, although no flint occurs in Switzerland, thus suggesting the existence of a traffic with other countries—probably Gaul—for supplying the

wants of the early inhabitants of these wooden huts.

Many donations to the Museum were announced, which chiefly consisted of stone celts and knives from Shetland, Cornwall, Ireland, and elsewhere.

WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 8, 9, 1860. The seventh annual meeting and excursion took place.

The meeting was held in the afternoon of October 8, in the Natural History rooms, at Worcester, the Hon. F. LYON, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Walker, one of the hon. secretaries, read the report, which, *inter alia*, described the progress of the works at Worcester Cathedral. These were generally approved. With regard to the new east window of that edifice, its colours were described as very rich, but not so well arranged as is generally found in Messrs. Hardman's works, a blue tint pervading too uniformly throughout the window. This might have been obviated by the use of more white glass in the spaces between the medallions, and the employment of less blue in the borders. The small size of the groups was necessitated by the architectural character of the window. Nevertheless the report pronounced it to be a very fine window, one of which the city might justly be proud, and a wonderful improvement to the general appearance of the interior of the whole east portion of the cathedral. The effect would be still better if the side windows of the Lady-chapel were to be partially obscured, until they could be filled with stained glass. Malvern Church restoration was the next subject alluded to, the progress of the works being described as highly satisfactory, with a strong recommendation to all who could afford to assist the funds. The enlargement of St. Matthias' Church, Malvern Link, the little church at Wick, near Pershore, Great Alne, near Alcester, the re-decoration and re-pewing of Witley Church, the restoration of Doverdale, Shelsley Walsh, and Upper Sapey churches, had all been successfully accomplished; and as to works going on, the committee

had the gratification of announcing that the restoration of the long ruined church of Cow Honeybourne was being satisfactorily done, under the direction of Mr. Hopkins. A good design for the restoration of the chancel of St. Andrew's, Worcester, had been prepared by Mr. Perkins, and a parishioner had liberally undertaken to present stained glass for the new window. The munificence of Miss Lavender, in building and endowing a new church at Barbourne, was warmly acknowledged. The report went on to suggest that the Society might profitably devote more attention than hitherto to secular and domestic architecture, including cottage building.

The report was adopted; after which several new members were elected, making the whole number of the Society about 140.

Oct. 9. In spite of very unfavourable weather, an excursion was made, by railway, to Bromsgrove. The first halt was at Stoke Prior, where the party was courteously received by the Rev. Harcourt Aldham, the incumbent. There was much here to interest the visitors, the fine old fabric exhibiting almost every variety of Gothic architecture, admirably blended. It was restored in 1848, when great results were produced at a very moderate outlay. The north aisle and its arches are early Norman, the tower and a portion of its substructure are transitional, the south aisle and its arches Early English, and some portions of the chancel are Decorated. The tower is in an unusual position, being placed at the east end of the south aisle; and among the other features of the church are two chapels, triple sedilia in the chancel, a vestry with a vaulted roof and a chamber over, open

roofs, a wooden spire, ancient coffin slabs with crosses, a fine old porch, and a five-light Decorated east window, with reticulated tracery, the stained glass having been inserted in 1859, "by some friends of John Corbett, Esq., to commemorate his having nobly stood forward in the cause of morality by putting an end to the employment of female labour at his salt-works in this parish." The window contains the figures of the Saviour and the Evangelists, but the tracery is filled with fragments of old glass. Mr. J. S. Walker described the principal features of the edifice, which seemed greatly to interest the visitors.

From Stoke they proceeded in carriages to Bromsgrove, alighting at the Grammar-school, where the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Collis entertained them at luncheon. The health of Dr. Collis was proposed by the Hon. F. Lygon, and Dr. Collis in returning thanks remarked, that ecclesiastical architecture had been his favourite study for many years, he having been one of the founders of the Oxford Architectural Society in 1838, which might be said to have been the parent of most other kindred Societies, and was followed in 1839 by the Cambridge Camden, since which time a taste for architecture had spread far and wide through the land. He had also taken a part in the formation of the Worcester Diocesan Society in 1854. They had not now to contend for first principles, as at length it was recognised and understood that churches were to be built in the Gothic, and not in the old corrupt styles. Among the architects of any note there was but one exception to this opinion, and that was Mr. Tite, but he was in a very considerable minority among his professional brethren.

The party was then conducted over Bromsgrove Church, and Dr. Collis gave an account of the labours and difficulties experienced in the work of restoration. The total expense had amounted to £5,436 1s. 10d., not including the painted windows, font, &c., and a further estimated cost of £300 for filling the east window with stained glass, which is almost the only feature required to lend

warmth and additional beauty to this grand old structure; and he appealed strongly to the ladies to take this desirable work in hand. It was only those who knew what Bromsgrove Church was before its restoration, and the hideous and monstrous deformities by which it had been obscured, who could properly estimate the task which Mr. Scott had so admirably accomplished. He had first (so to say) turned the church inside out, by removing the galleries, pews, and other miserable and unsightly rubbish by which it had been so long deformed; then the walls were scraped of four or five coatings of whitewash, after which nearly £1,000 was spent in replacing stone for stone wherever there was a defect in the entire walls, being nearly one-third of the whole surface; a part of the work which was not *prima facie* noticed by strangers—at least it made but little show. No fewer than thirty-two windows were restored, as also the pillars and their capitals, which had been shamefully mutilated to make way for the galleries. The difficulties experienced in the work were very great, but Mr. Scott's genius had overcome them all, and one elegant arch on the north side of the nave was especially pointed out as a proof of his skill in transforming an egregious deformity into an attractive feature. Mr. Scott had been rigidly conservative in the work, and would allow no fanciful ideas to be carried into execution, but insisted on the fabric being restored to precisely the condition it was in before its many accumulated mutilations. The roof of the nave—now a beautiful feature of the church—was the old one faithfully restored and coloured as in its pristine state, but unfortunately the roof of the north aisle, which was said to have been a splendid specimen of ancient woodwork (*temp.* Henry VII.), had been removed in 1814, and sold by auction for firewood, or cut up into bedsteads which were still in existence! New open seats for the whole church had been provided of a most substantial character, and the bench-ends were beautifully carved by hand from nature, scarcely two of the carvings being alike. That was almost the only orna-

ment introduced into the new work, the character of the edifice itself being plain and severe, and Mr. Scott being anxious rather for substantiality than display. Dr. Collis then pointed out a few leading features of the architecture, the prevailing styles being Early English and Perpendicular, and then briefly described the monuments, the principal ones being those of the Shrewsbury (Talbot) family, that of Bishop Hall, chaplain to Charles II., and Judge Lyttelton (1600). The latter would have been better removed from its position against one of the chancel windows, but Mr. Scott said he had got into such difficulties with Architectural Societies from removing similar monuments in other churches, that he intended never to displace another if he could help it.

Among the noticeable things observed by the visitors in this church were a hagioscope in the vestry, the opening from the top of the rood stairs, a small lectern with a volume of Jewell's sermons chained to it, having been in this church ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and on the north side of the churchyard an an-

cient stone figure on the wall to which a legend attaches, similar to that of the mural figure at Furneaux Pelham.

The Grammar-school was next visited, after which the party proceeded to Redditch, where the new church of St. Stephen was visited. On their way they inspected Headless Cross chapel, where the Rev. F. Lacon exhibited to them a modern edifice most brilliantly furnished with *coronæ*, crosses, candlesticks, flowers, stained glass, encaustic tiles, brass standards for lights, and many-coloured church-text on the walls. The west window in this building was presented at a cost of £50, by a working man, "as a thank-offering on account of his wife having become possessed of considerable property." It is proposed to enlarge the church, a plan of which was exhibited by Mr. Lacon. The burying-ground here was noticed to be in beautiful order. Time did not allow of a visit to Bradley, as had been intended, and the party returning from Redditch to Broms-grove, proceeded thence direct to Worcester, where they arrived early in the evening.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 4, 1860. At the monthly meeting, W. PROCTOR, Esq., in the chair, R. Davies, Esq. F.S.A., read a paper on "The original MS. of a York pageant play, presented by Dr. Sykes, of Doncaster," which was as follows:—

"The valuable MS. now offered to the acceptance of this Society by Dr. Sykes, of Doncaster, is an ancient copy of one of the pageants or miracle-plays which in mediæval times were exhibited in the streets of York upon each anniversary of the festival of Corpus Christi. There can be no doubt that this is the original MS. of the 'pageant play' which our late fellow-citizen, Mr. John Croft, printed in his 'Excerpta Antiqua' in the year 1797, and which he stated to be then 'amongst the archives at Guildhall, York.' A few years ago the MS. was found with other neglected papers in an old chest at Nether Hall, near Doncaster. It afterwards came into the possession of Dr. Sykes, and last year, with his permission, it was printed by the Camden Society, under the editorial

care of Mr. Payne Collier, the well-known Shakespeare commentator. Another MS. of great interest to the citizens of York is still in existence. It is the volume which contains a register or transcript of the whole series of pageants or religious mysteries which constituted the 'York Corpus Christi Play.' The history of this volume is curious. In the year 1715, when Thoresby published his 'Ducatus Leodien-sis,' it was among the contents of his museum of antiquities, and his autograph upon one of the fly-leaves denotes that it had been given to him by Henry Fairfax, Esq. Upon the dispersion of Thoresby's collections, which were sold by auction in 1764, the volume was purchased by Horace Walpole. After sleeping on the shelves of his mock-gothic library at Strawberry Hill for above three-quarters of a century, unnoticed and unknown, it was bought at the sale of Walpole's books for the late Mr. Benjamin Heywood Bright, who gave for it the large sum of £235. In the year 1844 Mr. Bright's fine collection of MSS. was brought to the hammer, and instead of the volume of York pageants finding its

way to the British Museum, its proper place of deposit, the nation was outbid by a private person, who parted with more than £300 in order to possess it. It is now the property of the Earl of Ashburnham. At the sale of Mr. Bright's library the MS. did not escape examination, and hence I am able to give you some slight account of it. The whole of the *Corpus Christi* play comprised in the MS. register consists of about fifty different scenes or pageants, which are divided into two series: the incidents of the first twelve are derived from the Old Testament history, commencing with the Creation and ending with the drowning of Pharaoh and the Egyptians, who are overwhelmed in spite of their trust in Mahomet—

"Hefe uppe your hartis aye to Mahounde,
He will be nere us in our nede."

"The rest are taken from the New Testament and the pseudo-evangelists. The subjects of the pageants, the order in which they are arranged, and the several trade companies by whom they were exhibited, correspond very nearly with the list printed by Mr. Drake in the appendix to his '*Eboracum*;' except that in Drake's list several trades are named for the production of each pageant, whilst in the MS. only one occurs. Some of the pageants described in the printed list are not to be found in the MS. register. To decide when the greater part of the MS. was written is attended with considerable difficulty, but there can be no hesitation in pronouncing the whole to be of much later date than the MS. now before the meeting. Some things in it appear to be as late as since the Reformation, and it is highly probable that Lord Ashburnham's MS. is the identical book of the *Corpus Christi* play, which, in the spring of the year 1579, the Corporation of York ordered to be carried to my Lord Archbishop and Mr. Dean to correct, when an application was made to them by the citizens to allow the play to be played at the ensuing anniversary of the festival. Prefixed to the Barbour's pageant is a note in these words: 'Doctor, this matter is newly mayd whereof we have no copy.' The person who is thus addressed, as if the book were intended for his perusal, was probably Dr. Matthew Hutton, then Dean of York, whom the Corporation had previously consulted respecting the performance of another religious mystery called the '*Crede Play*.' On six of the fly-leaves at the end of the volume, beneath the words '*Corpus Christi Plays*,' are the names of Thomas Cutler and Richard Nandicke, written in a hand of singular beauty, but which is

unquestionably of no earlier date than Queen Elizabeth. These persons had probably been intrusted by the Corporation with the custody of the volume at the time it was ordered to be submitted to the correction of the Dean and Archbishop. At what time or in what manner the volume passed into the hands of Mr. Henry Fairfax, by whom it was presented to Thoresby, can only be a matter of conjecture. Perhaps it had descended to him from Lord Thomas Fairfax, the celebrated parliamentary general, to whose title he afterwards succeeded. That distinguished person, in his retirement at Nun-Appleton after the close of the civil wars, 'was not forgetful of those gentle tastes which have made his name illustrious;' the patron and friend of Roger Dodsworth could scarcely fail to be a lover of curious MSS., and to him, as a citizen of York, the book of the York Pageants would be a valuable acquisition. By his will he bequeathed to his executors all his books and manuscripts, except those collected by Dodsworth, which were to be deposited in the University library at Oxford. One of the executors of his will, and the immediate successor to his title, was Henry Fairfax, Esq., of Oglethorpe, the father of Henry Fairfax who gave the MS. of the York *Corpus Christi* play to Thoresby. That it had belonged to Thomas Lord Fairfax, and was one of the MSS. which passed by his will, I think there can be little doubt. The subject of the pageant of Dr. Sykes's MS. is the appearance of our Saviour to His disciples after His resurrection, and the incredulity of the apostle Thomas, as recorded in the 20th chapter of St. John's Gospel. A drama upon this incident of Holy Writ is contained in every known series of miracle plays. In Drake's list this pageant is styled '*Apparicio Christi Thome Apostol. et aliis*,' and is assigned to the company of Scriveners, who were associated in the production of it with the Lumners or illuminators, the Questors or examiners, and the Dubbers or binders of MS. books. Mr. Collier tells us that Dr. Sykes's MS., upon the parchment cover of which the word '*Skryveners*' is written in an old hand, was doubtless the very prompt-book used by the person denominated the bookholder, whose duty it was to watch and assist the hesitating performers in the delivery of their parts. 'When the representations were at an end,' (he proceeds to state,) 'these prompt-books were collected together, and deposited in some chest or other receptacle in the Guildhall, until they should again be required.' It seems to me more probable that each

trade had the custody of its own prompt-book, and that from time to time, as the companies were dissolved and their muni-ments and records dispersed and lost, these MSS. shared the fate of the rest. In some instances they may have been intentionally destroyed, as relics of superstition, or as containing (to use the words of Dean Hutton) 'many things disagreeing from the sincerity of the Gospel.' This may account for the circumstance of no more than a single specimen having escaped from the general wreck. As illustrating the tastes and habits of our mediæval ancestors, and as indicating the character of the religious knowledge imparted to them by means of these representations, the mysteries of miracle-plays are highly interesting. Collections of those which were performed at Coventry and at Chester were printed by the Shakspeare Society about twenty years ago. A Yorkshire collection, known as the Widkirk series, was printed by the Surtees Society in the year 1834, under the able editorship of an honorary member of this Society, my venerable and much-valued friend the historian of South Yorkshire. It is much to be desired that the noble owner of the MS. volume which contains the whole series of the York Corpus Christi pageants would allow it to be committed to the press under the supervision of an equally competent editor. The York plays are supposed to be of greater antiquity than those contained in any of the few collections hitherto brought to light. Mr. Collier is of opinion that although the hand-writing of Dr. Sykes's MS. may not be of earlier date than the former half of the

fifteenth century, yet 'from the character of the speeches and the extreme simplicity of its construction,' the piece itself 'is one of the oldest dramas existing in our language;' and that it has come down to us in the very shape in which it was presented to the citizens of York at least as early as the reign of King Edward III. It being the wish of Dr. Sykes to place his MS. in some public repository, he has kindly consented, upon my suggestion, to present it to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, to be added to their Museum of Antiquities, where it will be accessible to all who are interested in our early language and literature."

The Rev. J. Kenrick, F.S.A., read a notice of the discovery, near Monk-Bar, of a portion of the north-eastern wall of the Roman city of Eboracum. It had been buried in the rampart of the mediæval wall, and was brought to light in consequence of the removal of a portion of the rampart to form a road. Hitherto, though portions of the other three walls which inclosed the Roman city had been found, no part of the north-eastern wall had been discovered. Mr. Wellbeloved, however, in his "York under the Romans," p. 53, had pointed out the spot in which it might be looked for, and his indication has been completely confirmed by the recent discovery. This discovery has been more fully described in another page^a.

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 48.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE ARCHITECT OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—With reference to the notices contained in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of November and December, on the constructor of Lincoln Cathedral, I beg leave to stand up on behalf of the Burgundian origin of Geoffrey de Noyers. I am astonished that none of the French correspondents you allude to (p. 640) should have informed you that, of the thirteen localities known under the name of Noyers in France, by far the most important and historically-celebrated is the Burgundian town and fortress of *Noyers*, or *Noiers*, or *Noërs*, (Latin *Nuceria*, *Nucetum*, *De Noeriis*). This place (at present a *chef lieu de canton* in the département de l'Yonne) was formerly a *chef lieu de bailliage* in the province of Burgundy and diocese of Langres. It has given its name to one of the oldest and mightiest baronial families of Burgundy, eight of whom, all bearing the same Christian name, Milo, or Miles de Noyers, flourished from 1140 till 1390. The lordship of Noyers, with its strong and celebrated castle, and the eighty *fiefs* and *arrière-fiefs* which were held under it, since passed successively through females into the houses of Longueville, Bourbon-Conde, and Luynes. The town itself contained a handsome church, built in 1195 by one of the most celebrated bishops of Auxerre, Hugues de Noyers, uncle of Milo III., who was born there, and who was the cotemporary of St. Hugh of Lincoln, having been bishop of Auxerre from 1186 to 1202.

Now I submit that, according to every probability and every historical analogy, an architect styling himself *Geoffrey de Noyers* at the close of the twelfth century, was taking the name of the place of his birth, like Robert de *Luzarches*, Eudes de *Montreuil*, and other famous architects of those days; the more so as Noyers was then a flourishing and well-known borough, in fact, a small provincial or feudal capital, quite as important as *Luzarches* or *Montreuil*.

Having been engaged for the last twenty years in writing the history of the Western Monks, I have met with many instances of monastic architects, and on referring to Didron's *Annales Archéologiques* (which you often quote) for 1847, you will see that I am most anxious to render full justice to their well-earned renown. But I must confess that I have no notion of any Benedictine architect, of so late a period as 1180, being employed any-

where out of his own abbey ; and I may add that it would be surprising if such an eminent artist as the architectural coadjutor of St. Hugh of Lincoln should have issued from the very obscure and recent monastery of Noyers in Touraine, which was only founded in 1030, and never deserved to be noticed by any of the great monastic historians.

If the foregoing remarks seem to you worthy of being inserted in your Journal, I beg you will accept of them as a proof of the very great interest with which I read the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE when I find it at the *bureau* of the *Correspondant*.—I am, &c.,

LE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

La Roche en Breny, Burgundy, Jan. 13, 1861.

MR. URBAN,—While thanking you for your information, given in your December number, as to the abbey of Noyers in Touraine, not far from Blois, I hope you will allow me to express a doubt, whether you do not shew too much readiness to conclude that Geoffrey de Noiers, the architect of Lincoln Cathedral, was connected with that locality.

There was another Noyers, it would appear, in Normandy ; for King John, by charter dated Feb. 6, 1200, confirmed to the abbey of St. Mary of Arden certain property previously granted by Richard I., one portion of which was land at Noyers, in the near neighbourhood of the abbey, as appears from the terms of the charter. *Rot. Chart.* (of Record Commission), p. 35 ; and *Rot. Normannie*, p. 16.

Moreover, from whatever Noyers the Lincoln architect may have derived his name, it does not necessarily follow that he was not born and bred in England, and free from all foreign architectural influences. Very soon after St. Hugh's time there were persons of the name possessing property in England. In 1216 a Gilbert de Noiers occurs, then in arms against John, who had land at Boarhunt in Hampshire, valued at 100*s.* per annum. *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (of Record Commission), pp. 250 b, 270 b, 326, 350. In the same year occurs a Nicholas de Noiers, who had property at Norton in Northamptonshire. *Ibid.*, 246 and 300. It is quite possible that these persons may have been very recent settlers in England, but, so far as I can see, it is also possible that they were members of a family, or families, settled here for generations : and therefore I am unwilling to conclude, merely because of his name, that Geoffrey de Noiers was not English to the back-bone, with as supreme a contempt for foreign fashions as could well possess the veriest bucolical John Bull of the present day.

Still I am inclined to suspect and fear,—for I am weak enough to think our Early English churches far superior to all others, of whatever date, or style, or country, and should rejoice in helping to prove that the architect of Lincoln was altogether English,—that proof may arise that your sup-

position is correct, and that Geoffrey de Noiers was a ready-made French architect, connected with Blois, who had been imported by St. Hugh to build his cathedral. Some months since, Mr. Scott told me that he had seen in some French book, but in what book he could not remember, a statement that St. Hugh built Lincoln after some church at Blois. This French statement, coupled with the likeness which you mention of the north rose-window of Lincoln transept to one at Blois, seems to tend much towards the verity of your supposition. No doubt some one will be able to point out Mr. Scott's authority: and this, possibly, may at once decide the question. Or, surely, we may hope that some French antiquary, learned in the history of Blois, will be able to give further and conclusive evidence.

I recollect Professor Willis's excellent exposition upon Lincoln Cathedral, never I believe published, at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Lincoln some years since; and, unless my memory sadly fails me, he talked repeatedly and confidently about Hugh's French architect. Perhaps he might be able to help us.

Anyhow, as the antecedents of Hugh's architect is a point of so much interest in our architectural history, and as you have taken it up so learnedly and earnestly, I trust it will not be allowed to remain in its present state of what I feel bound to call unsatisfaction.—I am, &c.

Southwell, Jan. 4, 1861.

JAMES F. DIMOCK.

ST. HUGH OF LINCOLN, &c.

MR. URBAN,—The following contemporary memorandum of the translation of St. Hugh of Lincoln may possibly interest some of your readers at the present moment. It occurs on the outside leaf (I think) of a volume of Papal briefs and privileges, granted to a bishop of the Beck family, in the MS. Harleian 3,720.

“M. quod Magister Thomas Beck Menevensis Episcopus consecratus fuit apud Lincoln. in Octavis Beati Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici octavo: et eodem die translatus fuit Beatus Hugo quondam Lincolnensis episcopus sumptibus dicti Magistri Thomæ. Interfuerunt eidem translationi et consecrationi Dominus Edwardus Rex Angliæ et Regina, similiter et Dominus Edmundus frater dicti Domini Regis et Regina Naverii uxor ejus, Comes Gloverniæ, Comes Lincoln. et Comitissa, similiter comes de Warwyke. Et fuerunt ibidem Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, Archiepiscopus Ragensis, Ep. Lincoln., Ep. Bathon., Ep. Eliens., Ep. Norwicens., Ep. Wyrcestrens., Ep. Landav., Ep. Asavens., Ep. Bangor., et electus Excestrens. Et fuerunt ibidem 230 milites, et fuerunt ibidem duo conductus vini extra portam Occidentalem Manerii Episcopi Lincolnensis, in quibus currebant sex dolia vini et sumebant ex eodem vino tam quam pauperes pro voluntate sua et cucurrerunt eodem die ab hora nona usque ad ignitegii pulsatum.”

Thomas Beck, the Bishop of St. David's at whose expense the translation was effected, was a brother of the magnificent Antony, Bishop of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem, who on the occasion of his consecra-

tion, three years and a-half after this event, translated the remains of St. William of York at his own expense. Another brother, Walter, was father of Antony and Thomas, who were Bishops of Norwich and Lincoln in the following century. The dates of their consecration, as well as of the births of all the children of Walter, are given on the same leaf.

The Archbishop "Ragensis," whose name occurs in the list of visitors, was the Archbishop of Edessa, which the Crusaders had identified with Rages in Media, (*Ord. Vit.*, viii. 14, and ix. 10). He is a worthy who frequently appears in history about this time. Rishanger names him "W. Archiepiscopus Edessanus," and describes him as an Englishman, (*Chron.*, p. 54). The Chronicle of Barnwell (quoted in the same work, p. 150,) seems to call him Gifred. The first mention I find of him is his appointment to the deanery of Wimborne Minster, Feb. 12, 1265, (*Mon. Angl.*, vi. 1452,) for the support of his dignity until he shall return to his province or get something better. In 1266 he consecrated Bishop Roger of Norwich, on the 4th of April, by the direction of the legate Othobon, at St. Paul's. He was employed by the king the same year to negotiate for the surrender of Kenilworth. When the legate quitted England, the Archbishop seems to have stayed, and to have established himself in the diocese of Norwich. In 1275 he consecrated the Prior's chapel at Bury, (*Cont. Fl. Wig.*, ii. 215). In 1278 he assisted at the dedication of the cathedral of Norwich, (*Ang. Sac.*, i. 401). In 1280 he was at the translation of St. Hugh, and in 1286 was still acting as commissary to the Bishop of Norwich. He probably came in the suite of the legate to collect a subsidy for the Holy Land. I shall be glad if any of your readers can tell me more about him. He is evidently not a mere bishop *in partibus*, although his see had been for many years in the hands of the infidels, for the Barnwell Chronicle mentions him in connexion with the Crusade, nor was the employment of bishops *in partibus* common in England until sixty years after.

I am curious about him because I think it possible that to such influence as his might be supposed to be, might be traced the origin of three little missionary efforts on the part of Englishmen which I find recorded in Rymer, among the documents of the reign of Edward II., (pp. 17, 216, 433, vol. ii. of the new edition).

Edward II., on the 30th of November, 1307, writes to the King of Armenia, the Pope (Clement V., founder of the Franciscan mission to Cathay), and the Emperor of the Tartars, in favour of William, Bishop of Lydda, who is leading a company of Dominican friars to preach to the infidels. In 1313 the same king writes to the King of Georgia, the Emperor of Trebizond, Carpenter Emperor of the Medes and Persians, and the Emperor of Cathay, in favour of William of Villa Nova, Bishop, and a large mission of Franciscans, going to preach to the Tartars; and in August, 1320, he writes to the King of Cyprus, introducing Robert de Braibrok, John de Scone, and Robert de Hattecombe, Dominicans who are on their way, at the command of the

Master of the Order, to preach to the Saracens. The missionaries in the last case are certainly Englishmen, and probably in the others. It would be very interesting to find the chain of English missionary efforts, so glorious in the beginning in the conversion of Germany, and in their present working over all the world, continued during the Middle Ages even by small and almost imperceptible links like these. In the seventh century we have Wilfrid, Suidbert, and Willibrord of Ripon, in Friesland; in the eighth, Boniface and his followers in Germany; in the ninth, King Alfred holding communion with the Christians in India; in the tenth, Siegfried of York, the apostle of Sweden; in the eleventh, the conversion of Norway and Iceland by Englishmen under St. Olaf and Cnut; in the twelfth and thirteenth, the missions attached to the crusades; in the fourteenth, the efforts of the Friars to which the above instances belong, and the indirect effects of which may be traced in the numerous bishops *in partibus* of the century. What kind friend will help to fill up the gap between this and the commencement of colonization in the sixteenth?—I am, &c.,

Navestock, Jan. 4th.

WILLIAM STUBBS.

MR. FERGUSSON ON WALTHAM ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,—Do not be afraid that I am going again to stir up our old controversy about Waltham. I mean it to sleep, on my part at least, at all events till I have seen Caen and some other Romanesque buildings which I have not yet seen. But I wish to trouble you with a few words about the way in which the subject has been lately taken up by another writer, whose way of dealing with it must, I should think, be as amazing to my late antagonist as it certainly is to myself.

A few days ago I received a pamphlet by Mr. James Fergusson on the "Site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem," in which he attempts to answer his late critic in the "Edinburgh Review." The "Edinburgh" Reviewer, especially when backed up by Professor Willis, needs no support of mine. All that I have anything to do with is the passage in which he speaks of Waltham, in answer to a passing allusion to our controversy on the part of the "Edinburgh" Reviewer. I will, by your leave, extract the whole passage from Mr. Fergusson's pamphlet at length:—

"As the reviewer adduces one instance of the uncertainty of architectural deter-

mination, it is only fair to him to notice it; especially as I can honestly give him credit for the discovery. I do not believe there is another example in these islands which could be brought forward; and although in this instance the 'limits of deviation' do not extend to 100 years, and the controversy was settled as soon as stated, still archæologists have written as if it admitted of doubt, and that is saying a great deal.

"The paragraph is as follows:—'The controversy is not yet ended which on documentary evidence assigns the nave of Waltham Abbey to the last Saxon king of England; while, on that of its architecture, the building is asserted to belong to the succeeding century. But such contradictions relate to the form and character, and not to the site, of a building.'—(p. 431.)

"In this case the documentary evidence is clear and beyond dispute. All the world admits that a church did exist at Waltham before the Conquest, and that the body of Harold was carried there for burial after the battle of Hastings. But, say the archæologists, the church now existing is not that Saxon church, because the style is that of the succeeding century. On this point issue is joined. The Saxons attempt to shew that there is nothing in the style of the present building inconsistent with the idea that it might have

been erected before the Conquest. The Normans reply, that there are features and details which were not invented, or at least were not introduced into the country, till after the advent of the Normans; and, consequently, though they have not a rag of written evidence to produce, they insist that it must belong to the latter epoch.

"It is of no consequence to our present argument which way the controversy may have been decided. What does interest us is—though the reviewer fails to perceive it—that both parties first admit the documentary evidence to be incontrovertible, and then practically agree to waive it altogether, and to appeal to the style of the architecture to decide between them. If it is found that there are a sufficient number of examples to warrant a decision on this point, both parties are prepared to take that decision as final, without reference to the documentary evidence at all.

"The temptation to this dispute arose from a mass of written evidence existing on one side, and not one single document being producible on the other, and because the examples of Saxon architecture in this country are so few, and so insignificant, that it is not easy to prove a negative from them. Thus, when it is asserted that such a building may have existed in Saxon times, the disproof is difficult, on account of the want of more extended means of comparison. With a sufficient number of examples the controversy never could have arisen, and is now considered by the best archaeologists as settled on the evidence of style alone.

"The difference between this case and that with which we are at present more immediately concerned is easily defined—and as it is important to understand it, I will try and state it as clearly as possible.

"In the Waltham Abbey case the documentary evidence is clear and undisputed. But from this an appeal is made to style, though it is admitted that the evidence under this head is singularly imperfect. But whether complete or imperfect, style, and style only, will be allowed to decide, and the decision derived from it will be considered final by all parties, except perhaps one individual.

"In the case of Jerusalem the appeal to style is made from *assumed traditional* evidence of the slenderest and most doubtful character. On the other hand, the architectural evidence is as complete and satisfactory as could be desired, and is supported besides by a mass of documentary evidence sufficient in itself—if I am not very much mistaken—to establish the whole case.

"If style is allowed to decide the first case with a high hand, I hope I am not asking too much if I venture to suggest that a fair hearing should be given to it in the second; and that it ought not to have been kicked out of court so unceremoniously as has been the case hitherto."—(pp. 25—27.)

Mr. Fergusson adds in a note:—

"If I might venture to hint it without involving myself in the controversy, I would suggest that the Ecclesia which Eadward built, and in which Harold was first buried, was a circular church, which has perished like most of its congeners; that the Basilica which Harold founded, and may have commenced, is the present church, the building of which was interrupted by the troubles of his reign and those that followed on his death, but, having been recommenced in more settled times, grew up in the form we now see it in."—(p. 27.)

Let us go through Mr. Fergusson's remarks carefully. "In this case [Waltham] the documentary evidence is clear and beyond dispute." "The Normans have not a rag of written evidence to produce." "Both parties first admit the documentary evidence to be incontrovertible, and then practically agree to waive it altogether." These strange statements shew how very little Mr. Fergusson really knows about the question. He begins with some wonderful overstatements *on my side*, not that I value them any the more for that. I at least have never maintained my evidence to be "incontrovertible" and the like, because I have all along offered myself for conversion under certain circumstances. All that I maintain, or have ever maintained, is that the documentary evidence forms a case of presumption quite strong enough to guide our belief till some direct evidence has been brought the other way, which direct evidence I do not think has yet been brought. This has been the whole of my case; one is unusually lucky when one gets (as one sometimes does get) a stronger case, but such a case is in its own nature not "incontrovertible" or "beyond dispute." Some record which has as yet escaped both sides may distinctly assert a rebuilding in the twelfth century. This would at once upset all that I have said on the subject.

Nor is Mr. Fergusson quite right in saying that there is "not a rag of written evidence" the other way. There is the unconstruable piece in the *De Inventione* about "status fabricandi ecclesiæ." I do not think that this necessarily proves any rebuilding even of the choir, much less of the nave, but somebody else may fairly think that it does. It is a piece of written evidence which, *primâ facie*, does not tell my way.

I think then that Mr. Fergusson has no right to say that "both parties admit the documentary evidence to be incontrovertible." Your Reviewer clearly never admitted any such thing, nor did I ever assert it.

The truth is that Mr. Fergusson makes these strange exaggerations of the documentary case on my side with regard to Waltham, only in order to depreciate all documentary evidence whether with regard to Waltham or anything else. It suits him to represent the documentary case as being far stronger than it is, merely in order to trample it and all other documentary evidence under foot. It is not true that both parties agree to waive documentary evidence altogether, and to accept a decision founded purely on architectural grounds, "without reference to any documentary evidence at all." I certainly do nothing of the kind, nor do I believe that my late antagonist in your pages would. Supposing the writer of the *De Inventione* said distinctly that Harold's church remained unaltered when he wrote, I do not think he would hold out any longer. I remember perfectly well that I had great hesitation and difficulty in believing that the existing nave was Harold's building, but a certain amount of documentary evidence availed to overthrow my hesitation, and I believe that a still greater amount, could it be produced, would avail to overthrow the hesitation of the Reviewer. Mr. Fergusson seems to forget that what we call architectural evidence is, after all, merely an inference from documentary evidence. We have certain dated buildings, and from these we infer the age of similar undated ones. The only safe way is to pay careful and due regard to both kinds of

evidence. Let me illustrate my meaning by some examples. In our own Waltham case the difference of opinion is, after all, comparatively slight. The question is only between earlier and later, or plainer and richer forms of the same style, and the widest difference between the dates given is considerably under a century. To me it seems that, in such a case as this, a comparatively slight amount of documentary evidence is enough to counteract any presumption either way from architectural style. But if the nave of Waltham were late Perpendicular, it would be impossible to conceive any amount of documentary evidence which could upset the architectural presumption that it was not built in the eleventh century. Why? Because, in upsetting the architectural presumption, it would have also to upset that on which the architectural presumption is founded, namely the vast mass of documentary evidence which is the original groundwork of our belief that the late Perpendicular style was not in use till four centuries after Harold's death. It is hardly possible that a single local history could outweigh so many other local histories through so many ages. But within certain reasonable limits, every rational man often allows architectural presumption, as being a mere inference from documentary evidence, to be set aside by documentary evidence itself. Professor Willis, last year at Gloucester, showed a large part of the Abbey to be very much earlier than anybody would have thought by merely looking at it. I have not the dates by me, but I think he made out that the Perpendicular style was used some forty or fifty years earlier than one had before believed. And to my mind at least, his arguments carried conviction; probably they would not have done so had he said that the existing transepts were built as they stand by St. Wulfstan. Why? Because the latter position would require the upsetting of the vast mass of documentary evidence on which we originally ground the whole succession of architectural styles. The Waltham case struck me as very analogous to the Gloucester case. Neither requires any general upsetting of

the history of architecture, but only the admission that certain details were used rather earlier than we had before thought. I maintain that in neither case ought the documentary evidence to be snubbed. I do not think that either Professor Willis who has fixed the date of the transepts at Gloucester, or Mr. Parker who has fixed the date of the Hospital at Angers—in both cases by documentary evidence—a good deal earlier than any one would have fixed them by style only, would (whatever they may think of this particular Waltham case) agree to Mr. Fergusson's general dogma :—

“Style, and style only, will be allowed to decide, and the decision derived from it will be considered final by all parties, *except perhaps one individual.*”

I have read this sentence over several times, to try to find out whether the “one individual” means me or the “Edinburgh” Reviewer. I hope it is not I, for I have always ventured to look on myself as a straightforward, Teutonic “Man,” and I should be specially sorry to find myself degraded into an “Individual.”

Mr. Fergusson no doubt thinks it very witty to call (I suppose) myself and Mr. Burges, “the Saxons,” and (I suppose) your Reviewer, “the Normans.” I see no wit in it, and it is an application of words likely to lead to error. He goes on also to talk about “Saxon architecture,” “Saxon church,” “Saxon times.” It would be well if Mr. Fergusson, and a great many other people, would go to Dr. Guest to learn the meanings of words. No one who has not a deliberate desire to propagate confusion ought ever to use the word “Saxon” in the vulgar sense of “Anglo-Saxon” or (better still) “Old-English.” And it is particularly objectionable to drag the word into our Waltham controversy. I have striven all along against the notion that that controversy has anything whatever to do with the quite distinct controversy as to “Anglo-Saxon” architecture at Barnack, Bradford, Sompting, &c. Waltham, it seems I must again repeat, is, on my showing no less than on your Reviewer's, architecturally a Norman church.

But the finest thing of all is Mr. Fergusson's note, especially when compared with what he had a little while before said; “All the world admits that the body of Harold was carried to Waltham for burial after the battle of Hastings.” “After” must mean “immediately after,” or the words have no meaning; for certainly no one ever supposed that the body of Harold was carried anywhere for burial *before* the battle of Hastings. Now that Harold was buried at Waltham immediately after the battle of Hastings I, for one, do not admit. You know very well how I have tried to explain the conflicting evidence on this point, namely by supposing that Harold was first buried under a cairn on the sea-shore and afterwards translated to Waltham*. Mr Fergusson, in his note, by saying “in which Harold was first buried,” seems to have got something of the same sort into his head. But what does his note mean? I remember that your Reviewer, at one stage of our argument, drew a distinction, which I could not understand, between “Ecclesia” and “Basilica,” but I will not suspect your Reviewer of forestalling the wonderful discoveries which Mr. Fergusson has made about them. “The Ecclesia which Eadward built, and in which Harold was first buried, was a circular church, which has perished like most of its congeners.” *Where* was this building of strange destinies? The man who thinks that Karl der Grosse reigned at Paris may, for aught I know, plant the throne of King Eadward in some place equally unexpected. As far as I can make out, Mr. Fergusson thinks that Westminster and Waltham are the same place, and that that place is on the coast of Sussex. I know of no church of Eadward's building except Westminster, and Harold was certainly not buried there. Nor was Harold's

* I mentioned in my lecture in the Abbey before the Cambridge Meeting that, since I worked this out, I had found the same view, not worked out, but assumed, without reference or authority, by M. Emile de Bonnechose. M. de Bonnechose is so very inaccurate a writer that I cannot think he can have worked it out for himself. Probably some earlier scholar has, unknown to me, gone through the same argument as myself.

first burial-place in any church at all, round or oblong, but under a heap of stones on the sea-shore near Hastings. Mr. Fergusson has given the world some curious constructions in his Jerusalem book; does he translate "aggere sub lapidum" by "in a round church"? And does he suppose that Eadward built it ready by some prophetic impulse, in case Harold or anybody else should want to be buried in it? And again when did it perish, and why? The cairn doubtless perished, as a cairn, when Harold's body was removed from it, but why should the round church perish? As to "the Basilica which Harold founded and may have commenced," I do not know the difference between "founding" and "commencing." For it will not do for Mr. Fergusson to say that he means the "foundation" of the College and the "commencement" of the Church, because the foundation of

the College did not happen till after the church was built. Nor do I understand how the "troubles of Harold's reign," &c., could have interrupted a building which was finished more than five years before his reign began. In the later steps of our controversy the question reduced itself to this: "Harold built a Minster (construxit Monasterium)—was, or was not, that Minster rebuilt at any time between 1066 and 1154?" This issue Mr. Fergusson does not seem to understand. In short Mr. Fergusson, who tells us (p. 22) that he has "examined every known building from the age of the Pyramids to the building of St. Peter's at Rome," seems unaccountably to have passed by the Minster of the Holy Cross at Waltham.—I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells,
Jan. 7, 1861.

THOMAS BECKET OR THOMAS OF LONDON?

MR. URBAN,—I owe my thanks to the profound scholar who lurks under the signature "W.S.N." for pointing out the passage in Roger of Hoveden in which St. Thomas of Canterbury is distinctly called Becket. It escaped my notice in this way. Before I wrote my article in the "National Review," I perused (for the most part reperused) all the contemporary biographies and chronicles I knew of which contained anything on the subject, Roger of Hoveden amongst them. It seems however that I began my studies two pages further on than I should have done, namely with the appointment of Thomas to the Archbishopric, and so overlooked the entry (under the reign of Stephen) of his appointment to the Archdeaconry. The latter is as follows:—

"Eodem anno Theobaldus Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus dedit Thomæ Becket clerico suo Archidiaconatum Cantuariæ."

It is worth noticing that this passage is nearly word for word the same as one of those—I find that there are at least two—in which Gervase speaks of him as Thomas of London. These two are as follows:—

"Egit igitur [Theobaldus] apud Regem ut statim in initio regni Cancellariam concederet Clerico suo Thomæ Londoniensi, cui anno præterito Cantuariensis ecclesiæ dederat Archidiaconatum."—Col. 1177.

"Indignatus Theobaldus et Thomæ clerici Londoniensis industriâ fretus, egit apud Cælestinum Papam," &c.—Col. 1665.

Roger and Gervase were both of them contemporaries, but younger contemporaries, men of another generation from Thomas and his biographers, and who wrote thirty years or so after Thomas' death. The first two passages are so like one another that they look as if one had been copied from the other, or both from one common source. Had the question "Thomas Becket or Thomas of London?" been already raised? Did Roger and Gervase both copy from some official roll, which most likely contained the word "Thomæ" only, and the one add "Becket" and the other "Londoniensi"? Certainly Gervase, as a Canterbury monk admitted by Thomas himself, was the more likely to know his patron's real name; but on the other hand the passage in Roger shews that some people did speak of him as Thomas Becket before the end of the century. This

however is no more than we knew already from the exclamation of the four knights at his death. And it strikes me that there is an air of greater accuracy about the two passages in Gervase than there is about the one in Roger.

On the whole the case is left much as it was; namely that it is *doubtful* whether Thomas was called Becket in his own lifetime. Being doubtful, I thought, and still think, that it is safer to avoid an expression which may be inaccurate. That is all that I have said all along.

I wish W.S.N. would give us something complete on the whole subject of surnames, nicknames, and I may add Christian names. I am sure no one is so well able to do it as he is. Just now I want especially to learn something about Royal nicknames, such I mean as *Capet*, *Barbarossa*, *Cœur de Lion*. As far as my reading goes, they are not commonly found during the bearer's lifetime, but they

often come in not long after. E.g. I do not find *Barbarossa* in Otto of Freising or any contemporary writer, but it does occur in Dante. I do not find Hugh *Capet* so called by Richer, but he is two centuries after by Rigord—I have not looked to see whether the name occurs in any intermediate writer. I suspect that in most cases the nickname was colloquially used during the bearer's lifetime, but that it did not find its way into written history till later. The name Philip *Augustus* is contemporary; Rigord uses it in abundance. He does not however use it exactly as a personal surname, but rather as a title, as if he were doing all he could to set the Parisian "*Rex Francorum*" on a level with the true "*Rex Francorum*," the real "*semper Augustus*," who reigned beyond the Maas and the Rhone.

I am, &c.

THE WRITER IN THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

POEM ON THE DEATH OF ANNE BOLEYN.

MR. URBAN,—A gentleman well known in England, Mons. Francisque-Michel, has just discovered in a manuscript of the sixteenth century a tract to match the Letter of a Portuguese nobleman which he published a long time ago at Paris^a. It is a poem on the same subject, entitled *La pitoiable description de la vie et mort de Madame Anne Boulant, en son vivant fesse du roy d'Angleterre Henri 8. de ce nom en ses secondes nocces, laquelle fust decolée l'an 1536, le douziesme de juing. L'auteur de ceste poésie est incognu*. It is supposed, however, that the author of these verses is the same as the writer of the foregoing rhetorical compositions, that is to say, a member of the noble family of Marville^b who was in England

at the time. The poem, which consists of 1200 lines, begins thus:—

"Les cas nouveaulx et choses merveilleuses,
Tristes aux ungs et aux aultres joieuses,
Qu'avenues sont en ce loingtain país,
Ont mes esprits tellement esbahis,
Que tousjours suis en pensée profonde
Et si avant à contempler me fonde
Ce que mon œul me contrainct regarder,
Que je ne puis mon esprit engarder,
Ny de ces cas estranges divertir,
Pour les escrire et vous en advertir," &c.

After having expressed his regret that the facts he is about to relate are not very pleasant, or such as might have been expected, he goes on thus:—

"Se escripveray ce que j'ay entendu
Par les raisons que plusieurs m'ont rendu;
Puis, Monseigneur, ce que j'ay entendu
Depuis le temps que ja suis cy venu,
Se l'escripveray en vers mal composez,
Pour ce que mieulx me semblent disposez,
Et pareulx moins grif vous porra estre
Le long discours de ma facheuse lettre," &c.

The work ends thus: "*Cecy fust faict à Londres, le douziesme du mois de juing en l'an trente-dixiesme. Loucnge à Dieu.*"

Many accounts of the life and death of Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate queen of that royal blue-beard Henry VIII., are

^a *Lettre d'un gentilhomme portugais à un de ses amis de Lisbonne sur l'exécution d'Anne Boleyn, publiée pour la première fois avec une traduction française*, &c. 8vo., Paris, 1832.

^b A house of Picardy, the armorial bearings of which are painted in the MS. with those of Azincourt, Humieres, Hericourt, Telly, Pardieu, Blotefiere and Lenoir; the whole extracted in 1538 from the books of the "noble et puissant Seigr Monseigr de Lancourt, toucant les deductions des lignées et armolries des maisons de Picardie."

extant, and it would seem that Miss Benger^c and Miss Strickland^d, her last biographers, have left nothing to say on the subject; but the poem discovered by M. Francisque-Michel, although the author professes having written from hearsay, will

be a valuable addition to the documents already known, and we hope to see it published with an English translation for the use of readers whom the obsolete French might puzzle.—I am, &c.

F.S.A.

THE LIVERPOOL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MR. URBAN,—I am sure you will not take it amiss to be corrected in a simple matter of fact, the error in the statement of which shews, amongst many other instances, how little is known in the metropolis of what is going on in the provinces.

In an article on the Liverpool Town Museum in your current number it is stated that “the people of Liverpool, stimulated by public opinion and by the munificent gift of their fellow-townsmen (Mr. Brown), have *at length* resolved on establishing a free library and museum.” You will probably be surprised to learn that the Liverpool Free Public Library and Museum has been in active operation above eight years, having been opened to the public on the 18th of October, 1852; and that the great success which attended its establishment led to the munificence of Mr. Brown in presenting his townsmen with the noble public building for its reception.

By reference to the Eighth Annual Report, issued about two months since, it will be seen that the issue of books during the past year has been (including both departments) 659,674 volumes, or nearly 12,700 per week, a number, it is believed, greater than the issues of any existing library in the world. Since the opening of the new building the issues in the Reference Library have been more than doubled.

The Museum was opened in March, 1853; but, owing to the want of accommodation, its contents have never yet been displayed so systematically as could be wished. The committee are most desirous to suit all tastes, and to embrace every department of human enquiry; but when each philosopher not only rides his own hobby but wishes it to be ridden exclusively, the Committee of Management have often to exclaim—

“Non nostrum est tantos componere lites!”

I am, &c. J. A. PICTON,

Chairman of Committee.

Liverpool, Jan. 12, 1861.

^c Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII. 2 vols., 8vo., London, 1821.

^d The Lives of the Queens of England.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

VARIOUS QUERIES.—MR. URBAN,—I am exceedingly glad to find that you have taken to your Note-book again; your having abandoned it for so long a time has been a serious inconvenience to many of your old friends who formerly resorted to your pages to seek for answers to many questions which could only meet with a respond through your assistance. I have readily taken the opportunity of requesting some of your numerous correspondents to kindly favour me with answers to the following queries.

What is the derivation of the topographical name of "Wratting?" I observe in a gazetteer the following places,—“Wratting Great and Little,” in Suffolk, and “Wratting Tallow,” west of Little Wratting; also “Wratting West,” in Cambridgeshire.

What is the derivation of “sockling-houses?” This term occurs in old bye-laws of the wardens in their respective circuits of the town of Maidstone; it is mentioned in Newton’s History of that town, in conjunction with unlicensed ale-houses and tippling-houses. I cannot find the term in any dictionary that I possess. Can it mean sutling-houses?

I have recently had a portrait of “Cardinal Alba” offered to me for sale. Can any of your readers inform me whether he was a man of any note in history? He has a very noble countenance, and in point of build (if I may use such an expression) he resembles Cardinal Wiseman.

I once again sign myself

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT,—P.

ICHTHUS.—MR. URBAN,—I am truly obliged for the information given by your correspondent J. T. relative to the varying terminations of *able* and *ible*.

May I, pleading ignorance as my excuse, ask another question from some of your archæological readers; Have the *individual letters* in the Greek symbol ICHTHUS any special signification?—I am, &c. A. B.

THE THEATRE OF CHAMPLIEU.—A very interesting discussion has taken place respecting the original character of the remains discovered at Champlieu (Oise) a few years since. On the one hand, MM. de Saulcy, Merimée, and Viollet-le-Duc contend that from peculiarities of the masonry the theatre must be of the Merovingian epoch, and that it was built by Chilperic. On the other side, M. Peigné-Delacourt sees in the excavated foundations nothing but Roman work. M. de Saulcy quotes Gregory of Tours to shew that Chilperic treated his subjects to sports of the circus; and that he built these places of amusement *apud Suessionas et Parisius*; and that the rough masonry indicates Merovingian and not Roman work. MM. Merimée and Viollet-le-Duc support these views; and have committed their opinions to the press. M. Peigné-Delacourt contends that Champlieu is not in the countries men-

tioned by Gregory of Tours: that the *circus* that writer speaks of is totally different from a *theatre*; and that even the masonry and the entire character of the plan and the architecture, leave no doubt of the theatre being Roman and not Merovingian^a. We have carefully read the *pro* and *con*, and must admit that the arguments of M. Peigné-Delacourt and the plan he has printed of the building go far to shew that M. de Saulcy and his friends have come to a somewhat too hasty conclusion on the subject; and from a notice in the *Bulletin Monumental* it would appear that M. de Caumont thinks so likewise.

The Emperor has ordered the ruins to be excavated and enclosed: and some very interesting Roman sculptures, engraved in the *brochures* cited below, we trust are properly preserved and accessible. The site of the theatre is about five miles to the east of the station of Verberie, on the Northern railway, on the Paris side of Compeigne, in the forest of which is situated the hamlet of Champlieu. It is therefore very easy of approach; and we hope some of our readers will be induced, from this notice, to visit it, and give us the benefit of their opinions. Although we incline to believe M. Peigné-Delacourt is quite right in thinking the theatre to be Roman, it is due to M. de Saulcy and M. Merimée not to decide without ocular examination. We must also bear in mind that the Roman walls of Dax were given out to be chiefly medieval by the architect of the townspeople, and that this erroneous notion was not without supporters even among members of the *Institut*.

ENGLISH LACE EXPORTED TO FRANCE.—In an elaborate paper on the history of the church of St. Germain at Amiens, (published by the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy,) mention is made in inventories of the sixteenth century of costly English point lace used as decorations of the high altar and for other church ornaments. M. Guerard, the author, remarks that in going over the registers of accounts of the sixteenth century, they were struck by the constantly recurring mention of the richest ornaments being bought from merchants coming from England. In the following centuries they were supplied by the French.

EWELL, IN SURREY.—Some few years since Dr. Diamond communicated to the Society of Antiquaries the result of excavations of Roman pits sunk in the chalk at Ewell. Mr. C. Warne has recently made further researches in some pits hitherto unopened. We understand the result proved unmistakeably that the pits were *clouæ*.

THE LIVERPOOL PUBLIC MUSEUM.—In reply to the inquiry of "Numismatist," we are justified in believing that Mr. Hobler offered his valuable cabinet of Roman coins to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to the city of London; and that he met with a direct refusal from each. No doubt, if such a collection were ordered to be made for a public museum, the cost would be much greater, if, indeed, it were possible for the directors of museums to procure a curator with the experience and intelligence combined which would be necessary to get together a selected historical series like Mr. Hobler's. We think the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, having resolved to establish public museums, were very unwise in not accepting Mr. Hobler's offer.

^a Le Théâtre de Champlieu, par Peigné-Delacourt; Noyon, 1858. Supplément, 1859.
—Un dernier mot sur le Théâtre de Champlieu; Noyon, 1860.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Fall of Man; or, Paradise Lost of Cædmon. Translated in Verse from the Anglo-Saxon. By WM. H. F. BOSANQUET, Esq. (Longmans.)—In a long Introduction Mr. Bosanquet maintains that “to Cædmon English poetry is indebted for the heroic line,” and he endeavours to prove his point by a laboured metrical analysis of the work of the Saxon herdsmen. He conceives that we do not appreciate what the Venerable Bede calls his “most harmonious verse,” because we wrongly divide his lines, and he gives the following as the true view:—

“The metre of Cædmon’s first poem I believe to be the heroic measure of five feet, making ten or eleven syllables, the tenth, however, being in all cases the last accented syllable, the same as Chaucer’s and Shakspeare’s, with the additional ornament of a judicious and moderate alliteration. Shakspeare makes free use of alliteration as an ornament, but in Cædmon the alliteration appears to be made almost essential to the verse. The line differs in some respects from the modern English heroic line, inasmuch as it appears to contain a greater number of elisions, or blending of syllables; and there are other peculiarities which will be pointed out. The first five lines, as printed in Dr. Bouterwek’s edition of the text of Cædmon, appear to be perfect Iambic lines of five feet; the sixth line presents a little difficulty, and, imperfectly acquainted as we are with the Anglo-Saxon pronunciation of the words, the difficulty of dividing the poem into lines of five feet increases as one proceeds; but I believe the difficulty may be overcome. With the assistance of the manuscript in the Bodleian Library I think I have succeeded in dividing about two hundred lines of the poem in a manner quite satisfactory. I have given the lines in the Appendix. The poem is written in continuous lines as prose, but there are points or dots in the manuscript, which occur very frequently, and appear to mark every pause of the voice made in reciting the lines, and among other pauses the pause made at the conclusion of every verse. These points in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts occur in prose works as well as

in poetry, and cannot therefore be regarded as metrical, and as simply marking the division of the lines; they occur too frequently both in verse and prose to be regarded as always indicating the termination of a verse. If the points are somewhat more numerous in poetry than in prose, it is because in poetry the pauses are more numerous. The points, however, are not Cædmon’s, but were inserted by the writer of the manuscript. They appear to be placed with great skill in the first part of the book.”—(pp. x.—xii.)

This statement is supported by an arrangement which shews (1) the received English division of the lines; (2) the German division of Dr. Bouterwek; and (3) the division according to the dots in the manuscript (in the Bodleian Library, and ascribed to the tenth century), which gives “smooth sonorous lines;” but for this we must refer ourselves to Mr. Bosanquet’s book. He expresses his opinion that “the tone of Cædmon is throughout more even and sustained than that of Milton,” but that is a point on which he can hardly expect to gain many suffrages. In the meantime, he gives us an opportunity of judging of his own qualifications as a translator, and we are bound to say that his lines are rough and unmusical. Few of our readers will think very highly of the following, which yet is a fair specimen of the whole:—

“Then to Eve spake the Lord God angrily :
Turn thee from joy, and thou shalt subject be
To man, thy husband ; thy deeds expiate
Afflicted and depress’d, and death await ;
And through much pain, mid wail and moaning
bring

Into the world thy children sorrowing.

On Adam, also, who the sin had shared,
Th’ Almighty then this sentence dire declared :
Thou shalt no more of Paradise partake,
But a more joyless habitation seek,
And into exile go, bare and in need,
Of joys deprived ; to thee too is decreed
Parting of soul and body ; thou shalt learn
By labour on the earth thy food to earn,
Because thou hast done wickedly, and bear
A sweaty brow ; so eat thy bread while here
Till fell disease shall gripe thee hard at heart,
Which to thyself did’st thou by that death’s
fruit impart,

For thou shalt die, for eating of the tree,
For dust thou art, and dust again shalt be.
Lo! whence our charter of calamity
In wrath came, now we learn, whence worldly
misery!

Then our good Guardian garments for them
made,

And to conceal their nakedness them bade;
They then departed, by the Lord's command,
To lead a straighter life in other land.
Behind, their blissful home, at the Lord's word,
A holy angel closed, with fiery sword.
Thither crime guilty man, deceitful, may
In vain, to that fair garden, take his way;
For he hath strength and mighty hand, the ward
Who that exalted life now guardeth for the Lord.

Yet would not the Almighty them deprive
Of every blessing in which man may live,
But for their solace mid earth's lasting cares,
Left still the roof adorn'd with holy stars.

The Romance of Natural History. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. (Nisbet and Co.)—Anything from the pen of so accomplished a naturalist as Mr. Gosse would be sure to command attention, but we have to thank him for a book that, even if published anonymously, would be pronounced a most fascinating one. It is an attempt to treat of natural history, "not in Dr. Dryasdust's way, which accurately defines and describes, and thus presents a mere mass of statistics, as uninviting as the skins and bones of the museum in which it is studied,"—neither in the "field observer's way, the careful record of facts bearing on the life history of the creatures, furnishing statistics as fresh and bright as the forest or meadow whence they were gathered;" both of these modes Mr. Gosse discards, and he treats of nature in his own, "the poet's way;" he presents it in its æsthetic aspect, which deals not with statistics, but with emotions, and he paints a series of scenes which have awakened poetic interest in his own mind, in the well-founded hope that he may communicate pleasurable emotions to others. Most completely is his end accomplished, for we cannot conceive the possibility of any one taking up his book, and relinquishing it whilst a single page remains unread.

The work is divided into twelve sections, of which it is hard to say which is the most agreeable. First we have "Times and Seasons," and we find our author

equally happy in his "word pictures," whether his theme is winter in the Polar regions, with its aurora and its snow storms, or an autumn in the Alps, or a night in tropical forests, or a summer evening in England. Then come Harmonies, Discrepancies, Multum è Parvo, the Vast, the Minute, the Memorable, the Recluse, the Wild, the Terrible, the Unknown; winding up with the Great Unknown, the Sea Serpent, in whose existence, as well as that of the Unicorn, Mr. Gosse is a firm believer.

As a specimen of the style of the work we quote a passage describing the capture of the shark,—a feat often related, but never better than by our author:—

"Has my reader ever been present at the capture of a shark? If he has crossed the line, or even if he knows what it is to spend a week or two in 'the calm latitudes,' the debateable border-sea between the ordinary breezes and the trades, he is no stranger to the assiduous attentions of this lank and little tenant of the tropical seas. Jack familiarly calls him by the title of 'sea-lawyer,' for reasons which are by no means complimentary to the learned profession; and views him with that admixture of hate and fear, with which unsophisticated landmen are apt to regard his terrestrial representatives. To bait a line and catch the mackerel or the bonito, is always a welcome occupation to the sailor; but to no amusement does Jack bend himself with such a hearty alacrity as to take the 'shirk' when, on approaching the northern tropic,

'Down drops the breeze, the sails drop down.'

'Tis not 'sad as sad can be,' for all is hilarity and alertness. Away goes one to the harness-cask, for a junk of salt pork; another is on his knees before the cabin-locker rummaging out an enormous hook, which tradition confidently reports is deposited there; a third is unreefing the studding-sail halyards to serve as a line, for so tough a customer needs stout gear; a fourth is standing on the taffrail, keeping an eye on the monster, that now drops off, and now comes gliding up, a light-green mass, through the blue water, till his whiteness nearly touches the surface, and telling the villain all the while, with uncouth maledictions, that his time is coming. The mate is on the jib-boom wielding the grains, whose trident-prongs he has been for the last half-hour sharpening with a file, ready to take by force

any one of the hated race who may be too suspicious for the bait astern. And now the skipper himself comes up, for even dignity itself cannot resist the temptation, and with his own brawny hands puts on the enticing pork, and lowers away.

"'Tis twirling and eddying in the wash of the ship's counter; the crew are divided in their allegiance—half cluster at the quarter to watch the captain's success, half at the cat-heads to see the mate's harpooning. There skuttle up the two little pilot-fishes, in their banded livery of blue and brown, from their station, one on each side of the shark's nose: they hurry to the bait, sniff at it, nibble at it, and then back in all haste to their huge patron, giving his grimness due information of the treat that awaits him. See how eagerly he receives it! with a lateral wave of his powerful tail he shoots ahead, and is in an instant at the pork. 'Look out there! stand by to take a turn of the line round a belaying pin, for he's going to bite, and he'll give us a sharp tug!' Every pair of eyes is wide open, and every mouth too; for the monster turns on his side, and prepares to take in the delicate morsel. But no; he smells the rusty iron, perhaps, or perhaps he sees the line; at any rate he contents himself with a sniff, and drops astern; coming forward again, however, the next minute to sniff and sniff again. 'Tis perilous; yet 'tis tempting.

"A shout forward! The mate has struck one! And away rush the after band to see the sport; the skipper himself hauls in the line, and joins the shouting throng. Yes; the grains have been well thrown, and are fast in the fleshy part of the back. What a monster! full fifteen feet long, if he's an inch! and how he plunges, and dives, and rolls round and round, enraged at the pain and restraint, till you can't discern his body for the sheet of white foam in which it is enveloped! The stout line strains and creaks, but holds on; a dozen eager hands are pulling in, and at last the unwilling victim is at the surface just beneath the bows, but plunging with tremendous force.

"Now, one of the smarter hands has jumped into the forechains with a rope made into a noose. Many efforts he makes to get this over the tail, without success; at length it is slipped over, in an instant hauled taut, and the prey is secure. 'Make the line through a block, and take a run with it!' Up comes the vast length, tail foremost, out of the sea; for a moment the ungainly beast hangs, twining and bending his body, and gnashing those horrid fangs, till half-a-dozen boat-hooks guide the mass

to its death-bed on the broad deck. Stand clear! If that mouth gets hold of your leg it will cut it through, sinew, muscle, and bone; the stoutest man on board would be swept down if he came within the reach of that violent tail. What reverberating blows it inflicts on the smooth planks.

"One cannot look at that face without an involuntary shudder. The long flat head, and the mouth so greatly overhung by the snout, impart a most repulsive expression to the countenance; and then the teeth, those terrible serried fangs, as keen as lancets, and yet cut into fine notches like saws, lying row behind row, row behind row, six rows deep! See how the front rows start up into erect stiffness, as the creature eyes you! You shrink back from the terrific implement, no longer wondering that the stoutest limb of man should be severed in a moment by such chirurgery. But the eyes! those horrid eyes! it is the eyes that make the shark's countenance what it is—the very embodiment of Satanic malignity. Half-concealed beneath the bony brow, the little green eye gleams with so peculiar an expression of hatred, such a concentration of fiendish malice,—of quiet, calm, settled villany, that no other countenance that I have ever seen at all resembles. Though I have seen many a shark, I could never look at that eye without feeling my flesh creep, as it were, on my bones."

The book is illustrated by several spirited engravings, of which we look on a Group of Tree-Ferns and a Brazilian Forest Scene as particularly good.

The Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography, on a popular plan. By HENRY G. BOHN, F.R.G.S., &c. (H. G. Bohn.)—We knew long ago that Mr. Bohn did not confine himself to publishing the books of other men, but was able to appear as an author as well. We did not know, however, that geography had engaged his special attention for many years, as we find from the preface to this book has been the case. We may fairly congratulate him on succeeding in producing a really useful treatise on Geography, drawn up, it is true, on "a popular plan," but happily free from the shallowness and inaccuracy which too often lurk under that much-abused term. Wherever we

have tested it, the information appears strictly correct, and really applicable to the present state of the world, while the more ancient arrangements (as the French provinces and the Spanish kingdoms) are not forgotten, though they are too often ignored by modern summarizers. The work has a large number (150 we believe) of well-executed woodcuts, and 51 very neat maps; it has an intelligible section on Geography in general, sufficiently full descriptions of each country (including notices of Arctic and Antarctic discovery), notices of the Maronites and other races, tables of population, &c., &c., the whole being closed by an index of several thousand names, and, as the price is but six shillings, it is entitled to the praise of cheapness as well as completeness, and ought to supersede the very indifferent School Geographies at present in use.

The Corsair and his Conqueror: a Winter in Algiers. By HENRY E. POPE. (Bentley.)—Those who purpose visiting Algiers, which has become a rather favourite place of resort for sporting men and invalids, and would like to make themselves somewhat acquainted with the new scenes among which they will there be thrown, will do well to read this work before they go. We have, from some who have resided there several winters, this testimony in favour of the work, that it has given them much satisfaction to retrace in its pages many scenes with which they are familiar, and which they have found there very truthfully depicted. The antiquary will of course still prefer, for reference, the works of Morell, or of the Hertfordshire Incumbent; the sportsman may find more to his taste in Wyndham, or in the Sketches of the Yorkshire Rural Dean (Davis); the military reader will be more taken with the adventures in Kabylia as drawn by the Bashi-Bazouk Colonel, as Walmsley is there designated; invalids and hypochondriacs, and persons anxious respecting the health of weakly friends and relatives who are thinking of trying the place, may find advantage in consulting the hints thrown out respect-

ing the climate and the proper treatment of invalids by Dr. and Mrs. Bodichon, in their useful, unpretending little pamphlet; but for light reading and for getting up particulars of the place, as they run down to Marseilles by express, or sit on the poop of the *Messagerie Impériale* boat on their way thither, these 342 pages of Mr. Pope's book will be the favourite, and not unamusing or unprofitable companions for the voyage.

Playhours and Half-Holidays; or, Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys. By the Rev. J. C. ATKINSON. (Routledges.)—This a pleasant book for boys, who from it may learn how to turn their spare time to real advantage, whilst they derive quite as much amusement from it as if it was all passed in mere athletic exercises. Mr. Atkinson's heroes, while by no means neglecting skating and cricket, go fishing and fowling, and botanizing, and even do a little in the antiquarian way; they cultivate all ordinary country pursuits, hear wonderful stories of shipwrecks, &c., &c., and the young readers who follow their fortunes have only to remember what they read to make a very considerable addition to their store of knowledge, and that, too, in a most agreeable manner.

Neptune's Heroes: or, The Sea-Kings of England, from Sir John Hawkins to Sir John Franklin. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. (Griffith and Farran.)—This is really a very superior book of its class. Upwards of twenty naval worthies are commemorated in well-written biographical sketches, which are so linked together as to present a very satisfactory picture of the growth of our wooden walls from the days of Elizabeth to those of Victoria. The last section is devoted to Arctic Discovery, and affords a good *résumé* of that most interesting page in our annals. Altogether, we know of few better presents for youth, particularly for those destined for the sea, as in it they will find many admirable examples of heroic daring combined with kindly feeling and true Christian principle.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. By W. T. LOWNDES. Part VI. (H. G. Bohn.)—This part is confined to the letters M, N, and O. It will be enough to say that Mr. Bohn's additions to his original are as numerous and as important as in any of the preceding ones. The lists of the works of Capt. Marryat, Dean Milman, Dr. Newman, Sir Harris Nicolas and Professor Owen, have been the subjects of his particular care, and now contain many works that were published in Lowndes' time, but were unaccountably omitted by him.

The Reliquary, No. III. (London: J. R. Smith.) Mr. Ll. Jewitt's periodical bids fair to establish itself, being well edited, well printed, and well illustrated. "The ballad hero, Robin Hood," is discussed at length by Mr. J. M. Gutch, and his "identity discovered," *i. e.*, the theory of Mr. Hunter, that he was a member of the household of Edward II., is accepted. Sir Gardner Wilkinson treats of Some Vestiges of the Britons near Hathersage; the Old Libraries of Denbighshire are pleasantly discoursed on by Mr. Bateman; and the Editor furnishes a paper on Ducking Stools, a supplement to a former one "On Scolds, and how they cured them in the 'Good Old Times.'" Several articles in prose and verse, of a light nature and of average merit, redeem the "Reliquary" from the charge of being purely antiquarian, and we observe that a part of a curious sermon preached long ago before a society of Derbyshire men in London, which runs into a quaint eulogium of the country of the Peak, is reproduced from our own pages, of the year 1777.

The Life Boat, or Journal of the National Life-boat Institution. (Office, 14, John-street, Adelphi.)—There is a very sensible paper in this number advocating evening schools for sailors when on shore, as well as for lads about going to sea, and

contrasting the care bestowed on the construction of our ships with the indifference commonly displayed regarding the men who navigate them. The benevolent efforts of the Duke of Northumberland to supply barometers to the fishing villages of the north are duly recorded by Mr. Glaishier, and it is pleasant to learn that the instruments are duly valued, and that the fishermen shew great readiness in learning their use. A really excellent illustration adorns the number, and we reproduce the account given of it in the hope of serving the very meritorious Society from which it emanates:—

"The beautiful illustration of one of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution proceeding off to a wreck, is from an exquisite picture painted by Mr. Samuel Walters, a talented marine artist, of Bootle, near Liverpool. He was induced to paint it from a generous motive, to help forward the philanthropic objects of the institution, by bringing before the public, by a peculiar process of photography, a correct and picturesque view of the valuable services of one of its boats. The vessel is supposed to have struck on the outer ridge of rocks called the Filey Bridge, on the Yorkshire coast. Her crew having cut away her masts, she has beat over, and is now drifting into Scarborough Bay, with signals of distress flying. The raging sea, the wild and angry sky, the rocky coast, and the furious wind driving the helpless bark full upon it, are depicted with a vigour and a truthfulness of delineation which serve to impress the fearful realities of such a scene vividly upon the mind; while the sight of the life-boat, manned by her gallant crew, proceeding steadily in the face of the tempest on her errand of mercy, conveys an idea of the ability of the life-boat service, and its claims upon the benevolent sympathies of the public, which it would be in vain to attempt to convey by any mere verbal description. There is a matter-of-fact simplicity, a living eloquence, in the materials thus brought together, and arranged by the skill of the artist into so pathetic, yet so unexaggerated a story, that renders the appeal which it makes irresistible."

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates, where given, are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Dec. 21. Mr. John A. Callender, to be Consul at Edinburgh and Leith, Mr. Charles Cotesworth, Consul at Liverpool, Mr. George Newenham Harvey, Consul at Cork, Mr. Thomas Beynon, Consul at Newport, South Wales, and Mr. Edwin Fox, Vice-Consul in London, for the Republic of Liberia.

Stewart Campbell, esq., to be one of H.M.'s Counsel for the province of Nova Scotia.

William Dardis Furlonge, esq., to be a member of the Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Dec. 26. Frederick Jonson, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Acapulco, to be Consul at Tampico.

Mr. Henry Rhodes, to be Consul for the Port of Victoria, and other ports of Vancouver's Island, for the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Sigismund Cahlmann, to be Consul in London for Schwarzburg Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg Sonderhausen.

Mr. Fairfield to be Consul in the Mauritius for H.M. the Emperor of All the Russias.

Jan. 1. George Montague, esq., to be Deputy Surveyor-Gen. of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, bart., D.D., to be Secretary to H.M.'s sole and only master-printers in Scotland, in the room of Dr. James Robertson, deceased.

Capt. William Purey Cust, to be one of the Equerries to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

Jan. 4. John Hill Burton, esq., to be one of the Managers of the General Prison at Perth, and Secretary to the said Managers.

Jan. 8. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and

the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the title of Baron Herbert, of Lea, in the county of Wilts.

Samuel Creelman, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Andrew Nicol, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Arthur Henry Paget, esq., to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, *vice* Phipps.

Jan. 15. Don Juan Fair, to be Vice-Consul in London for the Argentine Republic.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir William J. Codrington, K.C.B., from the 54th Regt., to be Colonel, 23rd Regt. of Foot, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Henry Rainy, C.B., deceased.

Lieut.-Gen. Mildmay Fane, from the 96th Regt., to be Col. 54th Foot, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., removed to the 23rd Regt.

Maj.-Gen. George Macdonald, to be Colonel 96th Foot, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Fane, removed to the 54th Regt.

Jan. 22. William Stokes, esq., M.D., to be one of the Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Sussex. Western Division.—Dec. 29. Walter Barttelot Barttelot, esq., of Hilliers Petworth, Sussex, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, commonly called Earl of March, now Duke of Richmond, called to the House of Peers.

Borough of Ripon. Reginald Arthur Vynet, esq., of Newby-hall, Ripon, in the room of John Ashley Warre, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4, 1860. At Ningpo, Mrs. Sinclair, the wife of H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

Oct. 19. At Papamou-house, Allahabad, the wife of Capt. Dennehy, a dau.

Oct. 31. At Calcutta, the wife of Maj. George Chesney, Bengal Engineers, a dau.

Nov. 1. At Chuprah, East Indies, the wife of Henry Rose, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Dum Dum, near Calcutta, the wife of Major Frederick van Straubensee, 13th (or Prince Albert's) Regt. of Light Infantry, a dau.

Nov. 2. At Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Butt, 79th Highlanders, Chief Inspector of Musketry in Bengal, a dau.

Nov. 14. At Umballa, East Indies, the wife of Hen. Kendall, M.D., Surgeon 7th Hussars, a son.

Nov. 18. At Mooltan, the wife of Capt. C. O'B. Palmer, H.M.'s 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers, a dau.

Nov. 20. At the Parsonage, Rawul-Pindee, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Chaplain, a son.

Nov. 22. At Peshawur, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. T. Hughes, a dau.

Nov. 24. At Palamcottab, South India, the wife of the Rev. W. Gray, a dau.

At Umballah, the widow of Capt. Benjamin Wyld, a son.

Nov. 27. At Cuddalore, the wife of Francis Marten Kindersley, esq., Madras Civil Service, a son.

At Wheatley, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Elton, a son.

Nov. 30. At Bermuda, the wife of Major William Leckie, 39th Regt., a son.

Dec. 2. At St. Margaret, Rochester, the wife of William Manclark, jun., esq., a son.

Dec. 3. At Calcutta, the wife of Walter S. Seton Karr, esq., C.S., of a son.

Dec. 4. At Bombay, the wife of Major Haggard, Bombay Artillery, a dau.

At Ahmednugger, Bombay, the wife of Col. Chas. Cameron Shute, Enniskillen Dragoons, a son.

Dec. 12. At Kirkee, India, the wife of Capt. Hill Wallace, Bombay Artillery, a dau.

Dec. 17. In Victoria-road, Kensington, the wife of Capt. E. F. Du Cane, Royal Engineers, a dau.

At the Old Hall, Spital, near Chester, the wife of Charles Inman, esq., a dau.

Dec. 18. At Haughton-house, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Robert Ogilvie Farquharson, esq., a dau.

Dec. 20. At Oxford, the wife of Professor Max Müller, a dau.

At Whilton-hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of R. Harris, esq., a son.

At Leys Castle, Inverness-shire, the wife of F. V. Hopegood, esq., a dau.

Dec. 22. At Euxton-hall, the Lady Emma Anderton, a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of Major A. A. Douglas, Royal Marines, a dau.

At Southend, the wife of Major Milman, R.A., a dau.

At Chester, the wife of Lieut. Col. Hamilton, (late of the 25th Regt.), a son.

At Beggar's Bush, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. Carey, 26th Cameronians, a dau.

Dec. 23. At Castlenau-villas, Barnes, the wife of B. Travers, esq., of Dover-street, Piccadilly, a dau.

At Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Admiral Bethune, a son.

Dec. 24. At the Vicarage, Yatton, the wife of the Rev. Henry J. Barnard, a dau.

At South Wytham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Lyonel Tollemache, a son.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Henry Edw. Moberly, M.A., a dau.

Dec. 25. At Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, the wife of Crewe Alston, esq., a dau.

Dec. 26. At the Rectory, Pett, near Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Young, a dau.

At the Close, Lichfield, the wife of Capt. Madan, 49th Regt., a son.

Dec. 27. At Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, the Lady William Godolphin Osborne, a son.

At Castle Craig, Peebles-shire, Lady Gibson Carmichael, a son.

Dec. 29. At Leamington, the wife of the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, Capt. R.N., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, Vicar of Hooton-Pagnell, a son.

At Shenton-hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Major Wollaston, a dau.

Dec. 30. In Harley-st., the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a dau.

At Dunnington, near York, the wife of the Rev. Edward Randolph, a dau.

Dec. 31. In Harley-st., the wife of Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq., of Cannon-hall, Yorksh., a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. Edward T. Hudson, St. Paul's School, a dau.

Jan. 1. At the Heath-house, Staffordsh., the Hon. Mrs. Philips, a son.

At Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Sir Wm. Parker, bart., a son and heir.

At East Woodhay Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Martin, Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral, a dau.

Jan. 2. At Wivenhoe-hall, Essex, the wife of Sir C. W. C. de Crespigny, bart., a dau.

Jan. 4. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P., a son.

Jan. 5. At Curzon-house, South Audley-st., the Hon. Mrs. E. G. Curzon, a son.

At Sketty-park, Glamorganshire, the wife of George Byng Morris, esq., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Major Arthur Nixon, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

Jan. 6. At the Mount, Ayrshire, Lady Oranmore and Browne, a son and heir.

Jan. 7. At Vernon-ter., Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barr, Bombay Army, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Maj. E. A. Williams, R.A., a dau.

Jan. 8. At the Earl of Gainsborough's, Portman-sq., the Lady Louisa Agnew, a son.

Jan. 9. In Lowndes-sq., the Lady Mary Wilbraham Egerton, a dau.

Jan. 10. The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a son. In Bedford-sq., the wife of the Rev. George Rust, King's College, a son.

Jan. 11. At Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, the Lady Henrietta d'Eyncourt, a dau., stillborn.

At Horton Manor, Bucks., Lady Yardley, a dau.

At Almer Rectory, Dorsetshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Sawbridge, a son.

At the Royal Hospital, Haslar, the wife of Dr. Davidson, Dep. Insp.-General, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Great Waltham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Dyer, a son.

At St. Owen's, Jersey, the wife of Capt. T. W. Gibson, a dau.

Jan. 12. In Nottingham-place, the wife of Col. Birch Reynardson, C.B., a son.

At Appleby-hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rowland Winn, esq., a son.

Jan. 13. At Eggesford-house, the Countess of Portsmouth, a son.

In Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Arthur St. John Mildmay, esq., a son.

At Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, Lady Leigh, a son.

Jan. 14. At Ramsbury, Wilts, the wife of Alfred Batson, esq., a son.

Jan. 15. At Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a son.

At Sterling, the wife of Capt. E. W. Cuming, 79th Highlanders, a son.

At Tredegar-sq., Bow-road, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Gower Poole, a son.

Jan. 16. In Eaton-place, the wife of William U. Heygate, esq., a dau.

At Bedford-road, Clapham, the wife of Richard Baggallay, jun., esq., a dau.

At Highercroft, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, the wife of Captain James Lowndes, a son.

In Prince's-terr., Prince's-gate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mogg, a son.

Jan. 17. In Belgrave-sq., the Countess of Dalkeith, a son and heir.

In Norfolk-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Major C. B. Ewart, Royal Engineers, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23, 1860. At St. Luke's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, John Matthew Jones, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles T. Jones, of Fronfraith, Montgomeryshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of Col. W. J. Myers, late 71st Regt. Highland Light Infantry.

Nov. 14. At Simla, C. Davenport Broadbent, esq., Rifle Brigade, only son of the Rev. C. F. Broadbent, M.A., Vicar of Worfield, Salop, to Mary Southcott, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John S. Townsend, M.A., formerly Vicar of Coleridge, Devon.

Nov. 21. At Patna, Stuart Colvin Bayley, esq., to Anna, eldest dau. of R. N. Farquharson, esq.

Nov. 29. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry-hills, Madras Presidency, Maj. Bernard Edward Ward, of the 60th Royal Rifles, to Gertrude Maria, eldest dau. of Rowland Winsley Chatfield, esq., Madras Civil Service.

Dec. 3. At the Cathedral, Madras, Herbert W. Wood, esq., Lieut. Madras Engineers, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Herbert Wood, late of the Madras Army, to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of H. D. Phillips, esq., Judge of the Sudder Court, Madras.

Dec. 5. At Knock Breda, Belfast, Robert Keating Prendergast, esq., Staff Surgeon-Major, Corfu, to Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Kinahan, Rector of the parish.

Dec. 10. At Saxby, Barton-on-Humber, Arthur Henry, third son of Sir Benjamin Haywood, bart., of Claremont, near Manchester, to Margaret Helen, youngest dau. of the late John Frederic Foster, esq., of Alderley Edge, near Manchester.

Dec. 11. At Poonah, Bombay, Peyton Phelps, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Bombay Engineers, to Anna Maunder Eales, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. F. Good, D.D., of Highweek, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Dec. 12. At the British Legation, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Major F. S. Vacher, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt., to Eliza Henrietta Augusta, only surviving dau. of Sir Fred. Wm. Frankland, bart.

Dec. 15. At Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Mary, second dau. of the Right Hon. John Matchell, of Fortfield-house, co. Dublin.

Dec. 18. At Frome, Philip Henry Gosse, esq.,

F.R.S., &c., of Sandhurst, Torquay, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late George Brightwen, esq., of Saffron Walden.

At Milton, near Lymington, Hants, Major.-Gen. Wm. Donald Robertson, of H.M.'s Army in India, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Capt. Stockdale, R.N.

Dec. 19. At St. Magdalene, Hastings, Col. Harris Greathed, C.B., of Uddens, Dorset, to Ellen Mary, second dau. of the Rev. George Tufnell, of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire.

Dec. 20. At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Sir John Macandrew, K.C.B., to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late John Revans, esq.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, George J. F. Begbie, H.M.'s 35th M.N.I., second son of Major-Gen. P. J. Begbie, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late N. S. Chauncy.

At St. John's, Hensingham, Auckland, the Rev. Mark Wilks McHutchin, Incumbent of Talk-on-the-Hill, Staffordshire, to Annie, only dau. of Major Arthur Wyndham.

Dec. 22. At Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, Samuel Wright Turner, esq., of Nettleton, Lincolnshire, to Constance Mary, eldest dau. of Peter Freeland Aiken, esq., of Wallcroft-house, Durham Down.

Dec. 24. At Wellow, Hants, William B., son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Coltman, to Bertha Elizabeth Shore, second dau. of Samuel Smith, esq., of Combe Hurst, Kingston-on-Thames.

Dec. 26. At the British Legation, Turin, the Rev. George Raymond Portal, Rector of Albury, Surrey, to Helen Mary Charlotte, widow of Wm. Daubuz, esq., of Killiow, Cornwall, and niece of his Excellency Sir James Hudson, K.C.B.

Dec. 27. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. Hugh Lord Delamere, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, to Augusta Emily, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., of Grosvenor-crecent.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Stuart, son of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart., to Selina Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir Erskine Perry.

At St. Mary's, Mortlake, Capt. John H. P. Malcomson, H.M.'s Bombay Horse Artillery, to Ada Jessie, third dau. of Edward B. Meyer, esq., of East Sheen.

At Twickenham, Thomas Bradshaw, esq., of

Lincoln's-inn, to Emily Isabella, only child of the late Colonel Frederick Halkett, Coldstream Guards, and granddaughter of General Sir Hugh Halkett, G.C.H.

At Catton, Joseph Hanwell, esq., Capt. R.A., eldest son of Gen. Hanwell, to Gertrude, dau. of Robert Chamberlin, esq., Catton-house, Norfolk.

Dec. 29. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. E. H. Stapleton, to Frances Mary, eldest dau.; and, at the same time and place, Charles Levinton Hogg, esq., second son of Sir Jas. Weir Hogg, to Harriet Ann, youngest dau. of Sir Walter Stirling, bart., and the Lady Caroline Stirling, of Faskine, N.B.

Dec. 31. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. John Henry Ashley Gibson, M.A., to Louisa Mary Agnes, younger dau. of Capt. Farquharson, R.N., of Wilton-place, Belgrave-square.

Jan. 1. At Wimborne Minster, Cornwall, third son of the late Sir Richard Simeon, bart., to Mary, youngest dau. of T. B. Evans, esq., of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, and Dean, Oxon.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Walter, esq., M.P., to Flora, third dau. of the late James Monro Macnabb, esq., of Highfield-pk., Hants.

At Lusk, co. Dublin, Capt. Chas. Douglass Waddell, of H.M.'s Madras Artillery, to Emma, eldest dau. of Wm. Reeves, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Lusk.

Jan. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Geo. Wm. Temple, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and Curate of Herne, Kent, to Emma Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Boone, esq., of New Bond-street.

Jan. 4. At Downton, Wilts, Wm. Eyre, only son of George Matcham, esq., of Newhouse, in the same county, to Mary Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Henry L. Long, esq., of Hampton-lodge, near Farnham, and the Lady Catherine Long.

At St. Paul's, Wilton-pl., David Mortimer Murray, esq., Major 64th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. David Rodney Murray, Rector of Brampton Brian, Herefordshire, to Ida, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Fenton, esq., of Underbank, Yorkshire, M.P. for Huddersfield.

At St. Jude's, Southsea, the Rev. E. W. Milner, Garrison Chaplain, Halifax, to Cordelia, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Henn-Gennys, esq., of Whiteleigh-hall, Devon.

At the Rectory, East Woodhay, Hants, Paget J. Bourke, Capt. 11th Regt., to Henrietta Wilhelmina, only dau. of the late Col. H. Griffiths, H.E.I.C. Service.

At St. Olave's, York, Clephane L. Richardson, esq., Lieut. 58th Regt. H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Laura Kate, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. Ditmas, late of H.M.'s Madras Artillery.

Jan. 5. At Stopham, Richard England, Major 55th Regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B., to Philadelphia Jane, only surviving dau. of George Barttelot, esq., of Stopham-house, Sussex.

At Bexley, John R. Davies, esq., of Twickenham, to Dionysia, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. Marsh, of Morden College, Blackheath.

At St. James's, T. L. Jameson, esq., Royal Victoria Victualling-yard, Deptford, to Jane,

widow of R. B. Shaw, esq., Monkstown Castle, co. Cork, Ireland.

Jan. 7. At the Catholic chapel, Arundel, Jas. R. Hope-Scott, esq., Q.C., to Lady Victoria Fitzalan Howard.

At St. Mary's, Holly-pl., Hampstead, Wm. H. Gunning, eldest son of Henry R. Bagshawe, esq., Q.C., to Harriet Theresa, eldest dau. of Clarkson Stanfield, esq., R.A.

Jan. 8. At Barmeath, co. Louth, the Hon. Jenico Preston, eldest son of Viscount Gormanston, of Gormanston Castle, co. Meath, to the Hon. Ismay Bellew, third dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Bellew.

At Carham, John Collingwood, esq., of Cornhill, late of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, second and eldest surviving son of the late H. J. W. Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn-tower, and Cornhill-house, Northumberland, to Jane, second dau. of John Lumsden, esq., of Learmouth.

At Chilver's Coton Vicarage, Dr. Francis Bowen, son of Chief Justice the Hon. Edward Bowen, of Quebec, Canada, to Constantia Caroline, second dau. of the late Robert Shore Milnes Sewell, esq., barrister, and granddau. of the late Chief Justice the Hon. Jonathan Sewell, both of Quebec, Canada.

Jan. 9. At St. Benedict's, Cambridge, the Rev. William Henry Edwards, B.D., Rector of Hicking, Notts., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queens' College, to Anna Mary, dau. of R. B. Harraden, esq., of Regent-st., Cambridge.

At St. Michael's, Limerick, Colonel Charles Elmhirst, commanding 2nd Bat. 9th Regt., son of the late Richard Elmhirst, esq., of West Ashby-grove, Lincolnshire, and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, to Frances Dorothea, dau. of Robert Hunt, esq., of Limerick.

Jan. 10. At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Avenue-road, Regent's-pk., Henry Mapleton, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspect.-Gen. Army Medical Department, second son of the late David Mapleton, esq., Commander R.N., to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thos. Marrable.

At Plymouth, Charles Martin Teed, esq., Supreme Court, Madras, to Emily Jane Kendall, dau. of the late Major Moore, of the 12th Regt.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Robert J. Biron, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. Edwin Biron, Vicar of Lympne, Kent, to Jane Eleanor, only dau. of the late Andrew Inderwick, esq., R.N.

At St. Columba's, Argyllshire, Julius Liebert, esq., Glasgow, to Harriet Mary, third dau. of W. Martin, esq., Kilmartin, late 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Jan. 11. At Sunning-hill, Lieut. J. G. Graham McHardy, R.N., eldest son of Rear-Admiral McHardy, of Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex, to Julia, youngest dau. of William May, esq., of Fir-grove, Sunning-hill.

Jan. 12. At St. James's, Paddington, Standish G. Rowley, esq., Sylvan-park, Meath, to Frances Macnaghten, eldest dau. of the Hon. John C. Erskine.

At St. Pancras, George Hardy, esq., of the General Post-office, to Ann Margaret, second

dau. of George Edward Cooper, esq., of Burton-crescent.

At Lydd, Kent, Peter Wells, son of the late Thomas Irving, Esq., Naval Storekeeper H.M.'s Dockyard, Deptford, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Mitchell, R.N.

Jan. 15. At St. Mark's, Torwood, the Rev. Cunningham Noel Foot, Rector of Dogmersfield, Hants, to Sophia Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Fayle, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Torquay.

At Ipsden, Oxfordshire, Capt. Arthur W. Garnett, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to Mary Wood, only child of the late Edward Sylvester Burnard, esq., of Crewkerne, Somersetshire.

At Gainford, Durham, Charles Addison, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Jane Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. Jos. Waite, sen., Gainford.

At St. Giles's, Norwich, Thomas Clarke, esq., of Great Yarmouth, to Mary Anne Gedny, fourth dau. of the late Lieut. G. D. Barclay, R.N., of South Town, Great Yarmouth.

At Cheltenham, Charles Samuel Hawkes, esq., of Rio de Janeiro, to Cecilia Ada, youngest dau. of Charles Shaw, esq., of Greenfield, near Birmingham.

Jan. 16. At Settrington, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Ruck Keene, Vicar of Bartley, Suffolk, to Harriet Helen, eldest dau. of Archdeacon Long.

At St. Paul's, Withington, Colin George Ross, esq., to Christian Alexandrina Paton, second dau. of Charles Paton Henderson, esq., of Withington-hall, Lancashire, and Hyde-pk.-gardens, London.

Jan. 17. At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, bart., of Oakley, Staffordshire, and of Chetwode Manor, Bucks., to Arabella Phillis, widow of James Reade, esq., of Lower Berkeley-st., Portman-sq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Scott, esq., eldest son of Sir William Scott, bart., M.P., of Ancrum, to Amelia Murray Monteath, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Monteath Douglas, C.B., of Douglas Support, and Stonebyres, Lanarkshire.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Capt. Vernon Brabazon Dean Carter, Bombay Army, to Lucy, eldest dau. of William John Charlton, esq., of Cheltenham.

At Stanstead, Suffolk, Charles Bell, esq., of the Grange, Louth, Lincolnshire, younger son of Dr. Bell, esq., of Great Grimsby, to Charlotte Rosa, fifth dau. of the Rev. Saml. Sheen, Rector of Stanstead.

At St. James's, Dover, Archibald Hamilton Bell, esq., Lieut. Royal Artillery, fifth son of William Bell, esq., to Augusta Cecilia, third dau. of John Ramsbottom, esq., of Dover.

At St. Paul's, Canterbury, Arthur Mesham, esq., Royal Dragoons, son of the Rev. A. B. Mesham, Rector of Wootton, Kent, to Elizabeth

Emmeline, second dau. of Capt. Burridge, of Barton-terr., Canterbury.

At Fairsted, Essex, David Steuart, esq., of Steuart-hall, Stirlingshire, Capt. in the 34th Foot, to Dorothy Emily, only dau. of the Rev. John Cox, Rector of Fairsted.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terr., Robert Parker, eldest son of Capt. Jones, R.N., to Clara, second dau. of John Braithwaite, esq., C.E.

At West Butterwick, the Rev. James Aspinall, Rector of Althorpe, Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lord Clonbrock, and J.P. for the co. of Lincoln, to Annie, widow of W. Hunter, esq., of the Ings, East Butterwick.

Jan. 22. At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Hon. George Waldegrave, to the Countess of Rothes.

At Burton, Westmoreland, the Rev. Charles J. Satterthwaite, Incumbent of Disley, Cheshire, to Victoria Susan, fifth dau. of Edmund George Hornby, esq., of Dalton-hall, near Burton.

At Silkestone, Lieut.-Col. Charles Augustus Cobbe, chief constable of the West Riding of York, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robert Couldwell Clarke, esq., of Noblethorpe, in the same county.

At Corsley, Wilts, the Rev. Charles Arthur Griffith, late Fellow of New College, Rector of Berwick St. John, Wilts, to Catharine Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Clavey Griffith, formerly Rector of Corsley, and of Fyfield, Wilts.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Christopher Brome Barrow, Rector of Barwell and Stapleton, Leicestershire, to Caroline Isabella, youngest dau. of the late John Quicke, esq., of Newton St. Cyres, co. Devon.

At Burghfield, Berks, George, eldest son of the late George Dettmar, esq., of Wanstead, Essex, to Gertrude Charlotte Tylden, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Chisholm, Rural Dean and Rector of Southchurch, Essex.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Rev. Thomas Stone Carnsew, of Flexbury, and Vicar of Poughill, Cornwall, to Frances Hallett, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Edward Honynwood, bart., of Evington-pl., Kent.

Jan. 24. At Wanstead, Lazar Josef Constantine, esq., only child of Lady Congleton, to Elizabeth Ann, only child of the late George Finnis, esq., and niece of T. Q. Finnis, esq., Ald.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Richard, second son of H. W. Howell, esq., of Gläspant, Carmarthenshire, to Sarah, widow of Cuthbert Collingwood Hall, esq., and granddau. of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood.

At Wimborne Minster, Major Mulock, H.M.'s 70th Regt., to Julia Florentina, only child of the late Lieut. John Leigh Doyle Sturt, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, and granddau. of the late Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

H.M. THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Jan. 2. At the Palace of Sans-Souci, aged 65, Frederick William IV., King of Prussia.

The deceased monarch was the eldest son of King Frederick William III. by his heroic queen Louisa, and was born on the 15th of October, 1795. His education was unusually extensive and liberal, and a profound love of the fine arts was a marked feature in his character. He served in the army in the War of Liberation of 1813-14, and ever evinced a devoted attachment to the Fatherland. His aims were all high and chivalrous, but he had not the practical wisdom to contend successfully with less scrupulous politicians; and thus with the very best intentions in the world, he took steps which embroiled him with his subjects, plunged him into numberless difficulties, and seriously endangered his throne.

Whilst only Crown Prince he was at the head of a commission for granting a constitution to the Prussian states, and through his influence one was granted, which, however, was formed too much on the old German model to be very acceptable in modern times. When he became King (June 7, 1840) he did much to alleviate the effects of the harsh repressive policy of his father. He had all along cultivated the friendship of many of the leaders of the popular party, and his earliest act as King was an amnesty for political offences. He put an end to the quarrel in which his father was entangled with Rome, and gave freedom to the press. His court was adorned with the first names in German literature and art—Schelling and Tieck, Cornelius and Mendelssohn. But though he called into action a popular movement which the last

ten years of his father's life had been employed in repressing, he did not do enough to satisfy its requirements. He had carried the first step under his father, against the joint influence of Russia and Austria, to whom even the imperfect shadow of a constitution was odious. With independent power he now resolved to complete this part of his work, and to forward his other idea, to which this was only subsidiary,—the union of Germany. In truth, the most cherished purposes of his life were connected with the development of German unity in politics, and of Christian unity in ecclesiastical affairs. He was always more of a German than a king, and more of a Christian than a Lutheran. There were days when he hoped to give definite shape to the strong yearnings for Catholicity which so painfully affects German Lutherism, by giving to Prussia an episcopate after the Anglican model; and he fondly looked to the completion of the great cathedral at Cologne, as the possible token and evidence of re-united Christendom in Northern Germany. But the dream was not to be accomplished, at least in his time. Nor were his political dreams destined to a more practical realization. History, perhaps, has not on record a finer instance of self-sacrifice than the refusal of Frederick William to take advantage of the national passion for the purposes of his own ambition, and to ride on the wave of that enthusiasm, which he himself felt more than any one, towards the prize of the Imperial Crown of Germany. It was the object of his life that the German race should be united into one mighty monarchy; but he felt that the primary title to sway that sceptre abode with the House of Hapsburg, and nothing could shake his

feeling of duty in this particular. Even when it was thoroughly ascertained that the hesitating policy of Austria would not admit of the acceptance of the Germanic throne by the then Emperor, and when the deputation of the Frankfort Assembly waited on Frederick William to offer him the crown of Charles V., the answer of the high-minded King was still true to himself and his honour. The great historic prize of Teutonic kingship—the construction of the grand national polity, which had been his favourite vision for so many years—all this glittering temptation was before him, but he spurned a boon which was offered by revolutionary wrong-doing. His answer to the deputation was unhesitating and explicit. He could not accept the offer, he said, unless it were confirmed by those whose rights as sovereign princes would be affected by it.

After overcoming much opposition from his most trusted advisers, the King early in 1847 published a patent convoking all the Provincial States in one Assembly in Berlin, and creating an Upper House of Lords. In his speech at the opening of the States-General he promised much, and he meant well, but unfortunately, he meant it in a way which was not the way of his generation. Old Germanism, with its nobles, burghers, and peasants, was a revival not likely to find acceptance in 1848, when the revolutionary insanity of the period infected the people of Berlin, and led to collisions between the military and citizens. The King took measures to calm the tempest of insurrection, placed himself at the head of the national party, and proposed to fuse all the German states into a great federal union, under a single monarch. His famous saying, “Prussia disappears and Germany is born,” added fervour to the existing excitement throughout Germany. An unfortunate, though accidental, quarrel between the people of Berlin and the soldiers induced exasperation on both sides, and renewed bloodshed was the result. Prisoners were taken, but the King released them, following up his clemency by a general amnesty for political offences, and by forming a new adminis-

tration from the ranks of men in the popular confidence. Restored tranquillity was the immediate consequence of his measures.

Shortly afterwards, and still with German unity as his watchword, he undertook to protect Schleswig-Holstein in opposition to the claims of Denmark; but when the National Assembly at Frankfort passed over his pretensions, and elected the Archduke John Lieutenant-General of the German empire, Frederick William became convinced to all appearances that “German unity,” such as is desired by the enthusiastic students of Germany, was a game too difficult for him to play; and that as a king he would better consult the interests of his kingdom by giving more of his attention to Prussia, and less to Germany, than he had been in the habit of doing. At the same time, as if fearful of the fate of Louis XVI. and other weak though well-meaning monarchs, he thought it safer to act the part of a conservative than that of a revolutionary sovereign, and entered upon a career of reaction which exposed him to much ill-will, if not danger, but which never again resulted in popular insurrection. At the outbreak of the Crimean war, it was confidently expected that the King of Prussia would have cast in his lot with Great Britain and France, in support of the equilibrium of Europe, but he again displayed the vacillation which had marked his former career, and time wore on, and found him equally distrusted by Russia and by the Powers opposed to her.

The health of the King had suffered from the excitement of the year 1848, and as early as 1852 an affection of the brain was manifest, which was succeeded on the 7th of August, 1857, by an attack of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. It was at length deemed necessary to establish a regency; and on the 9th of October, 1858, the King's brother, Prince Frederick William Louis, the heir-presumptive to the throne, was inducted to that office.

The King was married on the 29th of November, 1823, to Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of the late Maximilian Joseph,

King of Bavaria. There has been no issue by the marriage, so that the Regent has now succeeded to the throne; his heir is the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, who married, on the 25th of January, 1858, the Princess Royal of England.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.G., K.T., &c.

Dec. 14, 1860. At Argyll-house, London, aged 76, George Hamilton Gordon, fourth Earl of Aberdeen.

His lordship, who was the eldest son of George, Lord Haddo, son of the third earl, was born at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1784. He was sent to England, and educated at Harrow, and though afterwards entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, he was very early introduced to political life, having been attached to the embassy of the Marquis Cornwallis which in 1801 negotiated the peace of Amiens. About this time he succeeded to the earldom, on the death of his grandfather, and most parts of the Continent being closed to tourists in consequence of war, he visited Greece, and returned to England through Turkey and Russia. In 1804 he took the degree of M.A., and in 1806, on the temporary accession of the Whigs to office, he formally entered on public life, being chosen one of the representative peers for Scotland. The Whigs were soon displaced, and Lord Aberdeen gave a steady, though usually silent support to their successors; indeed, through life, he maintained a reserve whenever possible, and was but an infrequent speaker. His great talents were, however, known to his intimates, and in 1813 he was prevailed on to enter the diplomatic service, being sent as ambassador to Vienna, where by the exercise of skill little to be expected from a comparative novice, he succeeded in detaching the Emperor of Austria from the French alliance, and had equal success in working on the hopes and fears of the weak and unprincipled Joachim Murat. The earl remained in attendance on the Austrian emperor, with few exceptions, till the conclusion of the war, and accompanied the advance of the Austrian army

to Paris, where he signed the Treaty of Peace in behalf of Great Britain, on the 1st June, 1814. His residence abroad at that time afforded him an ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the policy and resources of Austria and other foreign states, of which he made excellent use, and which qualified him in after years for the arduous post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was at this time also that he made his acquaintance with Prince Metternich, and other statesmen who subsequently rose to supreme power in Germany, and there is little doubt that his connexion with these ministers of absolute power had its influence on the policy which, as Foreign Minister of England, he felt it his duty to pursue.

On the conclusion of the war he was advanced to a British peerage, by the title of Viscount Gordon, but he then retired from the public service, and did not again enter it until the year 1828, when he became Foreign Secretary under the Duke of Wellington. In 1830 he quitted office along with the Duke, and (with the exception of a few months in 1834-5) it was not until 1841 that he returned to Downing Street, in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. His tenure of office extended to 1846, and then he was in opposition until December, 1852, when he became Premier, at the head of a Coalition Ministry, on the retirement of the Earl of Derby.

The doctrine of non-interference in the affairs of foreign states was the great principle of Lord Aberdeen throughout his political life, and he adhered to it in spite of much obloquy on various occasions. This policy, which so strongly contrasted with the more popular ceaseless interference of the other great Foreign Secretary of the day, if judged by its fruits, was consistent with both the welfare and the dignity of England. Lord Aberdeen steadily refused to intermeddle in the disputes of the various claimants of the Spanish and the Portuguese thrones; he closed satisfactorily the first war with China; he settled amicably several irritating questions with the United States; and it was only his wise and conciliatory measures that averted war with France.

on the Spanish marriages and the Tahiti questions. These services to his country were rendered whilst he occupied a subordinate position, but his career as Premier was by no means so successful. The designs of Russia in the East had long been a subject of apprehension to many politicians, and though his lordship did not share these fears, he was unable to dissipate them; indeed he became obnoxious to many for attempting to do so; and at last, much against his own convictions as may be readily believed, he found himself obliged to make war against his "ancient friend" the Emperor of Russia in behalf of the integrity of Turkey. On the events of the war we need not dwell; it will be sufficient to remark, that dissatisfaction with its conduct was freely expressed, and that in consequence Lord Aberdeen finally quitted office on the 30th of January, 1855. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement, mainly owing to failing health, but the approbation of the Sovereign was evinced by the bestowal of the Order of the Garter, as also by a visit paid to him at Haddo-house in the year 1857.

Though truly conservative through life, Lord Aberdeen evinced on many occasions genuine liberality of sentiment. Being himself a Presbyterian, he voted for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, justly feeling that the holy sacrament was profaned when used as a qualification for office; and he voted first for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities and next for the repeal of the Corn Laws, not as some did, because such was the Ministerial policy of the day, but because, as he said, he had long before seen the justice of both. To his native country of Scotland he was deeply attached, and he took great, though unsuccessful pains to avert the Secession of 1843; his counsels were too wise and moderate to satisfy the zealots on either side.

Lord Aberdeen was a man of high literary culture, and took a deep interest in classical subjects, as was evidenced by an elaborate article on Trojan topography which he contributed when very young to the "*Edinburgh Review*," and by a valuable Introduction to Wilkins' translation

of Vitruvius, in which he discussed the principles of beauty in Grecian architecture. He also gave attention to archæology, and was for some years President of the Society of Antiquaries. His lordship married first Lady Catharine Hamilton, third daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn; and secondly, Harriet, widow of James, Viscount Hamilton. His issue by his first wife all died before him, but of the children of the second marriage there survive, George, Lord Haddo (now Earl of Aberdeen); Col. Alexander Gordon, C.B.; the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, Treasurer of Salisbury; and the Hon. Arthur Gordon.

The foreign policy of the Earl of Aberdeen has been often censured by ardent politicians, as indicating a preference for absolute rather than constitutional government. This charge is manifestly unjust, but it is not the only one under which the deceased has laboured. The fact is, that his real character was understood but by few. It has been said that he was habitually cold and austere. That austerity was a mere external covering, under which was hidden one of the warmest of human hearts. Early trained to master his emotions, he could and did restrain his feelings. But naturally he was a man of exceedingly quick temper, and occasionally, when the restraint was relaxed, there were manifestations alike of hastiness of disposition and of the deepest kindness of soul. He did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, but he was not destitute of feeling either in reference to injustice done to himself, or in sympathy for the distresses of others. His emotion was not the less sincere, that it did not meet the public eye, nor did it tell with the less effect upon himself.

Like his great colleague, Wellington, his one great aim was to do his duty to his country. With him the question was not so much, What is expedient? as What is duty? He had the most lively sense of the value of time, and was most methodical in all his arrangements. So far as he could arrange it, every hour had its own proper work. If he met on business, it was despatched in the fewest possible words; and, so soon as it was finished, the inter-

view was closed. The high value he placed on time leading him to curtail interviews and conversations, tended to strengthen the opinion of the austerity of his character.

The best of all testimony to a man's merits is certainly that which is afforded by his neighbours. We therefore quote, as an estimate of the character of the late Earl, a portion of the statement which a local paper ("The Banffshire Journal") has furnished on the subject:—

"A popular belief respecting the departed statesman was, that his horror of war was so great that he counted no sacrifice too great to avert it. This might be true of an offensive war, but with regard to a war for defence of the national liberties, his sentiments were widely different. He certainly went with great reluctance into the war against Russia, because the interest we had in that question was one that was not at first very palpable. But any measure for the defence of our shores had his hearty support. Need we refer to his warm reception of the Volunteer Movement? At a very early stage, he addressed a letter to the Convener of Aberdeenshire, recommending the movement verystrongly to the support of the country. His tenantry in Methlic and Tarves raised the second Rifle Corps in Aberdeenshire; and, with his lordship's consent, his son, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, became Captain of the corps, and did all that was possible to strengthen the cause in the district. At the inspection of the Corps in September last, the noble Earl, though in the very feeblest health, attended in his carriage, and, during the whole of the inspection, watched the proceedings with the liveliest interest. The very last day but one he spent in the North was devoted to a ceremony intended to encourage the same patriotic cause. On the 2nd of last October, the day before he left Haddo-house never to return, he had the officers of the Methlic and Tarves Volunteer Rifles invited to Haddo-house, when he presented each of them from his own hand with a handsome and valuable sword, highly ornamented, in a suitable sheath, and the handle bearing an inscription that it was presented by the Earl of Aberdeen. The ceremonial was a very affecting one. The noble Earl was so weak that he was compelled to sit on a couch, and it was as if with his latest strength that he handed to each young officer the sword, as a token that he who had once directed armies and

planned campaigns, and wielded the whole force of the British Empire, desired to leave behind a proof of how earnestly he sought to preserve his country's liberties from even the menace of foreign aggression. The good old man was so affected that he could only utter a few words, but his emotion found relief in tears.

"The deceased peer was one of the most indulgent of landlords. No one was ever distrained for rent on his property. There is, we believe, no case on record of a tenant being turned away for non-payment of rent. They all sat on the most easy terms, and many of them have acquired very great wealth. He was proud of them, and proud of their wealth too. Need we say they adored him, and would have done anything for him? Lord Aberdeen will be much missed in Court, and palace, and Parliament, but nowhere will he be more missed or more sincerely regretted than by all classes of his tenantry in the county from which he took his title."

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K.T.

Dec. 19, 1860. At Dalhousie Castle, aged 48, James Andrew Broun Ramsay, tenth Earl and first Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.

The deceased peer was born April 22, 1812, and was the third son of George, ninth earl, a distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo officer, who was for a time Governor of Canada, and Commander of the Forces in India from 1821 to 1832, but more familiarly known in Scotland as "the Laird of Cockpen," from his representing in right of possession, if not of descent, the hero of a certain humorous song whose courtship by no means ran smoothly. His mother, who died in 1839, was Christian, only child and heiress of Charles Broun, Esq., of Colstoun, in East Lothian. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was fourth class in Classics in 1833, and where he subsequently graduated M.A. in 1838.

The death of George, Lord Ramsay, in 1832, (Charles, the second son, died in 1817,) devolved the junior title of the noble house on the deceased peer at twenty years of age. His first appearance in public life was in contesting, along with the late Mr. Learmonth of Dean, in 1834, the representation of the city of Edinburgh against the Hon. James Abercromby, after-

wards Lord Dunfermline, and Sir John Campbell, now Lord Chancellor of England. Lord Ramsay supported the Conservative cause with the highest spirit and ability in that keen and memorable contest, and shewed himself to be a man marked out for a high career; but like another eminent Scotch peer who has greatly distinguished himself in colonial administration, he was unsuccessful, the tide of public feeling being then adverse to Conservative principles. Unsuccessful in the Scottish metropolis, Lord Ramsay was, not long after, more graciously received by the great agricultural county of East Lothian, with which he was maternally connected. Returned for that county in 1837, he only sat in the Lower House about a year, when the death of his father called him to the House of Lords in 1838. In June, 1843, Sir Robert Peel appointed him Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in February, 1845, he was called upon to take the Presidency of that department. His power of work was unlimited; he was among the first to arrive at his office, and the last to go away, often extending his labours to two and three o'clock of the following morning. He was, after a short but active apprenticeship at the Board of Trade, offered the splendid position of Governor-General of India, as successor to Lord Hardinge. He accepted the offer, and arrived at Calcutta on the 12th of January, 1848, and he held his high office for eight years, a period marked by many most important events.

A lucid, if rather one-sided account of what Lord Dalhousie proposed to himself, and what he effected as Governor-General, will be found in the celebrated minute which he drew up, reviewing his administration in India from January, 1848, to March, 1856. It occupies some forty folio pages, and is one of the most remarkable State papers ever penned, but its conclusions have not met with universal approval; though no one has ever questioned his zeal and his good intentions, an impression prevails that he moved too quickly in his reforms, and prepared a troublesome post for his suc-

cessor. His own position, too, was most arduous; his constitution was not strong, and it broke down under the excess of labour. It was when his health was thus destroyed that the home authorities decided to depose the King of Oude and occupy his kingdom. Lord Dalhousie wrote to the Court of Directors to say that if his services were required he would do the work before leaving his post, and his last days in India were given to that work of his which has been most questioned, and which has brought upon him not a little obloquy. On the 29th of February, 1856, Lord Canning commenced his reign over India, and on the 6th of March Lord Dalhousie left Calcutta. On his return to this country, the Town Council of Edinburgh offered to the noble Marquis the freedom of the city. The Marquis expressed great pleasure at the honour proposed to be paid, but deferred acceptance of it, owing to the state of his health. Unhappily, his lordship's health never sufficiently recovered to enable him to attend any public demonstration of this kind.

Lord Dalhousie married in 1836 Lady Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, who died in 1853, when returning from India in ill health, and almost within sight of the shores of England. By her he has left two daughters—Lady Susan Georgiana, born in 1837, and Lady Edith Christian, born in 1839. The latter in 1859 married Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, M.P., and has issue. The Scotch title of Earl of Dalhousie falls, in default of male issue of the late Marquis, to Lord Panmure, who inherits also the ancestral estate of Dalhousie.

The late Marquis was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports on the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, he being the Governor-General of India, but owing to infirm health he never visited the Cinque Ports after his appointment. His Lordship also held the office of Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to which he was appointed in 1845.

The family of the Ramsays is one of old standing in Scotland. It is traced back to the reign of David I. Sir Alexander

Ramsay, Knight of Dalhousie, was Warden of the Middle Marches of Scotland, and was named Sheriff of Teviotdale by David II., in which office he was appointed to supersede William Douglas, Knight of Liddesdale, but the latter, coming to the Court at Hawick with an armed retinue, captured Ramsay and threw him into a dungeon to perish of famine. It was Sir John Ramsay, a lineal descendant of this ill-fated knight, who frustrated the memorable Gowrie conspiracy against the life of James VI., and stabbed the Earl of Gowrie as he rushed sword in hand, with armed attendants, into the King's apartment. The first patent of nobility conferred upon the family was given to this loyal defender of the King, who, in August 1600, was created Lord Ramsay of Barns and Viscount Haddington, and was subsequently created Earl of Holderness in the peerage of England, but, dying without issue in 1635, his honours expired. In 1618, however, his elder brother, George, had been ennobled under the title of Lord Ramsay of Melrose, which title he afterwards obtained the King's leave to change to Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie. William, second Baron, was created Earl of Dalhousie in 1633. The connection between the Ramsay and Maule family was formed by George Lord Ramsay, son of William, sixth Earl and great-grandson of the first Earl, who married Jane, second daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, and niece of James, fourth Earl of Panmure, whose titles were all forfeited in 1715, for his support of the first Pretender. Charles, seventh Earl, and George, eighth Earl, were grandsons of this Lord Ramsay, who never himself reached the title. George, eighth Earl, was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly from 1777 to 1782. He succeeded to the Panmure estates by the death of his uncle, William Maule, with remainder, according to settlement, to his second son, William, who, in 1831, was created Baron Panmure in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, the old Scottish earldom of Panmure and barony of Maule being still under attainder. The ninth Earl, and elder brother of the late Lord Panmure, was the

father of the noble Marquis now deceased. He was in 1815, for his military services, created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, having previously received the honour of K.C.B. His death took place in March, 1838. The marquise was conferred on the late Earl in 1849, for his services in the annexation of the Punjab, the title being Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle and of the Punjab.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.

Nov. 6, 1860. At Merchistoun-hall, Horndean, Hants, aged 75, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., &c., M.P. for Southwark.

The deceased was a cadet of the noble house of Napier. His father was the Hon. Capt. Charles Napier, R.N., second son of the sixth lord, and his mother was Christian, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq., of Westburn, Lanarkshire. His uncle was the Hon. Col. George, and thus he was first cousin of Charles James and William Napier, the hero of Scinde and the historian of the Peninsular War. He was born on the 6th of March, 1786, at the family seat, Merchistoun-hall, in the county of Stirling, and went to sea as a naval volunteer in the year 1799, on board the "Martin" sloop of war, then commanded by the Hon. Capt. Sinclair, and employed in the North Sea. He afterwards was in the expedition to Ferrol, and also served in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies. In 1805 he became lieutenant, and the next year he was at the capture of the "Marengo" and "La Belle Poule." Early in 1807 he received the command of the "Pultusk," brig, but was soon afterwards transferred to the "Recruit," of eighteen guns, in which, on the 6th of September, 1808, he fought a sharp action with the "Diligente," a French corvette of twenty-two guns. The fight began at seven in the morning, and lasted for five hours, when the "Diligente" sheered off. The "Recruit" had lost her mainmast, several of her guns were dismounted, and her commander had had his thigh broken by a bullet while engaging

within pistol-shot. Though his wound was a desperate one, he resolutely kept on deck, and he so encouraged his crew that they at once set about repairing some of the damages to the vessel, remounted their guns, cleared away the wreck of the mast, and made sail in pursuit; but owing to the crippled condition of the "*Recruit*," they were unable to overtake the enemy, although they continued the chase far into the night. In the next year Napier had recovered from his wound, though with a halt in his gait, which continued through life, and he served at the reduction of Martinique, where, accompanied by only five men, he scaled one of the forts, and thus greatly facilitated the surrender of the island. In the harbour he had the pleasure to find his old antagonist, the "*Diligente*," which had escaped his eager pursuit six months before.

On the 14th of April, 1809, three French line-of-battle ships attempted to escape from Guadeloupe, and a chase was commenced by the squadron of Sir Alexander Cochrane, which was employed in blockading the port. An English seventy-four (the "*Pompée*") attempted to hinder their escape, but having a strong breeze in their favour they outsailed her. Napier (then a commander) followed them, all night, in his 18-gun brig "*Recruit*," and, without any regard to their heavy metal, exchanged shots with them; but his conduct was quite the reverse of rash. He kept close to the rearmost French ship, "*D'Hautpoult*," and the result was as he had anticipated; for most of her shot passed over him, or only damaged his spars, and he had but one man wounded, although his little vessel was eventually disabled. His incessant cannonade produced more effect than could have been expected on his huge opponent, and its sound enabled the rest of the English squadron to follow her track, which otherwise, from the inferiority of their sailing, they were likely to lose in the darkness. A running action, in which all the three French ships bore a part occasionally, was kept up throughout the whole of the 15th, but at night they separated. The "*Recruit*" and "*Pompée*," however,

followed "*D'Hautpoult*," until the brig was entirely disabled, when two frigates took her place, and after another day's skirmishing, the French ship was at last captured on the 17th of April. The prize was added to the British navy under the name of the "*Abercromby*," and the admiral very properly gave its command to Napier, who was also soon after made a post-captain; but this promotion threw him out of active service, and "by way of amusement," as he expressed it, he served ashore in the Peninsula, along with his cousins, George, Charles, and William Napier. He was wounded at Busaco, but he gained a stock of military experience which stood him in good stead on many future occasions. A high authority has declared that his genius was essentially military, and that, contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, he never from mere bravado ran unnecessary risks. He shewed both in Portugal and in Syria that he possessed no mean skill in military movements, and those who were competent to judge, have declared that if he had been in the army, he would probably have earned as high a name there as he did in the sister service.

When Captain Napier recovered from his wound he applied to the Admiralty for a ship, and early in 1811 he was appointed to the "*Thames*," a 32-gun frigate. With this vessel he greatly distinguished himself. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with other ships, but always, from his force of character, taking the lead whether in actual command or not, he inflicted an incredible amount of damage on the enemy, and put a total stop to their attempts to construct a fleet in the Mediterranean, which the abundance of ship-timber and other naval stores in the Adriatic would have allowed them to accomplish but for his energy in harassing them, capturing the cargoes of raw material, burning the half-built vessels, and storming the numerous naval depôts. At Porto del Infreschi, on the 21st of July, he first drove into the harbour a fleet of thirty merchantmen, then followed them, silenced the fire of a dozen gun-boats, and while his gallant companion, Commander

Clifford (now Sir Augustus W. Clifford, gentleman usher of the black rod to the House of Peers), seized the vessels and a large quantity of naval stores, Napier landed his marines, stormed a martello tower, and carried off eighty prisoners. In the November following he was employed in a land operation at Palinuro, which he brought to a successful issue. In the harbour were ten gun-boats and a number of merchant vessels, and to attack these as well as the fort that defended them, Captain Napier landed with 250 men of the 62nd Regt., the marines of his own vessel and of the "Imperieuse," and a body of sailors. He stormed the heights at the back of the town, and held his post there, though assailed by large bodies of French troops, until the following day; then, finding himself unable to drive the enemy from a strong tower that protected the gun-boats, he went on board his vessel, when both frigates ran close in shore, sank two of the gun-boats, captured the rest, and soon compelled the fort to surrender. A landing was then again made, the guns thrown into the sea, and the fort blown up, and the British kept possession of the heights until the following day, when they carried off with them all the remaining gun-boats, twenty-two merchant-vessels, and a great quantity of naval stores which had been provided for the construction of a fleet at Naples.

On the 14th of May, 1812, Capt. Napier, accompanied by the 18-gun brig "Pilot," attacked the port of Sapri, where he silenced a fort and a battery after a two-hours' cannonade within pistol-shot, and carried off or destroyed twenty-eight merchant-vessels, though some of them were high and dry on the land, a full quarter of a mile from the shore. What still remained of the battery, after the prizes were fairly afloat, was blown up, and the victors retired quite at their leisure at sunset. Early in the following year, in company with the "Furieuse," he captured the island of Ponza, and though he had to contend with four heavy batteries and a strong tower, he accomplished the matter with trifling loss.

This was Captain Napier's last marked exploit in the "Thames." He was soon after removed to the "Euryalus," but had no opportunity of doing more than driving whole fleets of merchant-vessels for shelter under batteries, until the year 1814, when he was ordered to America. His vessel was one of a squadron under Capt. Gordon, and Napier led the way in the very hazardous ascent and descent of the Potomac, though the navigation was little known and the banks were lined with batteries and riflemen; and he afterwards served with much distinction in the operations against Baltimore.

At the close of the American war in 1815, Captain Napier offered his services—which were accepted by Government—for the organization of a naval brigade to serve on the French coast, but ere the matter was fully arranged, the battle of Waterloo rendered it unnecessary. His ship was paid off, and he received the decoration of C.B., but he was placed on half-pay, and remained out of active service for fourteen years. In 1815 he married Eliza, the daughter of Lieut. Younghusband, R.N., whom he had known from boyhood, their fathers having been brother officers. This lady was the relict of Lieut. Edward Elers, R.N., and had four young children (two sons and two daughters), who were treated by Captain Napier as his own, and assumed his name. One is now Major-General Elers Napier, and another was Captain Charles Napier, R.N., who was lost in command of the "Avenger," steam-frigate, in 1847; one daughter, Georgiana, is the wife of Major Lacy, staff-officer of pensioners at Southampton, and the other, Eliza Ann, the wife of Colonel Cherry, now in command of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, in India. By his wife (who died in 1857) he has but one surviving daughter, Fanny Eloisa, who is married to the Rev. H. Jodrell, rector of Gisleham, near Lowestoft.

During the first few years after the peace of 1815, Captain Napier travelled with his family over the greater part of Europe, and wherever he went he closely observed the military and naval resources of each country. A valuable record of his

intelligence and industry exists in a volume of plans and statistics, which is among the very numerous MSS. that he has left behind him. It contains observations on the strength of forts, the soundings of harbours, roads, means of conveyance, productions, &c., &c., in short, all the information which is so necessary to the naval or military commander who would conduct his operations on sound principles. We believe that this volume, or parts of it at least, will be made public. He eventually settled in Paris, where he turned his attention to the application of steam to naval purposes, and established the first steamers on the Seine. These boats were small and hardly sea-worthy, but he ventured to cross the Channel in one of them in the year 1821, and thus was one of the pioneers of the short sea passage which now is so indispensable to continental travel.

In 1826 Captain Napier returned to England, and early in 1829 he received the command of the "*Galatea*," a 42-gun frigate, and was employed for some time on a "particular service." He adapted paddlewheels to this vessel, which he worked by manual labour, and thus gave an impetus to the employment of improved means of propulsion in the Royal Navy. He was employed on the coast of Portugal and in the Azores, where he became acquainted with the Duke of Terceira, and other leaders of the Constitutional party. The country was then misgoverned by Dom Miguel, and Napier, who all through his life was a firm friend of popular government, exerted his influence as far as he could in favour of the cause of the young Queen. Thus he recommended himself to the notice of Dom Pedro, and on the retirement of Admiral Sartorius, the command of the Constitutional fleet was offered to him. After communicating with his predecessor, for his high sense of honour revolted from even the appearance of rivalry or unfairness, he accepted the charge, though the prospects of the cause were abundantly gloomy. Dom Pedro and his whole land force were blocked up in Oporto; the fleet was ill-paid, ill-manned, and in strength greatly

inferior to that of Dom Miguel. Napier, however, was in himself able to compensate for all these disadvantages. He inspired his men with his own confidence, and determined to strike a blow that should terminate the contest. He had but two frigates, two steamers, and four other small vessels, yet he sailed in search of the Miguelite fleet, and when he met it did not hesitate to engage it, though it consisted of two line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and three corvettes, all of much heavier metal than his own, two brigs and a xebec. He placed his own 32-gun frigate, "*Rainha*," alongside the "*Don John*," of 80 guns, and after a short cannonade, carried it by boarding. His adopted son Charles, with the late Captain Wilkinson, R.N., were the first to spring on board, and owing to the vessels suddenly falling off, they found themselves alone on the enemy's deck. Chas. Elers Napier, then a youth about twenty, and under fire for the first time, defended himself vigorously with a cavalry sabre, but received no less than fourteen wounds, and would have been killed, but for the opportune arrival of the Admiral, who as he says himself in his account of the action, "had enough to do to look after the squadron, but was carried away by the excitement," and so made his way on board in time to save the brave young fellow's life. The fight was soon brought to a close, and of the Miguelite fleet only two corvettes and two brigs escaped. This action, in fact, concluded the war, and settled Dona Maria on the throne. The gratitude of Dom Pedro was unbounded. He created Napier Viscount Cape St. Vincent, with a pension of £600 a-year, conferred on him the Grand Cross of all the Portuguese orders, and named him admiral-in-chief. This post gave him the nominal control of the Portuguese navy, and, finding it corrupt to the very core, he proceeded to remodel it with an unsparing hand, but here he met with a defeat; the officials proved too strong for him, and after a good deal of angry recrimination, he threw up the appointment in disgust, and returned to England.

Captain Napier became a candidate for

the borough of Greenwich in 1837, as he had before been in 1832 for Portsmouth, but he was unsuccessful on each occasion. In 1839 he was appointed to the command of the "Powerful," 84 guns, and sailed for the Mediterranean, where he had the opportunity of effecting highly-important service, in which his experience gained in land operations was turned to good account, and he was able to shew that he possessed all the requisites for military as well as naval command. He was nominally under the command of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, but when the war between the Porte and Mehemet Ali broke out, he made himself in fact wholly independent.

In August, 1840, Commodore Napier was despatched to Beyrout, and on the arrival of the rest of the allied fleet he landed at Djouni Bay, where he formed a regular encampment, of about 5,000 men, composed of British sailors and marines, Turks, and mountaineers, who readily took arms against their Egyptian oppressors. After a few days, when the Commodore's force was somewhat organised, he attacked and defeated a large body of the Egyptian forces at Kelbson; a few days later he stormed Sidon, where a garrison of 2,700 Egyptians laid down their arms to his force of only 1,400; and early in October he attacked and defeated Ibrahim Pasha himself at Boharsuf, among the heights of Mount Lebanon. These successes caused a general rising of the mountaineers, and Ibrahim was so pressed, that he hastened to leave the country and retire to Egypt. Whilst Napier had been thus engaged inland, the allied fleet had reduced several coast towns, and at length it was resolved to attack the famous stronghold of Acre, which had been fortified by European engineers, and was considered all but impregnable. The attack was made on the 4th of November, and was entirely successful. The Admiral had assigned their positions to the various vessels of his fleet, but in passing along, Commodore Napier discovered a favourable opening, which he at once proceeded to assail, thus deranging the Admiral's plan, but, in the opinion of the whole fleet, sub-

stituting a much better one, and bringing the battle to a speedy termination. Sir Robt. Stopford highly resented this, but, like Nelson at Copenhagen, his disobedient subordinate had been successful, and cared little for his anger. The Commodore was next despatched to blockade Alexandria, which he did for a time, until he knew that bad weather was approaching, which would soon oblige him to quit his post, when, with true wisdom and a bold disregard of all personal consequences, he, on his own authority, opened a negotiation with Mehemet Ali, and concluded a convention with him in the name of the Allied Powers, which guaranteed the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt to his family, and in virtue of which they now rule that province. This step was at first vehemently censured by the English ambassador at Constantinople, by the Admiral, and by the Government at home, and the convention was repudiated, but in a short time wiser counsels prevailed; it was allowed that the Commodore had shewn himself an able diplomatist, and the Eastern question was settled in the very way that he had arranged some months before. He returned to England, was created K.C.B., and appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to the Queen, beside receiving various foreign orders, and a gold medal set with diamonds from the Porte.

Sir Charles Napier was next elected M.P. for Marylebone, and he made himself conspicuous, not only by his Liberal opinions, but by his sharp exposures of naval abuses, and his earnest endeavours to promote the welfare of the seamen (including the marines, for his military tastes made them a favourite corps with him). He had always while on service been remarkable for a lively interest in the welfare of his humble shipmates, and to his parliamentary advocacy of their claims in matters of pay, and pension, and humane treatment (though he always scouted the fallacy of the abolition of flogging^a), they

^a The writer once heard this matter discussed at the Admiral's breakfast table just after a parliamentary debate on the subject. The late Capt. Henderson expressed an opinion that the punishment must be given up, whatever might

owe many benefits, which they have recently shewn are fully appreciated by them. In 1847, Sir Charles received the command of the Channel fleet, with which he extended his cruises to the Straits of Gibraltar, where he compelled the Emperor of Morocco to make compensation for injuries done to British commerce, and severely chastised the Riff pirates, digging up and burning the boats that they had concealed in the sand from former officers who were not so well acquainted as he had become with the habits of such marauders.

In 1849 Sir Charles's term of service having expired, he returned to England, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Lambeth. Thus disappointed of a parliamentary channel for the exposition of his views, he turned to the press, and was for a long time engaged in newspaper controversy, partly on personal matters, but chiefly on subjects of national concern, and more particularly on the state of the navy. Though he had a host of opponents, the Admiral was always able to maintain his ground, and when the Russian war broke out, he stood so high in public estimation that an unanimous desire was expressed that he should be employed against the enemy, and Lord Aberdeen's ministry were compelled, against their inclination as was generally believed, to nominate him to the command of the Baltic fleet.

Of the events of the campaign that followed it is not necessary to speak in a brief sketch like this, more particularly as Major-Gen. Elers Napier, the adopted son of the Admiral, is, as we understand, engaged on the preparation of a Memoir of the deceased, in which full justice will doubtless be done to his memory. It will be sufficient to remark that Sir Charles was hastily despatched to the Baltic with a fleet utterly unsuited for the service that he was expected to perform, and, incredi-

ble as it may seem, actually furnished with only shot and shell sufficient for eight hours' consumption; that his urgent representations on the subject were entirely disregarded, and that he was embarrassed by receiving public orders urging him to attempt impossibilities, while the very same post brought him private letters from the Lords of the Admiralty (especially Sir James Graham and Capt. Berkeley) cautioning him against running risks, and warmly commending the very line of conduct that was afterwards officially condemned. Though he had no gun boats or mortar vessels, he was censured for not destroying the vast granite fortifications of Cronstadt, which, from the shoalness of the water, his line-of-battle ships could not approach, while in reality he deserved the highest credit for the moral courage which he displayed in refusing to be goaded on to undertake altogether useless hazards. The important service that he rendered by keeping 100,000 men employed in guarding St. Petersburg from his possible approach was overlooked, and it was actually made a reproach against him by newspaper critics that his capture of Bomarsund was accomplished with too small a loss of life! His every action was systematically misrepresented by an officer on board his own ship, who acted as "Our Own Correspondent" to a newspaper, and who was well known to him, though he scorned to notice it; and his plans for the capture or destruction of the enemy's ports and fleets (for he had two fleets each equal in force to his own to watch) were "burked" by Sir James Graham, and only noticed when the advance of winter made it utterly impossible to carry them out, even if the means that he demanded had been supplied, which was not the case. At last, long after his French auxiliaries had withdrawn, he was allowed to send his force home, ship by ship, and he remained for a time almost alone to keep the enemy within their harbours, until the frost should make it impossible for them to quit them. To employ the words of the historian of the Peninsular War, "He carried out an ill-manned, undisciplined

be the consequence, as the House of Commons was so decidedly opposed to it. "What!" cried the Admiral, "if I found a fellow drunk at the wheel, and endangering everybody's life, do you think I wouldn't flog him? By G—, I would, in spite of all your Acts of Parliament!"

fleet; he brought back unharmed a well-organized, well-disciplined one, with crews exercised in gunnery and seamanship—in fact a fleet now really what it was falsely called when it started—that is to say, one of the most irresistible that ever floated on the ocean for all legitimate purposes of naval warfare.” But the public, who knew nothing of the difficulties that he had had to contend with, were dissatisfied that no more had been done, and as he steadily refused to bear the blame which really belonged to the Board of Admiralty, he was summarily dismissed from his command. The fleet that he had organized was entrusted to Admiral Dundas, and the little that was then done, though with greatly augmented means, was a very sufficient justification for the former commander.

Very shortly after the return of Sir Charles, the Aberdeen Ministry left office, and their successors offered the Grand Cross of the Bath to Sir Charles. With a lofty sense of the injustice that he had suffered, he declined the decoration, and he gave his reasons in a manly letter addressed to Prince Albert. He repeatedly demanded an inquiry into his conduct, and being in November, 1855, returned as M.P. for Southwark, he was able to give in Parliament such an account of his proceedings as satisfied even his political opponents that he had been shamefully used, and that the blame of the shortcomings of the fleet rested with the former Board of Admiralty. Thus entirely re-established in the public favour, the Admiral turned his attention to various abuses in naval administration, and to the end of the last session of parliament he laboured perseveringly in the cause. Though a firm disciplinarian afloat, he was a strenuous advocate of the interests of the seamen, and he was greatly instrumental in procuring for them those improvements of their condition which have marked the last few years. He warmly advocated ships being paid off “all standing,” so that the crews might be at once discharged, and be able to reach their friends before their pay was swallowed up by the “sharks” of the sea-port towns, and the plan was recently adopted, within a few

days after his death, on the occasion of the paying-off the “*Euryalus*,” in which Prince Alfred had just returned from the Cape. He also obtained long leave for them on ships being put into winter quarters, got them the great advantage of monthly payments, and removed official difficulties about their allowances to wives and families; and lastly, he prosecuted a diligent inquiry into the state of Greenwich Hospital, which has resulted in that institution being rendered much more serviceable to the worn-out sailor than was formerly the case. These matters were not much noticed by the public, but they were duly valued by the parties most concerned, and they give the good Admiral a more lasting renown than mere success in war can achieve.

The health of Sir Charles Napier suffered severely from the anxieties of his Baltic campaign and the subsequent discussions in Parliament, yet he persevered in his attendance, and was a constant speaker on all subjects of national importance. He was at last obliged to withdraw, utterly worn out by the fatigues of the recent protracted session, and a severe attack of dysentery carried him to the grave after a short illness. Agreeably to his own wish he was interred in a private manner at Catherington, near Merchistoun-hall, his seat in Hampshire, in the same vault with his wife. The coffin, on which the Union jack was placed, was borne by eight sailors who had served under him, and among the mourners were Major-Gen. Elers Napier, the Hon. W. Napier, Col. W. Napier, the Rev. H. Jodrell (his son-in-law), Admirals Sir Michael Seymour and Erskine, Captains Gordon and Hay, R.N., and Sir W. Knighton.

Like many other members of the Napier family, Sir Charles was a man of literary ability. He by no means cultivated fine writing or fine speaking; indeed, he was needlessly careless in these matters, and did not do justice to his real talent. His earliest appearance as an author was, we believe, about 1818, when he addressed a series of letters to Lord Melville, then at the head of the Admiralty, on the State of the Navy. He also furnished many con-

tributions to the "United Service Magazine," but his first book was his account of "The War in Portugal," which some years after was followed by a similar work on "The War in Syria." Both of these works contain many well-written passages, and shew that even literary distinction was not beyond his grasp, had he chosen to trouble himself about it. Though he wrote one of the worst of hands, he was an indefatigable penman; for all the latter years of his life he was a frequent contributor to newspapers, and many of these letters (chiefly treating on naval subjects) were issued in a collected form in the year 1851. After his return from the Baltic he supplied the materials for a "Narrative of the Baltic Campaign," which appeared in 1857, under the editorship of Mr. Earp.

It has been the fashion with some writers of late to represent Sir Charles Napier as a rough untractable man, of coarse manners and appearance,—in short, "a tar of the old school." Such persons knew little of him. He was firm where he felt that he was in the right, and he could discourage presumption, but he was emphatically "an officer and a gentleman," and not to be turned, either by fear or favour, from the straight path of duty and honour.

Beside his English honours, Sir Charles Napier was a Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, Knight of St. George of Russia, Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, a grandee of the first class and Viscount (latterly Count) Cape St. Vincent in the peerage of that kingdom, where his merit has been warmly acknowledged. The Portuguese navy went into mourning on the occasion of his death, his name has been given to a war vessel now in course of construction, and by command of the King a letter of condolence was addressed to his daughter, Mrs. Jodrell, by Count Lavrado, the Portuguese ambassador. These honours are all gratifying to his friends, but they have been even more affected by a spontaneous act of the crews of the "Excellent" and the "Cambridge," the gunnery ships at Portsmouth and

Devonport, who have shewn a sincere appreciation of his merits. No sooner was his death known, than the men resolved to set on foot a subscription throughout the Royal Navy for a monument to his memory. They have dispatched a circular to every ship in commission, whether at home or abroad, in which they say,—"The seamen, Marine Artillery, and Marines of Her Majesty's navy, having heard with deep regret of the decease of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and bearing in mind his untiring energy in promoting their welfare, both on shore and afloat, are therefore desirous of raising a subscription to enable them to erect a public monument at Portsmouth in testimony of their gratitude for the many benefits his able advocacy has been the means of obtaining for them;" and the paymasters of the different ships have been requested to forward the amount of the sums subscribed to Messrs. Grant and Co., bankers, High-street, Portsmouth, who have consented to act as treasurers to the "Napier Testimonial Fund." So confident do the men feel that their appeal will be properly responded to, that they have respectfully declined a donation of £20 offered by Lord Ellenborough, as they wish the monument to be in reality as well as in name exclusively their own.

THE REV. HENRY SOAMES, M.A.

Oct. 21, 1860. At Staplefield Tawney Rectory, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Soames, M.A., Bampton Lecturer in 1830, and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The deceased, who was born in the city of London in the year 1785, was admitted a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, February 21, 1803. He was a very zealous student, and took his B.A. degree February 8, 1807. In 1808 he was admitted into deacon's orders by Dr. Mansell, Bishop of Bristol. He became M.A. July 5, 1809, and in 1812 he received the rectory of Shelley, in Essex.

In that county and the adjoining one of Hertford the remainder of his life was passed. He performed all his parochial functions with diligence, and also filled the office of rural dean; but he found time for deep study of the early history of

the Church in these islands, and attained very considerable reputation as a scholar. His first publication, we believe, was an anonymous "Vindication of the Church and Clergy of England from the Misrepresentations of the 'Edinburgh Review,'" which appeared in 1823, and was succeeded (1826-28) by a "History of the Reformation, in four vols., 8vo., which, though charged with a certain heaviness of style, is a work of real value. In 1829 Mr. Soames was appointed Bampton Lecturer, and in the following year he preached his course. The subject was, "An Inquiry into the Doctrines of the Anglo-Saxon Church," and in order to prepare for it he collected a vast mass of historical details, some of which he afterward worked up into a volume, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Church: its History, Revenues, and General Character." This, which is, perhaps, the best known of all his works, reached a fourth edition. In it he ably defends the Church of England from the attacks of both Romish and Dissenting opponents.

Mr. Soames was through life a steadily-attached member of the Church, and he was always ready to combat Romanism, as well as anything that he conceived to be an approach to or compromise with it. Thus he published, in 1829, "Reasons for Opposing the Romish Claims," and he both wrote and preached in opposition to the views of the Tractarian writers; but he did this with all courtesy and fairness, and merely spoke of them as "a party at Oxford with whom I do not agree." "The Evils of Innovation" was the title of a visitation sermon of his in the year 1843, and "The Romish Reaction and its Operation on the Church," of a pamphlet in the same year. He also produced "Elizabethan Religious History," a truly valuable work, in 1839, and "The Latin Church during Anglo-Saxon Times," in 1848; and he also edited an edition of Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History." His last production, we believe, was one issued in 1852, entitled "The Romish Decalogue," a subject on which he had before touched in his "Anglo-Saxon Church."

* In 1842 Mr. Soames's services to the

Church were acknowledged by his appointment to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's. He maintained through life an irreproachable character, was a man of profound learning, an effective preacher, and a most conscientious and diligent parochial minister.

HENRY BUTTERWORTH, ESQ., F.S.A.

Nov. 2, 1860. At his private residence, Upper Tooting, Surrey, in his 75th year, after a lengthened affection of congestion of the lungs, but very suddenly at the last, Henry Butterworth, Esq., of Fleet Street, one of Her Majesty's Law Publishers, and perhaps the oldest publisher in the metropolis who had not retired from business.

Mr. Butterworth, whose name and family have now for so many years enjoyed a fame throughout the world where the English laws are received, from their connection with that branch of the trade of bookselling and publishing having reference to the law, was born on Feb. 28, 1786, in the city of Coventry, where his father had so long resided and so successfully carried on the business of a timber merchant, as early in his career as to have retired on an ample fortune. The ancestors of this family had been originally seated at Butterworth-hall, in the township of Butterworth, near Rochdale, and date from the period of Stephen and Henry II. Sir John Biron, the ancestor of Lord Byron, held adjoining property in the same township, which however, like that of the Butterworths, has passed into other hands; the last of that belonging to the poet, Lord Byron, having been sold by him shortly before his death at Missolonghi. "Send Rochdale to Greece," was his instruction to his agent, which was then acted upon. The grandfather of the subject of our memoir, the Rev. John Butterworth, an eminent nonconformist divine, having removed from Rochdale to Coventry early in the eighteenth century, the early education of Mr. Butterworth was received at the Public Grammar-school in that city, from whence he was afterwards transplanted to the care of Dr. Johnson, at Bristol, who took a select

number of pupils, and whose important educational roof the subject of our memoir quitted at about the age of fourteen, to enter the counting-house of Mr. Stock, the eminent sugar-refiner, at Bristol—the only daughter of which gentleman, we may here parenthetically observe, became subsequently the wife of his cousin, Mr. J. H. Butterworth, the son of Mr. Joseph Butterworth, M.P.^a, then of Fleet-street, London. The atmosphere of the sugar-refinery, however, proved too trying even for the robust health of young Henry Butterworth, although the memory of his brief sojourn with Mr. Stock, which lasted about twelve months, was a pleasant reminiscence to him through life.

Mr. Joseph Butterworth had already heard, doubtless through Mr. Stock, of the business and other sterling qualities of his nephew Henry, now about finally to quit Bristol; so he made overtures to the parents of the latter, of such a nature as to secure his valuable services at the house, 43, Fleet-Street, London, which for so many years has been the centre as well as the head of the law bookselling and publishing trade. The attractions of a commercial career in London were at once listened to by the country youth, but his parents gave their consent to part with their eldest son with greater reluctance, and, as it appeared to them, (in the then, comparatively speaking, isolation of London from the country,) to see him no more. So promptly was young Henry Butterworth removed to the metropolis, at the

earnest application of his uncle Joseph, that he was denied at that interval even a visit to Coventry, to say good-bye to his father or mother, before entering upon the career as a publisher, which he was destined so long to persevere in—a denial he often alluded to in after years as one that made an unpleasing impression upon his mind in connection with the commencement of his London career, to which he arrived punctually by the Bristol coach on the 5th of December, 1801. At the time Mr. Butterworth joined his uncle, the house had long been celebrated as a great law bookselling and publishing centre: it was destined, however, very speedily to assume increased importance from the energy and tact with which the subject of our memoir conducted its operations under the rule of his uncle, who in turn soon found, notwithstanding the vast business carried on in his name, that he could now find ample leisure to originate, foster, and carry out the many benevolent schemes and institutions with which his name became associated. Here, in Fleet-street, at the dinner-table of his uncle, did Henry Butterworth meet many of those eminent, pious, and good men, who were associated in the good works the former had at heart, and which the nephew early learnt to take a share in. To mention the names of Wilberforce, Lords Liverpool, Teignmouth, Bexley, Zachary Macaulay, Robert and Charles Grant, and others, would be to recount the nature of the circle that frequently met there associated in works of piety and benevolence.

^a Joseph Butterworth first came to Fleet-street and joined the firm of Whieldon and Butterworth in 1780. His returns from this business in a few years were very large, and although he died at the early age of about fifty-six, he had realized perhaps the largest fortune ever made by publishing, certainly, it may be said, law publishing. He founded, with other benevolent individuals, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and its earliest meetings were held at his house in Fleet-street. And he, as a public philanthropist in his day, took a very foremost rank. His son died before him, so at his decease his business was sold to Messrs. Saunders and Benning, which, after enjoying varied fortune in their hands, was subsequently relinquished, and Messrs. Spottiswoode's Bible Warehouse has succeeded to the business premises.

In 1813 Mr. Butterworth, being then about the age of twenty-seven, took what some regard as the most important step in life—he married an estimable lady, on the introduction of his uncle, Elizabeth Henry, eldest daughter of the then late Captain Whitehead, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, whose family estate lay at Epsley-in-Mitford, near Morpeth; of this union there exists a numerous family, nearly all of whom survive, although Mrs. Butterworth had preceded her husband to the grave seven years, she having died from the effects of an abscess on February 5, 1853. Mrs. Butterworth possessed a

refined and cultivated intellect, and was a pleasing poetess; a volume of her "Poems and Songs," published by Pickering, anonymously, in 1848, was noticed with approval at the time in these pages.

About the year 1818, the details of a partnership between uncle and nephew failed to be satisfactorily arranged, although a partnership in the old house at No. 43 had been the condition precedent by the brothers Henry and Joseph Butterworth, father and uncle of Henry, the subject of our memoir, to his entering that establishment. Mr. Butterworth was by nature possessed of energy and perseverance of character, and the presence of a young wife and family at his home did not check that state of feeling; he, therefore, with a sense of disappointment at the non-fulfilment of his uncle's promises, sought an independent roof, wherein to carry on, on his own account, the art and mystery of a law bookseller and publisher, which he had acquired whilst resident with his uncle.

A stout heart and a generous father at his back enabled Mr. Henry Butterworth in the same year to establish himself at the house ever since occupied by him, being the well-known corner of the Middle Temple Gate, No. 7, in Fleet-street, a house, we may here mention, which by a sort of poetical justice was by that circumstance restored to law publishing (it having been in later years degraded to less important business), in association with which literary indentity it had in the olden time been rendered classic as the house of Richard Tottel, the law printer under Royal Patents in the successive reigns of Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, who was in turn succeeded by many eminent law publishers and booksellers; lastly to be occupied by Mr. Butterworth, who became himself the Queen's Law Publisher. Brought up as he had been by his father, and fostered in the same steps by his uncle, he became, as he advanced in his career, a sort of embodiment of the principles of the good old school, of which some are induced with pathos to remark there are in the publishing walks but few specimens remaining.

In making these observations, whilst recounting the full tide of the success which attended Mr. Butterworth as a law bookseller and publisher, impregnated as he was with all the good and sterling qualities of the old school, we may also remark, it was his strange fate or destiny nevertheless to extinguish from the category of time-honoured text-books in Law, two, perhaps, of the best known and most celebrated, namely, Blackstone's Commentaries and Burn's Justice, the former by the circumstance of publishing Mr. Serjeant Stephen's celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England, the most successful law work of modern times, and the other by a work of similar popularity though not of equal literary renown.

Mr. Butterworth, although eminent as a man of business and as an enterprising publisher, did not allow himself to be entirely engrossed by the occupation in connexion with which he is best known. Habits of order and regularity, which so much influence economy of time, enabled him at an early period of his career to listen to his citizen neighbours, who, in the most honourable manner to his own feelings, returned him in the year 1823 as a representative of the ward of Farringdon Without, in the Court of Common Council. The contest that occurred at the time was an unusually severe one; for Mr. Alexander Galloway, who had, by giving utterance in public to some irreligious opinions, rendered himself obnoxious, was his opponent. Although the political opinions of Mr. Galloway, which of course were extreme Liberal, suited so radical a constituency, it properly enough resented his lack of religious propriety, and adopted Mr. Butterworth on the score of personal character, although in politics he might at that time have been ranked with the Tories of the old school.

Several years' faithful service in the Corporation of London cemented many firm friends through life to Mr. Butterworth, who as usual brought his business qualities to bear in the important committees of that body, although on the floor of the Court his dislike for prominence or ostentation induced him to make few set

speeches. What he at times felt himself called upon publicly to enunciate was, however, always characterized by sound sense, and accompanied by a pleasing and intelligent as well as forcible delivery. Rural retirement with his family, from a residence in the metropolis, induced Mr. Butterworth to break off from the Corporation, nor could the golden chain of Sheriff, which was pressed upon his acceptance, nor indeed the vacant gown of Alderman of Farringdon Without, subsequently offered in 1841 by an address from all the bankers and very many traders of respectability within his ward, be rendered acceptable to his views, although he ever after treasured with the liveliest feelings of regard the homage of respect which the demonstration embodied.

As a Commissioner of Income and Property Tax and Land and Assessed Taxes for London, Mr. Butterworth kept up a sort of useful public connection with the City, as also he did, in the capacity of a Commissioner of Roads, with Surrey, the county in which he resided, and for which he had also been recommended to accept the post of Magistrate, but, as in the City, without overcoming his reluctance to take the magisterial office. Far more did he prize his election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, which took place by a unanimous ballot in January, 1848, and with the hearty accord of the President, Earl Stanhope, then Viscount Mahon, who remarked that he considered Mr. Butterworth, as the publisher to the Public Record Department (which he at the time was), would prove a useful and valuable Fellow of the Society. To the Society's Proceedings Mr. Butterworth did not contribute, although on several occasions a member of his family exhibited articles of antiquarian interest from his collection, accompanied by remarks. We should leave this memoir incomplete did we not refer to the military side of Mr. Butterworth's career, which after all was, like his life, of a peaceful if not an uneventful character. His earliest reminiscence was serving in a Light Volunteer Regiment, recruited to resist the aggression of the Great Napo-

leon; and very droll was the manner in which he would recount the incidents of the evolutions of the corps to which he belonged, and which was accustomed to parade and drill in St. Bride's Churchyard, Fleet-street. On retirement from the Corporation another military post was offered for Mr. Butterworth's acceptance; for, about the year 1841, the commission of a Captain of the Royal London Militia was placed in his hands, and the Lord Mayor for the time being, in addition, enrolled his name as a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. But these posts, conferred in peaceful times, did not in themselves provoke a military ardour abroad in the quiet citizen, proud of a tranquil yet active commercial career, which had secured for him a quiet fireside at home.

Later in life, when thoughts of earth were changed for those of a more enduring character, the condition of church accommodation in Mr. Butterworth's own neighbourhood in the country, at Upper Tooting, engaged his attention; and, following out a view which he had formed, that a new church was required there to relieve the large parish of Streatham, as churchwarden of that parish he assembled a committee which had been formed, at his house, with the Rector of Streatham at their head, and the result was the district church of the Holy Trinity at Upper Tooting, built from the designs of Mr. Salvin in 1855, an engraving from which appears in our number for August in that year, with an account of the consecration by the Bishop of Winchester. Church-building was, perhaps, somewhat of a feature in Mr. Butterworth's career. In his London parish, St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, being a leading member of the vestry, he was also actively engaged on the building committee with reference to the new church there some thirty years ago; and as such he earnestly supported the architect Mr. Shaw, now deceased, in introducing many novel features as to church architecture in that building. In his occasional visits to his native city, Coventry, so celebrated for its fine churches, he did not neglect his attachment to the Church

Establishment, and in the repairs of those sacred edifices, consecrated in his mind to feelings of early attachment as well as piety, he was always ready with his subscriptions and good wishes; and if firm adherence to his Church was a marked characteristic of his nature, so, in a corresponding degree, was his innate respect for his sovereign. Church and Queen may truly be said to have been his watchword.

Since the death of his wife, to whom he had been wedded forty years, he gradually withdrew from general society, and lived only for the more quiet intercourse of the members of his family. The meetings of his Company (the Stationers), of which he was a member of the Court, he, however, kept up to the last—glad to participate in that mutuality of esteem and regard which prevails amongst its venerable members, brought about by long association in the trade-walks of literature; and many in that fraternity doubtless will now miss from its accustomed meetings that healthy, happy countenance, and the sound of that cheerful voice, recounting anecdotes of the past, concerning authors, publishers and books, with which he has been at last somewhat suddenly numbered in Time's record. Truly, we may remark, in the midst of life we are in death: for, on the Tuesday preceding his death, Mr. Butterworth was at his place of business, attending to his ordinary concerns there with almost his usual activity and precision; and for the very morning of his death he had made arrangements, only the day before, for another day in Fleet-street, which, however, was destined never to be realized. Active in mind and purpose to the last, he persevered, against advice, in taking a walk of nearly two miles on the 1st of November, in company of his son, which walk produced symptoms of fatigue of unusual character, although by dinner-time he became refreshed, and dined heartily; retired to rest, and, very early in the morning of the 2nd, tranquilly and unconsciously even to his son who was with him at the time, he had entered that sleep which knows no waking.

The day of his death was a characteristic

one—the first day of Term and of the legal year, and one to him, as a law publisher, of some importance. His annual admonitions to those around him in business, as to waking up from the lethargy of the Long Vacation, now that Term had begun, will be heard by them no more, although it may be that the good seed set by him as to business habits will, in long and after years, bear fruit at the old quarters in Fleet-street. For whilst rectitude of principle, fairness of dealing, honour in regarding engagements entered into, as well as untiring and well-directed industry, remain landmarks of business conduct, so long will be the memory of Henry Butterworth live in appropriate esteem with the many to whom his possession of those qualities may become known hereafter, as well as with those who, from personal intercourse with him, knew the fact from experience.

Two fine portraits from Mr. Butterworth's collection become the property of public institutions by bequest. The one is the only known original portrait of Thomas Guy, the bookseller, founder of Guy's Hospital, by Vanderbank: this is left to the Hospital. And the other, a fine original, by Hans Holbein, of John Hales, founder of the Public Grammar-school at Coventry, where Mr. Butterworth received his early education: this has been left, appropriately enough, to the Trustees of that School. For particulars respecting this latter celebrated portrait, the reader is referred to several communications in this Magazine, June, July, August, 1854.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM PARKER, JUN.

Nov. 9, 1860. Aged 40, Mr. John William Parker, jun., publisher, of West Strand.

"A good man's memory," says Hamlet, bitterly, "may outlive his life half a year." Almost three months have now passed since the subject of this memoir has gone to his rest; and before the ranks close up and the gap which has been left by his death is felt no longer, we desire to say a few words on the merits of an uncommon man. Addressing readers who were for the most part personally strangers to him, we shall

confine ourselves to those aspects of Mr. Parker's character which were presented outwardly to the world. The many private friends to whom he had endeared himself have each their separate and peculiar grounds of sorrow; but to feelings such as theirs we shall not attempt to give expression. The feminine and delicate graces of disposition which rest so vividly in the memories of those who knew him intimately were not of a kind which it is desirable to parade before others. The traits which are only intelligible to and appreciable by personal affection, it is out of place to invite strangers to care about; while again they form sacred ground, which friends do not willingly see intruded on.

Mr. Parker was not forty-one when he died. Fifteen years ago, when his contemporaries who had entered the ordinary professions were laying foundations for their after careers, he shewed abilities as a boy which brought him forward at once into prominence. He was trusted by his father with a share in the active management of one of the first publishing houses in London; and a year or two later he became the Editor of "*Fraser's Magazine*."

His duties in these two capacities required a combination of talent, industry, and knowledge of the world not often found in the maturity of manhood; but Mr. Parker united the discretion of age with the sanguine daring of youth; and he had a peculiarity about him, but for which his loss would never have been so keenly regretted; he was one of those rare persons to whom "success" in the mercantile sense of the word was by no means the first object. He carried into business the strongest conceptions of duty and responsibility. He looked on his position as an opportunity of doing good in the largest sense in which he understood the word.

Long ago, when the Press was under control and books were scarce and expensive, the thoughts of Englishmen—except of the rare few who could form opinions for themselves—were derived mainly from the Sunday sermon. Government addresses were read from the

pulpits, and the clergy were instructed on the views which they were to take and the information which they were to communicate on the great questions of the day.

So far as concerns knowledge and opinion, it is not too much to say that the functions of the pulpit have passed to the printing-press. In the writers of books, newspapers, and reviews the mind of England now finds its voice and expression; and by the printed literature which they read, the convictions, beliefs, and ultimately the actions of the people are substantially governed. Official control, except over indecency or open blasphemy, has long ceased—men choose practically their own instructors; and the only shadow of authority which exists anywhere is exercised by the publisher. The publisher stands between the world and the author. It is he who decides at last what shall or shall not be brought out; and it becomes therefore of considerable importance whether a publisher is influenced by other considerations than the desire of making money. Either human nature is changed, or the literature for which the reading public will pay most readily will not be universally the best for them.

So acutely Mr. Parker felt his responsibilities in this matter, so large were the powers for good or evil which he believed he could exercise, that the writer of this notice once said to him that, according to his theory, the bishops of the Church of England held but sinecure offices, and he and the heads of the other publishing houses were our virtual spiritual fathers and directors.

Such views may appear overstrained, but in him they were at least most real. No prospect of pecuniary advantage would induce him to meddle with any book which he had not first assured himself was the expression of an honest conviction or the result of honest labour; no dread of immediate outcry would tempt him to withdraw his help from any man whom he believed to deserve it. He made himself no partisan among the great religious or political questions of the day. He would hold out his hand to any one who had

ability to deal with the subject which he might undertake, and the will to deal with it honestly. He was intolerant only when he saw men making a market of their convictions, looking out for the line which would pay best, and making the "getting on" in life the single rule for their thoughts and their actions.

This, at all events, he would not do for himself. He had no chimerical enthusiasm. He understood—no one understood better—the terms on which alone business could be honourably carried on. No sympathies with particular opinions or regard for individual friends would tempt him to publish books for which moderate success could not reasonably be anticipated. However good a man might be, he knew that he was shewing him no kindness in encouraging him to spend his time writing books or articles if he could not earn an honest livelihood by it; but he deliberately preferred the good thing which would pay its expenses to the most brilliant prospect of momentary profit when there was no substance to justify it. He did not wish to be known as the publisher who had made the largest fortune in the trade, but as the one who had added most to the enduring literature of England.

In the same spirit he would never "puff" his books. His advertisement list was a simple intimation that such and such volumes had been brought out. It was never lengthened with elaborate quotations—often dishonestly selected—from the criticisms of newspapers and magazines. The value of such quotations none know better than the men who habitually condescend to use them. Mr. Parker used to say that his books should sell on their own merits or not at all. His scrupulous honour could not endure even the appearance of quackery. Emphatically he was a man "true and just in all his dealings," and truth and justice were the qualities which he looked to find in those with whom he would consent to deal.

And as his mind was full of uprightness, so were his feelings full of delicacy and sensibility. He was particularly indignant at the curiosity which now-a-days

spares nothing, which, careless of the pain which it may inflict, treats private letters and journals as public property, dives into the private histories of men, publishes accounts of them even while they are alive, and as soon as they are dead thinks nothing too sacred to turn a dishonest shilling by. Unscrupulousness of this kind shews itself in many ways. One day going into Mr. Parker's room, we found his pale face paler than usual with anger "Look at these," he said, putting a bundle of letters in our hands, "or, rather, do not look at them." A lady, eminent in certain circles as a spiritual teacher, wanted him to publish a devotional book for her. She had sent him the private correspondence of some thirty different ladies who had trusted her with the inmost secrets of their souls and consciences, as an advertisement of herself, her ability, and popularity. Mr. Parker was perhaps never seen more indignant. He declined the book on the spot. He returned the letters, with a regret that the lady should have sent him what had been intended for no eye but her own.

A few days after he shewed us the lady's reply. Stung by the rebuke, she had dropped the mask for the moment, and had told him she did not require to be lectured on her duty by the insolence of a tradesman.

If severe with others, however, Mr. Parker was at least equally severe with himself. During his last illness an address was lying at his house for signature, to which a number of eminent persons of different opinions gave their names. It was to assure Mr. Maurice of the regard which all those persons entertained for him, and to say that, although they might differ from him and from one another in their particular views, they trusted they were all working together for the glory of God.

In looking over the signatures we missed Mr. Parker's, and asked him about it. He could not sign, he said: not from a want of regard for Mr. Maurice, but because he could not honestly say he was working for the glory of God: he did not know who could. We thought him

wrong; but it was a wrong better than most men's right.

There was, however, (it must be said again,) nothing narrow about him; his intellectual sympathies were of the very broadest. With definite convictions of his own, he was satisfied that the cause of truth was best served when the points on which men differed were submitted to the most free discussion, when the representatives of two different schools of opinion had the fullest opportunity of expressing themselves. The writings of Mill and Buckle, Trench and Helps, Kingsley and Miss Yonge, were all published by the Parkers' house, and names connected with views so extreme in their divergence shew how broad was his appreciation.

The faults of remarkable men are usually an exaggeration of their good qualities. There may be limits to the subjects on which open discussion is desirable. Mr. Parker may have erred from excess of liberality. He erred also, we should say more confidently, in a moral point of view, from excess of sensitiveness. "Oh, Mr. Secretary," said an old English statesman to Sir William Petrie, lamenting some over-niceties in his superiors, "let us remember what a world we live in!" Many a blameless man keeps his fingers clean only because he keeps his talent in a napkin, and works honestly at nothing. Many of the best and worthiest actions have been done with rough, soiled, and weather-stained hands. Mr. Parker would not see or admit this; he never could forgive large faults by large people. Common little mean tricks by common men he could forget or smile at; but let him once satisfy himself that somebody in high place,—an emperor, a minister, a bishop, a popular writer, a leader of a political party,—had done a tyrannical thing, had broken his word, had equivocated, had sinned in one of the many ways in which public men perpetually do sin, he could never think of such a man afterwards with any kind of endurance. To him and to "Fraser's Magazine" that person was a bad man thenceforward, and though he might afterwards earn public gratitude by high service to a cause which he loved, our friend

suspected the good deed in his distrust of the author of it. He would have had the French beaten at Solferino; though Napoleon's victory broke the chains of Italy, and his defeat would have riveted them for half-a-century. The faults of statesmen are as much the result of statesmen's special difficulties as the errors of a boy at college are caused by inexperience and passion; they equally deserve a charitable interpretation, they are equally compatible with a genuine desire to do good. Mr. Parker was apt to forget that among such beings as mankind the really valuable thing must be accepted gratefully whatever be the hand which offers it. So, again, he could not control his indignation at the ancient weakness of mankind, which makes a rogue into a hero merely because he has been successful. The worship of success doubtless has its base aspect. As long as power can be obtained by treachery, and wealth by dishonesty, the world will always more or less be a temple where worthless votaries cringe before worthless idols. But looking at mankind more broadly: those who rise to eminence, rise on the whole in virtue of something else than vice and crime. They rise by superior industry, superior ability, superior tenacity of purpose; and ignorant as we necessarily must be of the inner history of men, we neither unnaturally nor unjustly accept the outward results as a rough criterion of character.

But enough of this,—and it is almost laughable to speak of excessive moral sensibility as a fault.

Mr. Parker is gone from us, worn out prematurely by hard work. It will be long before those who knew him will find a truer friend, or England a man of business who will conduct his private occupations with a keener sense of his duties as a citizen.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 3. At Cambridge, aged 90, the Rev. *Geo. Pearce*, M.A., of Corpus Christi College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Dec. 7. At Urswick, aged 48, the Rev. *Matthias Forrest*, B.A. Vicar of Urswick.

Dec. 12. At Wilnecote, aged 77, *Robert Watkin Lloyd*, M.A., of Ty-yn-y, Rhyl, formerly Fellow

of St. John's College, Cambridge, and lately incumbent of Wilneote and Wigginton.

Dec. 16. At Doncaster, aged 54, the Rev. *Wm. Thorp*, Vicar of Misson, Netts. The Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire has lost a warm-hearted friend and earnest supporter by the demise of Mr. Thorp. For many years he discharged the duties of honorary secretary; and he was the author of a work on "The Agricultural Geology of part of the Wold District of Yorkshire," and of other important geological treatises.

Dec. 24. At Lulworth, aged 47, the Rev. *Robert Havers*, third son of Thomas Havers, esq., of Thelton-hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 26. In his lodgings, at Lincoln College, aged 59, the Rev. *James Thompson*, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. The deceased matriculated at Lincoln College about 1820, took the degree of B.A. in 1823, M.A. in 1826, and B.D. in 1833. In 1845 he was appointed to the Rectory of Cublington, Bucks, a living in the gift of the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. In 1851 the Rev. Dr. Radford, Rector of the College, died, when Mr. Thompson was elected to succeed him, and became also Rector of Twyford, Bucks, which is annexed to the Rectoryship of Lincoln College. In 1852 the deceased took the degree of D.D. At the time of his death Dr. Thompson was one of the Pro-Vice-Chancellors of the University. The deceased has left a widow and three sons, the eldest of whom is but young.

Dec. 28. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 71, the Rev. *William Cleaver*, formerly Rector of Delgany, co. Wicklow. He was the eldest son of Euseby Cleaver, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; was born in 1789, and educated at Westminster, whence he was elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained in 1808 the University prize for a Latin poem on "Delphi." He held for a time the Perpetual Curacy of Tring, and in 1819 was appointed to Delgany (Ireland). He continued Rector of this parish for twenty-eight years. As a preacher he was characterised by a penetrating tenderness of voice and earnestness of manner, which arrested the attention, and made a deep impression on his hearers.

Dec. 29. At his residence, the Ashes, near Hawes, Yorkshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Jas. Wood Metcalfe*, M.A.

Dec. 30. At the Vicarage, Brixham, Devon, aged 77, the Rev. *Robert Holdsworth*, A.M., fifty-one years Vicar of Brixham-with-Churston-Ferrers, and senior Prebend of Exeter Cathedral.

At Sutton Vicarage, Isle of Ely, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Fardell*, LL.D., Vicar of Sutton, and Magistrate of the county.

Jan. 3. At Paington, near Torquay, aged 52, the Rev. *Richard Randall Suckling*, formerly Rector of Duntisbourne-Abbots, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 7. At Combe Longa, the Rev. *William Barrett*, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, formerly on Lord Crewe's Foundation.

Jan. 8. At the Rectory, Codford St. Mary, Wilts, aged 85, the Rev. *George Mountjoy Webster*, D.D., for forty-four years Rector of that parish.

At Llandough Rectory, aged 36, the Rev. *Chas. Williams Evans*.

Jan. 9. At Bratley Rectory, near Lincoln, the Rev. *John Carr*, Rector of Bratley, and formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Jan. 13. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 45, the Rev. *James Blatch Piggott Dennis*, B.A. Mr. Dennis's contributions to natural history were of great interest and importance. His microscopical researches into the structure of bone—to his ardent pursuit of which his premature decease may be primarily attributed—are considered to have established the geological facts of the existence of mammals anterior to the lias deposit, and of birds during the deposition of the Stonesfield slate, or further back by many formations than had been previously known. His investigations into the internal structure of bone may indeed be considered to have opened a new door to natural science. A few of its results are given in his two papers contributed in the year 1857 to the "Journal of Microscopical Science," the value of which has been recognized by Professors Henslow and Owen and other savans.

Jan. 16. At Moseley Parsonage, aged 68, the Rev. *William Villiers*, Vicar of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Jan. 17. At the Deanery, Exeter, aged 79, the Very Rev. *Thomas Hill Lowe*, Dean.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April, 1860. At Linyanti, on the Zambesi, the Rev. Holloway Helmore, for nearly twenty years a faithful and devoted missionary in Africa; and at the same place, within a few days, his wife and two of his children, all from fever.

April 30. Suddenly, at Calcutta, Edward Jenner Lambert Ellison, commander of the steamship "Celerity," son of the late Lieut. William Ellison, R.N. He commanded the Royal Mail packet "Avon" in the memorable hurricane in Balaclava harbour in 1854.

Sept. —. Off the coast of Japan, Com. George T. Colville, commanding H.M.S. "Camilla." She was caught in a typhoon and went down, and all hands perished. Among the officers were Lieut. Almeric Hugh FitzRoy, aged 25, son of Lieut.-Col. Hugh FitzRoy, late of the Grenadier Guards; Conrad Donner Collins, aged 22, fourth son of G. M. von Dadelszen, esq., of Frankfort-lodge, Clevedon, Somerset; and Mr. Perceval Briggs, aged 17, midshipman, eldest son of John Henry Briggs, esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall, and Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park-gardens.

Sept. 18. Treacherously captured by the Chinese, along with other Europeans and Sikhs, Capt. Brabazon, R.A., Lieut. Anderson, of Fane's Horse, Mr. De Norman, *attaché* of the Legation at Shanghai, and Mr. Bowly, correspondent of "The Times." Capt. Brabazon is believed to have been beheaded on the 21st of September, and the others named died of ill treatment between that date and the 5th of October. The body of Capt. Brabazon has not been found, but

the corpses of the others, together with that of Phipps, a private of the King's Dragoon Guards, were given up by the Chinese, and were buried with military honours in the Russian cemetery, outside the An-tin gate of Peking, on the 17th of October.

Captain Brabazon was one of the most accomplished members of the Royal Artillery. Of both the theory and practice of his profession he was a master, and just before his departure for China he published a valuable little volume, entitled "Soldiers and their Science." When the China expedition was organized Brigadier Crofton, commanding the artillery, selected Captain Brabazon for the post of Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; and up to the day on which he volunteered to accompany Mr. Loch to the Chinese lines, he was looked to by the heads of the expedition, both French and English, as one of the most valuable officers of a staff in itself singularly efficient. Capt. Brabazon, who was only twenty-six years old, was the eldest son of Major Brabazon, late of the 15th Hussars, and of Brabazonpark, co. Mayo, and a near relative of Colonel Ouseley Higgins, for several years M.P. for that county.

Robert Burn Anderson, the second son of Mr. John Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, was born in Glasgow on the 14th of October, 1843, and had consequently not reached twenty-seven years of age when he died. He was educated in the Collegiate School and in the University of his native city, and on receiving a cadetship repaired to the Indian College of Addiscombe. In this military school he remained two years, and, after having passed excellent examinations and received the very highest testimonials for his exemplary conduct and soldierlike qualities, proceeded to India. On arriving in Bombay he was temporarily attached to the 29th Native Infantry, then at Surat, and was shortly afterwards posted to the 1st Bombay Fusiliers. A portion of the regiment being ordered to Aden he accompanied and remained with them at that station rather more than a year; and thereafter joined the rest of the Fusiliers at Kurrachee, where they were stationed until the outbreak of the Indian mutiny. He was not long in this garrison before he was appointed by General Scott, then commanding the station, to be his aide-de-camp. On the outbreak of the mutiny the regiment was immediately ordered to Moultan, but after two days' residence at that place Lieutenant Anderson was sent to Mekan Meer, as Quartermaster, and on arrival at the station was appointed Adjutant of the left wing of his regiment. He continued to serve in this capacity at Ferozepore and Umritsir, and while at the former place, on the occasion of the mutiny of a native regiment, greatly distinguished himself. On rejoining the head-quarters of the regiment at Moultan, he found his name in the general orders, and the day following was appointed by the Indian Government Brigade-Major of "Hodson's Horse," so well known for their eminent services at Delhi. Travelling by forced stages he joined Colonel Daly, commanding "Hodson's Horse,"

in Oude, and by the ability which he displayed in arranging the accounts, rendered eminent service to the corps and redeemed large sums which would have been otherwise entirely lost to Government. With one of the regiments of "Hodson's Horse" he served for some time on the Nepaul frontier, and was then ordered with the regiment to Fyzabad, where he anticipated being stationed for some considerable time. Shortly afterwards, however, he was obliged to repair to Lucknow, where he spent some time in disbanding the 3rd Regiment of the brigade; and as by the reorganization of the corps the appointment which he held was done away with, he volunteered to go to China, and very soon received orders to join "Fane's Horse" as Adjutant, then at Calcutta, on the eve of departing with the expeditionary forces under Sir Hope Grant. He appears to have died after much suffering on the 27th of September. He was at once a brave and dashing officer, and an active and prudent administrator—qualities which would assuredly have gained for him, before the lapse of many years, a prominent place in the British army.

Mr. De Norman, who survived the longest, dying on the 5th of October, though bearing a foreign name, was closely connected with Scotland. He was the only, and a posthumous, child of Baroness de Norman, third daughter of Gen. Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk. He thus belonged to some of the oldest families in Fife—Douglas of Kirkness, Lundin of Auchtermairnie, Clephane of Carslogie—and he was related to several noble English families, being cousin-german to the Marquis of Northampton. He was in his twenty-ninth year; and it may be added, that those who knew him best could furnish the largest additions to the distinguished testimony borne by Lord Elgin, in his despatches, to his high character and gallant spirit, his pure manners and uncommon attainments.

Thomas William Bowlby, who died on the 22nd of September, only four days after his seizure, was the son of Thomas Bowlby, a captain in the Royal Artillery; his mother was a daughter of Gen. Balfour. He was born at Gibraltar, and was the eldest of a numerous family, and when he was yet very young his parents took up their residence in Sunderland, where his father entered upon the business of a timber merchant. Young Bowlby's education was entrusted to Dr. Cowan, a Scotch schoolmaster who settled in Sunderland about forty years ago. After leaving school, he was articled as a solicitor to his cousin, Mr. Russell Bowlby, who at that time practised in Sunderland. On the completion of his clerkship he went to London, and spent some years as a salaried clerk in the office of a large firm in the Temple. About the year 1846 he commenced practice in the city with Messrs. Laurence and Crowdy, and for some years he enjoyed a fair practice. But the profession of the law was not to his taste, and much of his time was spent in the company of the literary celebrities of the metropolis. Shortly after he commenced practice, Mr. Bowlby married Miss Meine, the sister of his father's second wife, and on the death of

her father Mrs. Bowlby became possessed of a considerable fortune. In 1848, Mr. Bowlby first became connected with the "Times," and was dispatched to Berlin as its special correspondent. During the railway mania, Mr. Bowlby got into pecuniary difficulties, which caused him to leave England for a short time; but it must be stated to his honour that he soon after made arrangements for the whole of his future earnings to be applied in liquidation of his debts. On his return to this country he was for some time associated with M. Jullien, and made arrangements in different Continental towns for his performances. He next repaired to Smyrna, where he was engaged in one of the departments connected with the construction of a railway; but his labours there were abruptly terminated by the failure of Mr. Jackson, the contractor. He then returned to England, and remained unemployed until he was engaged to proceed to China as the special correspondent of the "Times." He went in the same steamer as Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with whom he was shipwrecked, and his account of the loss of the "Malabar" at Point de Galle has probably never been excelled as a piece of free and dashing descriptive composition. Mr. Bowlby was a man of most amiable disposition, and of good conversational powers; his age was about 43. He has left a widow and five children, most of whom are of tender years.

Oct. 29. At his residence, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 63, William Henry Tizard, formerly Senior Examiner, Audit-office, Somerset-house, London, (having served the public upwards of forty years in the office), Assistant-Commissioner for Auditing the Irish Relief Accounts, Special Auditor to the British Museum, and Private Secretary to the late Sir Robert Peel, bart.

Nov. 1. At Shanghai, aged 27, Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N., H.M.S. "Centaur," eldest son of Henry Lees, esq., Polkemmet-house, Linlithgowshire.

Nov. 2. At Dalesford, Australia, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Charles, youngest son of the late Rev. G. Moultrie, Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop.

Nov. 4. Suddenly, in the Camp at Pekin, Arthur Saunders Thomson, M.D., principal medical officer of the 2nd Division of the Expeditionary Army, only son of James Thomson, esq., of Glendouran.

Nov. 10. At Lisbon, the Rev. Francisco Rafael da Silva Malh o, canon of the cathedral. The deceased, who was no mean poet, was also a distinguished theological writer, and a very eloquent preacher.

Nov. 11. At Mussourie, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Henry Alan, Olphart's Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Almorah, East Indies, Juliana, wife of Capt. Godfrey Colpoys Bloomfield, Commandant of the 23rd Regt. of Punjaub Infantry, and eldest surviving dau. of Robert Lane, esq., of Ryelands, Herefordshire.

Nov. 16. At sea, in lat. 22 north, and long. 25 west, on board the ship "Zelandia," aged 23,

Charles John, eldest son of Charles Spence, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

Nov. 17. On the day he sailed from the anchorage off the Peiho River for Hongkong and England, Capt. Peel, 2nd Bat. of 1st Royals, having only been taken seriously ill with convulsions on that day.

Nov. 20. At Secunderabad, India, Charlotte, wife of Capt. George Forbes, of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry, and youngest dau. of Wm. Thos. Brande, esq., of Her Majesty's Mint.

Nov. 22. At Bath, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 74, Robert Ragueneau Dobson, esq., formerly Capt. 5th Fusiliers.

In the Close, Salisbury, aged 69, Harriet, relict of the Rev. J. J. G. Dowland, Vicar of Broadwinsor, Dorset.

At Allahabad, aged 49, after a service of thirty years, Col. Benjamin Ricky, commanding H.M.'s 48th Regt.

Nov. 23. At Clifton-gardens, aged 71, Eliza D'Oyley, widow of Capt. John Rees, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house.

At Croom's-hill, Blackheath, aged 85, Amelia Hyde, eighth and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Francis Wollaston, Rector of Chislehurst.

Nov. 25. At his residence, Dean-st., Soho, aged 85, Mr. John Swaine, formerly well known in his profession as an eminent line-engraver.

At Craven-hill, Hyde-pk., Mary Anne, widow of Colonel Wolridge, R.M.

On board H.M.'s ship "Persian," East Coast of Africa, Wm. Young Howison, M.D., assistant-surgeon R.N.

Nov. 26. At his residence, East End-house, Finchley, aged 81, Samuel Henry Cullum, esq.

At her residence, Marine-parade, Dover, aged 87, Catherine, relict of Adm. Wilson, of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk.

At Madeira, *en route* to Calcutta, of fever, aged 58, George Anderson, esq., of Farnham, Surrey, Surgeon to H.M.'s Emigration Commissioners on board the "Conway" transport. That vessel was abandoned at sea some three hundred miles off Madeira, with more than three hundred passengers on board, chiefly the wives of soldiers in India, bound to Calcutta. The crew and passengers, to the number of 364, were taken off that vessel by the "Summer Cloud," and carried into Funchal on the 9th of September, where they were maintained until the "Chatsworth" was sent out from England to take them on. When the "Chatsworth" proceeded on her voyage with 362 men, women, and children for India, on the 21st of November, Dr. Anderson was too ill to proceed with her, and gave up his charge to Dr. Gourlay, and he only lived five days after that vessel's leaving Funchal.

Nov. 27. At Bucharest, Fanny, wife of Nicholas Andronesco, Directeur de Culte et d'Instruction, and dau. of the late Wm. Friswell, esq., of Tadworth.

Nov. 28. At Notting-hill, aged 91, Charlotte, widow of Charles Augustus West, Lieut.-Col. Fusilier Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Landguard Fort.

In Queen-sq., Bath, aged 62, Charlotte Harriet

Martinique, eldest dau. of the late Sir Robert Shaw Milnes, bart.

At Melksham, Wilts, aged 70, Mr. John Cochran, bookseller.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Mary, relict of Capt. Neyland, Paymaster 16th Lancers.

At Barrackpore, of sunstroke, Lieut. John Watson, H.M.'s Bengal Army, younger surviving son of W. Watson, esq., W.S., Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

Nov. 29. At his residence, Upper Woodland-terr., Charlton, Woolwich, aged 37, Dr. John Barclay, Surgeon, R.N.

At Lambeth, aged 75, Mr. Francis Henderson, upwards of fifty-eight years a clerk in the Bank of England.

In Bedford-st., Bedford-sq., aged 70, Henry Scott Boston, esq., late of Halstead, Essex, and son of the late Adm. Boston.

Of dysentery, on board the steamship "Nertham," off Point de Galle, on his passage home from China, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, R.N., of H.M.S. "Nimrod," and son of the late Rev. Reginald Wynniatt.

Dec. 1. At his residence, Barrow-house, near Bristol, aged 77, Anthony Blagrove, esq., late of the Hon. E.I.C. Service.

At Hartfield, Sussex, aged 78, Selina Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Capper, Vicar of Wilmington, Sussex.

At Oxford, aged 25, Rosamond, wife of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln Coll., and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Oxford, and dau. of the late Henry Robinson, esq., of York.

Dec. 2. At Cambria-villa, Clifton, Bristol, Harriet Jane, widow of George Russell, esq., of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire.

At Wanstead, aged 83, Rebecca, widow of David Jennings, esq., of Hawkhurst, Kent.

Dec. 3. Aged 20, Mary Jane, dau. of the Rev. T. Holme, East Cowton, Yorkshire.

Dec. 5. At Ealing, aged 73, Harriet Mary, relict of the Rev. George Hughes, of Marden Ash, Essex, and only dau. of the late Craven Ord, esq., of Greensted-hall, Essex.

Dec. 6. In Upper Mount-st., Dublin, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Tomlinson.

Aged 62, Marianne, wife of the Rev. James Mules, LL.B., and eldest dau. of the late Robert Grove Leslie, esq., Deputy Judge Advocate-Gen. for Ireland.

Dec. 7. In Upper Southwick-st., Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. B. Jebb, Walton, Derbyshire.

Dec. 8. At Chester, Herbert, youngest son of the late Henry Kelsall, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, Caroline, widow of John Falconer, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Leghorn.

Dec. 10. At Cliftonville, Brighton, Fanny, wife of Col. Charles Henry Mee, late of the Royal Artillery.

At her residence, St. Ethelbert-st., Hereford, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Matthews, esq., of Belmont, Herefordshire.

At Holloway, aged 61, Thos. Randall, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.'s Home Service.

Dec. 12. Of diphtheria, aged 30, George Merryck Dew, Lieut. H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons.

Suddenly, at Pen-y-foordd, near Hawarden, Flintshire, aged 38, Mrs. Helen Wood Bagley, relict of the Rev. Thos. Bagley, M.A., of Portsmouth.

At Chudleigh, Devon, aged 83, Vice-Adm. Wm. Isaac Scott.

At Biarritz, France, aged 73, Frances Harriet, widow of James Hamilton, esq., of Kames.

At Bath, aged 68, Major-Gen. William Freke Williams, K.H. The late General served in Senegal, Goree, and Sierra Leone, during 1811 and 1812, and in the Peninsula from August, 1812, to the end of the war, including San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Nive (the 11th, 12th, and 13th of December), and the investment of Bayonne. In 1816 he proceeded to America under Gen. Ross, and was wounded at the battle of Bladensburg, first slightly in the left arm, and again severely by a musket ball through the left shoulder. He served subsequently for several years in the West Indies, and he was sent on a particular service to Canada during the insurrection in that country in 1838 and 1839, whence he returned in June, 1843, and soon afterwards proceeded to Ireland. For his military services he was made a Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and had received the silver war medal with three clasps for St. Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive. The last appointment he held was Brigadier-General at Malta. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, August 30, 1810; Lieut., June 10, 1811; Capt., October 31, 1814; Major, April 9, 1825; Lieut.-Colonel, June 28, 1838; Colonel, Nov. 11, 1851; and Major-General, April 14, 1857.

Dec. 13. At Funchal, aged 49, Sig. Federico Bianchi, the Austrian Consul for Madeira.

Dec. 14. At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park, aged 90, Susanna Maria Young, of Bacheborough Castle, Ireland.

Dec. 15. At Christ Church Parsonage, Dover, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 32, Emily Buxton, wife of the Rev. C. D. Marston, incumbent of Christ Church.

Suddenly, at the French Protestant Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, aged 67, Isaac Jolit, esq., M.D. Josiah George, esq., for many years a magistrate of Romsey, Hampshire.

At Titsey-park, Surrey, aged 51, Wm. Leveson Gower, esq.

Dec. 16. At Royal York-cresc., Clifton, aged 35, Matilda Sarah, wife of James Finlay, esq., of Somerville-house, Seacombe, Cheshire, and Sugvale-house, Hereford.

Dec. 17. At Hackney, aged 71, Elizabeth Alice, widow of H. D. Hacon, esq.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 68, George Bailey, esq., Curator of the Soane Museum.

At Garrett's-hall, Banstead, the residence of John Lambert, esq., aged 76, Col. Hugh Owen, Colonel in the Portuguese Army, Major 7th Hussars, K.T.S., K.C. d'Aviz.

Dec. 18. At the house of his brother, Palace-road, Roupell-pk., Streatham-hill, aged 47, James

Hogg, esq., of Bahia, Brazils, third son of the late Rev. James Hogg, Vicar of Geddington-cum-Newton, near Kettering.

At Rottingdean, Sussex, aged 73, Henry Dun-kin, esq.

At Westhay, Wrrington, aged 76, Robt. Baker, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for Somersetshire.

Dec. 19. Aged 80, Sir Richard Puleston, bart, of Enral, Flintshire, late Colonel of the Flintshire Militia.

In Hans-pl., Knightsbridge, Mrs. Jervis, relict of the Rev. Thomas Jervis, and sister of the late John Disney, esq., of the Hyde, Ingatestone, Essex.

At the Cottage, Benham, near Newbury, Berks, aged 34, Commander Ennis Chambers, R.N.

At South Walsham, Caroline, wife of Major Boulton, and grand-dau. of the late Lord Rendlesham.

At his residence, Westbrooke, Bolton-le-Moors, aged 56, Matthew Dawes, esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c. Mr. Dawes was an ardent and successful student of archæology and science, particularly in the branches of heraldry and geology, and a distinguished member of the masonic brotherhood, holding important offices in the higher grades of that order.

Dec. 20. At her residence, in Bruton-st., Lady Clifton, widow of Sir Juckes Granville Juckes Clifton, bart., of Clifton, Notts.

At Weston-super-Mare, Maria Jane, widow of the Rev. Noel Ellison, and dau. of the late Sir John Trevelyan.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, of apoplexy, Alfred Bunn, esq., formerly well known as the lessee of Dury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres. He had for some time retired from public life, and had become a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dec. 21. Thomas Henry John Oswald Ricketts, late Capt. in the Royal Radnor Rifles, youngest son of T. B. Ricketts, esq., of Combe, Herefordsh., and grandson of the late Gen. Loftus.

In Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, aged 85, James Buchanan, esq., of Craigend Castle.

At Rolleston Vicarage, Notts, aged 22, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. John Ash Gausson.

At Wexford, after a short illness, caused by a fall, aged 67, McCarty Colclough, esq., late of H.M.'s 62nd Regt., County Inspector of Constabulary.

In London, suddenly, in the street, aged 83, Mr. James Austin Macnamara, publisher of the Douay Bible, late of the city of Cork.

Dec. 22. At Weston-super-Mare, Col. H. A. Shuckburgh, Bengal Army Retired List, youngest brother of Sir F. Shuckburgh, bart.

At Malta, Mary, wife of Major-Gen. Charles Warren, C.B.

At Croydon, Maria Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Kelly, K. St. A., late of the 1st Regt. of Life Guards.

At Bath, Freke Alastair, youngest child of the late Major-Gen. W. Freke Williams, K.H., whom he survived only ten days.

At Hopefield, Haddenham, Bucks, of apoplexy,

aged 55, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. R. Dawes, F.R.A.S.

At Port Glasgow, aged 72, Mr. John Wood, who was not less eminent as a ship builder than for his ingenuity and scientific attainments.

At South Belmont, Doncaster, aged 78, Sarah Ann, widow of Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq.

At Aberdare, Annie, wife of the Rev. Evan Lewis, and youngest dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor.

At Bolehall-house, Tamworth, aged 78, Thos. Bradgate Bamford, esq., J.P., and formerly Major 73rd Regt.

At Priory-terrace, Dover, aged 68, Mr. John Spain. Early in life he was active in all matters relating to the town: he was one who took a leading part in the introduction of the late Joseph Butterworth into the borough, and in 1826 was a very active partisan and staunch supporter of Charles Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham.

Aged 99, Jeannie Shepherd, the oldest inhabitant of Hartlepool. Jeannie "hirpled" about and did her own domestic work till 1858, when, through scalding herself, she took to her bed, and gradually declined in strength. Three years ago she followed her own son, John Shepherd, aged 63, to the grave; and about one year before that she caught a thief stealing her silk dress, watched him till a policeman came up, and gave him into custody, and prosecuted him before the magistrates.—*Sunderland Herald*.

Dec. 23. At her residence, Montagu-sq., aged 89, Lady Lucy, relict of Sir Edward Hales, bart., of Hales-place, Kent.

At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 82, John Williams Colenso, esq., late mineral agent for the Duchy of Cornwall, and father of the Bishop of Natal, South Africa.

Suddenly, at Hillsborough, Monkstown, co. Dublin, aged 59, Major-Gen. Boileau, late H.M.'s 22d Regt.

At Bernard-villas, Upper Norwood, aged 47, Edward Alexander Samuelles, esq., C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

At Woodlands, Cheshunt, Herts, the residence of Robert Diggles, esq., aged 91, Eliza, relict of George Moore, esq., and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton.

At Hill-side, Abbot's Langley, Herts, James Currie, esq., of that place, and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Lympington, Hants, aged 55, Charles Fluder, esq., M.D.

Dec. 24. At Madeira, Susan, only dau. of the Rev. Geo. Randolph, Rector of Coulsdon.

Aged 57, Mr. John Watson, Crown and Anchor Inn, St. Helen's, Ipswich, late of Bury, and formerly a Sergeant in the West Suffolk Militia. For more than twenty years he was one of the heralds at the Suffolk Assizes.

Dec. 25. In Portman-sq., (the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. Col. Lindsay,) aged 77, the Earl of Mexborough. The deceased leaves surviving issue three sons and a daughter. He is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, Viscount Pollington, born in 1810, and who

was returned to Parliament for Gatton in 1831 : he represented Pontefract from 1835 to 1847. The late earl, whose seat is Mexborough-hall, Methley, near Leeds, lived in a small house on the estate in humble retirement. In politics he was a Conservative, but was never at any period a prominent public man.

Aged 69, the Lady Emily Needham, of Datchet-house, Bucks.

At Littlegreen, aged 76, Maria Sophia, wife of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B.

At Cavendish-hall, Suffolk, Samuel Tyssen Yelloly, esq., son of the late John Yelloly, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

In Lansdown-pl., Cheltenham, aged 77, Major-Gen. A. Campbell, late H.E.I.C.S., and of Auchmannock and Avisyard, Ayrshire.

At Ostend, aged 76, Col. Henry C. Streetfield, late of H.M.'s 87th Regt. Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At his residence, St. John's-park, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 69, James Drage Merest, esq., of the Abbey, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, and the Moat, Soham, Cambridgeshire, a Deputy Lieutenant for the latter county.

Aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Wildman Goodwyn, esq., of Blackheath, and second dau. of the late Sir Charles Flower, bart.

Dec. 25-26. At Rome, very suddenly in the night, aged 54, the Rev. Dr. Pagani, a celebrated Roman Catholic controversialist and ascetic writer. He was the 'General' of the Order of the Institute of Charity, a post in which he had succeeded the late Abbé Rosmini, a divine of more than ordinary celebrity in his own communion, who died in 1855. Dr. Pagani, who was formerly Theological Professor at Prior Park College, and afterwards head of the College at Ratcliffe, near Loughborough, was the author of several celebrated and popular books of a religious character, including the *Anima Devota*, "The Church of the Living God," "The Manna of the New Covenant," "The Way of Heaven," *Via Crucis*, a Catechism on the Rudiments of his Church's Faith, and a Treatise on Christian Perfection. He also contributed several elaborate articles to Scavini's *Theologia Moralis*, a treatise of high repute in Roman Catholic seminaries.—*Oriental Budget*.

Dec. 26. At Brighton, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Rainey, C.B., K.H., Colonel of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Aged 58, Alban Thomas Davies, esq., late Captain 57th Bengal N.I.

At his residence, Morden-road, Blackheath-park, aged 56, Mr. Pelham Richardson, publisher, of Cornhill, London.

Dec. 27. In London, aged 58, Andrew Nicholson Magrath, esq., late Director-General Madras Medical Department.

At North Kyme, Lincolnshire, aged 93, Wm. Jollands, esq.

Aged 44, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Richard Newlove, M.A., Vicar of Thorne, Yorkshire.

In Berkeley-sq., aged 56, Edward Rigby, esq., M.D.

At Darlington, aged 81, Cuthbert Wigham,

esq., a director of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and for many years an active and zealous promoter of the commercial undertakings connected therewith.

Dec. 28. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Edward Tierney, bart., late of the Coldstream Guards. He was born in 1818, and succeeded his father, the second baronet, in 1856. The first baronet was Sir Matthew Tierney, a distinguished physician, who was for many years attached to the Court, and who permanently resided at Brighton. The deceased baronet was appointed captain, and afterwards lieut.-colonel, in the Coldstream Guards, in 1849, and retired in 1854, having served with considerable distinction in the earlier part of the Russian war. He was married, in 1855, to a daughter of Mr. F. Grove Farrar, of Brafield-house, Buckinghamshire.

At her residence in the Minster-close, Lincoln, aged 86, Frances, relict of Charles Beaty, esq., M.D., and dau. of the late Jephthah Foster, esq., also of the Close of Lincoln.

Dec. 29. At East Moulsey, Surrey, aged 95, William Pennell, esq., formerly His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for the Empire of Brazil.

At Dover, aged 76, Elizabeth Joanna, relict of Sir William Bolland, knt., late one of Her Majesty's Barons of Exchequer.

At his residence, Upper Nutwell, Devonshire, aged 65, Egerton Charles Harvest Isaacson, esq., formerly of the 51st Regt. of Foot, and late Adjutant of the Royal Brecknock Militia. The deceased was one of the few surviving officers who served in the Peninsular War and in the field of Waterloo.

At Ardeley Parsonage, Herts, of dysentery, aged 17, Sydney Law Malet, a Prefect at St. Mary's College, Winchester, one of the Winchester Eleven, and Sergeant in the Winchester College Company of Volunteer Rifles.

After a lingering illness, aged 48, Theodore Henry Shute, M.D., of Knowles-villa, Newton Abbot, Devon.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Doncaster, Frances Matilda, dau. of the Rev. H. F. Brock.

At her residence, Norfolk-street, Strand, Maria, widow of the late Peter Cosgreave, esq., Surgeon R.N.

Dec. 30. In Connaught-terrace, aged 88, Miss Guy Dickens, dau. of the late General Guy Dickens.

At Hingham, Norfolk, Maud Violet Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Walter Cotton Hodgson, M.A., curate of the parish.

At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, aged 70, George Greaves, esq., late of Elmsall-lodge, near Pontefract, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, of rheumatic fever, the Countess of Eglinton and Winton. Her ladyship, Adela Caroline Harriet, was the only dau. of the Earl and Countess of Essex, and was born on the 4th of March, 1828. She was married at Dublin in 1858, to the Earl of Eglinton, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, being his lord-

ship's second wife. She leaves issue an only child, Lady Sybil, born Aug. 24, 1859.

At Wiesbaden, aged 63, the Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, youngest son of Edmond Henry, late Earl of Limerick, by Alice Mary, only daughter and heir of Mr. Henry Ormsby, of Cloghan, co. Mayo. The deceased gentleman was born on the 7th of February, 1797, and married Feb. 14th, 1825, Elizabeth Charlotte, dau. of the late Hon. William Cockayne, brother of the late Viscount Cullen.

From disease of the heart, Anna Maria Surman, wife of Charles Longman, esq., of Shendish, Herts.

At his residence, St. James's-terrace, Regent's-park, Lieut.-Col. James Paterson, late Commanding 3rd Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Paterson, K.C.H.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 69, Charlotte, wife of John Goate Fisher, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. Richard Turner, many years minister of that parish.

At Belmont-ter., Scarborough, aged 60, Chas. Preston, esq., of Tanfield-lodge, Ripon, youngest surviving son of the late Adm. D'Arcy Preston, of Askham Bryan, Yorkshire.

Aged 84, Mr. Frederick Ross, clerk of St. Mary's Church, Leicester. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Dawes Ross, formerly master of the Leicester Free Grammar-school, and subsequently Vicar of Syston.

Very suddenly, from apoplexy, at Nottingham, aged 46, Thomas Bell, esq., of the Midland Circuit. For many years prior to his call to the bar he was managing clerk to an eminent firm at Leicester (Messrs. Miles and Gregory). He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple on the 1st of May, 1854. Mr. Bell was much respected, and he had obtained, in a comparatively short time, a considerable eminence in his profession. As a defender of prisoners, he had no equal in the Midland Circuit, and he was the very able editor of the reports of the Crown Cases reserved. He had been liable to attacks of apoplexy, his latest visitation being at the assizes at Leicester in 1858, which left him in such a delicate state of health that his friends were led to anticipate the possibility of a sudden fatal attack.

Jan. 1, 1861. At Pett, Charing, Kent, Selina, dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Sayer, of Pett, and Rector of Eggescliffe, Durham.

At St. Thomas New-road, Plymouth, aged 64, the wife of J. Doidge, esq., mayor of the borough.

Jan. 2. At Sandgate, Kent, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Robert Nicholas, esq., of Aston Keynes, Wilts, and many years Chairman of the Hon. Board of Excise.

At his residence, Bathwick-street, Bath, aged 85, Capt. Charles Miller.

Frances Speer, of Weston-green, Thames Ditton, Surrey, third. dau. of the late William Speer, esq., of the Treasury, Whitehall.

Jan. 3. Aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Christopher Geo. Fagan, Bengal Army Retired List.

At Brighton, Miss Brisbane, youngest dau. of the late Admiral Brisbane.

At Albert-terr., Richmond-road, Bayswater, aged 82, John Mingay, esq., late of the India House.

At Gordon-house, Beckenham, Kent, Mary, widow of George Foskey, esq., late Paymaster of the 29th Regt.

At Taunton, aged 76, Richard Chapman, esq., youngest son of the late General Chapman, Royal Artillery, of Tanfield, near Taunton.

At her residence, Waterloo-house, Dumfries, aged 73, Lillias, relict of Vice-Admiral Charles James Johnston, of Conhill, Dumfriesshire.

At Anstey's Cove, near Torquay, by the accidental falling of a rock, aged 14, Arthur Alex., eldest son of the Rev. David Pitcairn.

At his residence, Uplands, Farnham, Hampshire, aged 45, John Beardmore, esq., Captain of the Hampshire Militia Artillery, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county, and formerly High Sheriff.

At the house of Mrs. Pashley, Baslow, aged 63, Wm. Pollard, esq., Groom of the Chambers to Her Majesty.

J. W. Westmorland, esq., of Westfield-house Wakefield, and alderman of that borough.

Jan. 4. At Woodsley-house, Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 61, Sir Peter Fairbairn, knt. He was the youngest son of Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, of Kelso, Roxburghshire, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to Mr. John Casson, a millwright and engineer, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and remained there until 1821. In 1822 he paid a brief visit to France, and in 1829 he went to Leeds, and laid the foundation of that colossal establishment which now gives employment to from 1,000 to 1,400 workmen. At the commencement of his career in Leeds, Sir Peter devoted his attention to the improvement of the woollen machinery of the district, substituting iron for wood, and he also gained an eminent position by his simplification and improvements of flax machinery. At the beginning of the Crimean war, his firm was invited by the English Government to commence making special tools, and he has since constructed a large number of machines for the manufacture of fire-arms and other warlike implements; and within the last two years he has constructed a large number for the manufacture of the Armstrong gun, which are now working both at Woolwich and Elswick. He had, in 1858, the honour of entertaining the Queen on the occasion of her visit to Leeds. Sir Peter caught cold on the occasion of the presentation of colours to the Leeds Volunteers in October last, took to his bed shortly afterwards, and after a great deal of suffering, expired as above stated. Sir Peter was born in 1799, and was Mayor of Leeds in 1858-59. He was married, in 1827, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Kennedy, esq., of Glasgow, by whom he had a family. His wife died in 1843, and in 1855 he espoused Rachel Anne, fourth dau. of William Brandling, esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland.

In Hyde-park-sq., from injuries caused by fire on the preceding evening, Maria Eliza, eldest dau. of General W. G. Power, C.B., K.H., of the Royal Artillery.

At Torquay, Caroline Augusta, wife of the Rev. Edward P. Arnold, one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

At Victoria-place, Eastbourne, Elizabeth Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. Bower, Vicar St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton.

At Lee-terr., Blackheath, aged 84, John Wm. Young, esq., late Commander H.E.I.C.S.

At York, aged 73, the Rev. Dr. John Briggs. For several years the deceased gentleman was connected with the north of England, having been assistant vicar apostolic of the northern district from 1833 to 1836, when he became vicar apostolic. In 1840 he became vicar apostolic of the Yorkshire district, and on the 29th of September, 1850, he was translated to the so-called bishopric of Beverley, which he resigned on the 7th of November last. Dr. Briggs visited Rome in 1854, at the ceremony of the Immaculate Conception, and was appointed bishop-assistant of the Pontifical Throne.

Jan. 5. Suddenly, at Ashton, near Dublin, Colonel H. Senior, of Glassdrummond, co. Down, late Lieut.-Col. commanding 65th Regt.

At his residence, Potter's-bar, Lt.-Col. Carpenter, late of the Bombay Army.

At Old Charlton, aged 81, Harriett, widow of Capt. Thomas Mould, R.M.

At Birmingham, aged 76, Thomas Osler, esq., of Kenilworth, formerly secretary to the Bristol and Exeter and Great Western Railway Companies, and the associate of Thomas Attwood and other political characters.

At Derby, aged 74, Wm. Richardson, esq., of Fulford-house, Derbyshire, late Col. in H.M.'s Royal Horse Guards Blue.

At Cotleigh Rectory, Lucy, wife of the Rev. Wm. Michell, and sister of Capt. Messiter, of Barwick-house, Yeovil.

At Waterloo, near Liverpool, aged 68, Mr. John Smith, formerly one of the proprietors of the "Liverpool Mercury."

Jan. 6. At Castlecraig, Peeblesshire, Eleanora Anne, wife of Sir William H. Gibson Carmichael, bart., and dau. of David Anderson, esq., of St. Germain's.

At Weymouth, Dorset, Theodosia Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir George Back.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq., Capt. Henry Napier Disney.

At Redruth, Cornwall, aged 72, Ann, relict of the late Tobias Michell, esq., and granddau. of the late William Pryce, M.D., Oxon, Author of "The Mineralogia Cornubiensis," &c.

At Whitehead's-grove, Chelsea, aged 71, Miss Jane Nickle, only surviving sister of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Nickle, formerly Commander of the Forces in Australia.

At her brother's residence, after an illness of three months, aged 63, Maria Ludlow, younger sister of George Ludlow, steward of Christ's Hospital, Hertford.

At the house of her brother, the Rev. W. J. Kidd, Rector of Didsbury, Lancashire, aged 53, Beatrice Mary, dau. of the late Captain W. H. Kidd, E.I.C.S.

Aged 58, George Croke, esq., J.P. for the

counties of Oxford and Buckingham, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Alexander Croke, of Studley Priory, Oxfordshire.

At Derry, near Ross Carbery, co. Cork, aged 69, Mary Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cox Kirby.

At Slough, Bucks, aged 89, Capt. Spurin, R.M.

At her residence, Belmont, Bath, aged 85, Maria, widow of Major-Gen. Pine Coffin, C.B.

At Roxeth-house, Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 70, James Russell, Queen's Counsel, formerly of Old-sq., Lincoln's-inn, and Russell-sq.

At Bathwick-house, Bath, Matilda Wilhelmina, relict of Major Moore, late of the Royal Marines Light Infantry.

At Malaga, of cholera morbus, aged 63, Joseph William Noble, esq., M.B., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and M.P. for Leicester. The deceased had been travelling in Spain, and was on his way from Saville to rejoin his family at Pau. The hon. gentleman was returned by the advanced Liberals at the last general election.

In Park-crescent, Major-Gen. Albert Goldsmid. He served during the campaign of 1815, and was at Waterloo. In June, 1826, he retired from his regiment on half-pay. His commissions bore date as follows:—Coronet, May 30, 1811; Lieut., Feb. 20, 1812; Capt., Feb. 22, 1816; Major, June 10, 1826; Lieut.-Col., Nov. 23, 1841; Col., June 20, 1854; and Major-Gen., Oct. 26, 1858.

At Drayton-lodge, Herts., aged 76, Caroline Frances, widow of William Jenney, esq., formerly of King's Newton-hall, Derbyshire.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Capt. John R. Turner Warde, (Riding-master,) late 4th Light Dragoons, son of the late John Warde, esq., of Boughton Monchelsea.

Jan. 7. At Shavington, Market Drayton, aged 83, Eliza, widow of Col. Sir Robert C. Hill, C.B., late of Prees-hall, Salop.

At his house, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-sq., aged 49, Henry Hall Pickersgill, esq., eldest son of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., of Stratford-pl.

In Lansdowne-cres., Kensington-park, John Riach, esq., of the Oriental Bank Corporation, eldest son of the late Major Riach, 79th Highlanders.

At Adel-lodge, Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 26, Mrs. Reginald Dykes Marshall, third dau. of Sir John Herschel, bart.

At Mayfield-ter., Edinburgh, Janet, widow of Harry Leith Lumsden, esq., of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire.

At Biggleswade, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 31, Charles John Newbery, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Torquay, Winifred Berners, wife of the Rev. Richard Boyse, of Bannow-house, co. Wexford, and Halkin-street West, Belgravia.

At Priors Marston, Warwickshire, aged 84, Anne, relict of the Rev. Uriel Harwood.

Jan. 8. Aged 52, the Hon. John Sinclair, youngest son of the 12th Earl of Caithness.

In Pall-mall, London, aged 23, Childers Geo. Sperling, esq., Bengal Civil Service, only son of the late Major Sperling, H.M.'s 16th Lancers.

At the residence of her son-in-law, (Col. Lefroy,

R.A., Blackheath,) of bronchitis, after a few days' illness, aged 64, Charlotte Anna, widow of Col. Dundas, of Carron-hall, N.B.

At her residence, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Walker, widow of Rear-Adm. Walker, C.B., formerly relict of Capt. Edw. Penruddock, Coldstream Guards, and last surviving issue of the late Arnoldus Jones Skelton, esq., of Branthwaite-hall, Cumberland.

At Selaby-park, co. Durham, (the residence of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Maude,) aged 75, Mrs. Anne Dixon, a faithful and most valued friend of the family for the space of 45 years.

At Highgate, aged 83, Elizabeth Ann, widow of Charles Browning, esq., of Horton-lodge, Surrey, and Binfield-manor, Berks. She was the only surviving daughter and child of Sir William More, bart.

At Linton-house, after a short illness, aged 35, Gertrude Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry Fitzroy Rose, and only dau. of Col. Gordon.

At Winchester, aged 50, Augustus Lavie, R.N., third son of the late Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, K.C.B., R.N.

At Coleshill, aged 77, Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Roberts, Rector of Sedgeberrow.

In Wheeler-street, Maidstone, aged 47, Mr. Wm. Richard Hillyer, the well-known cricketer. His services to the Marylebone Club will not easily be forgotten by the members of that distinguished club, or the public generally. From about 1843 to 1853 it was considered that no bowler in the world was equal to him. His pace was a little over medium, with a tremendous curl, and he had also the valuable gift of head-work. When no longer fit for active service, he officiated as umpire for the All England Eleven until the Surrey Club resolved on giving him a benefit at the Kennington Oval, by which he deservedly realized upwards of £300. His last official duty in the cricket-field was at Canterbury, in August, 1860, when he acted as umpire in the first match of the cricket week. Hillyer was much respected in private life. He was born March 5th, 1813, at Leybourn, in Kent.—*Bell's Life*.

Jan. 9. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Anne, widow of MacLeod of MacLeod, of Great Cumberland-street, and Dunvegan-castle, Isle of Skye.

At Kinkora, Killaloe, Ireland, aged 49, Commander Fred. Lowe, R.N., third son of the late William Lowe, esq., of Montague-st., Russell-sq., and of Tanfield-court, Temple, London.

At Fairfield, Wexford, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Abraham Swanne, Vicar of Kilurin, in the same county, and formerly of All Souls College, Oxford.

At Southport, aged 39, Aaron Chulow Howard, esq., of Brereton-hall, Cheshire.

At Gough-house, Chelsea, aged 68, Sarah, wife of the Rev. R. Wilson, D.D.

At his residence, Clarendon-pl., Maidstone, aged 55, Francis Plomley, esq., M.D., Physician to the West Kent Infirmary.

At North Pallant, Chichester, aged 70, Miss Lucy Hay, dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Hay, author of the "History of Chichester."

Aged 66, Francis Walpole, esq., son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole.

Jan. 10. At Brough-hall, Yorkshire, aged 59, Clarinda Catherine, wife of Sir William Lawson, bart. Her ladyship was the dau. of J. Lawson, esq., M.D., of York, and was married in 1821. Her eldest son, Mr. John Lawson, born in 1829, is heir-apparent to the baronetcy.

At Brunswick-villas, Hill-road, St. John's-wood, aged 39, Amelia Margaret, widow of T. C. Granger, esq., M.P., Durham.

Joanna, wife of the Rev. F. B. Harvey, Grammar-school, Great Berkhamstead.

At Perth, aged 60, the Rev. John Newlands, D.D., of the South U.P. Congregation, Perth. His connection with the South U.P. congregation commenced in 1823, when he was appointed colleague and successor to the Rev. Jedediah Aikman. He was Moderator of the Synod at the time of the union between the Secession and Relief Churches.

Jan. 11. In Nottingham-pl., Marylebone, aged 52, Lancelot Shadwell, esq.

In Queen Anne-st., aged 87, Rachel Rosalie, wife of Major Charles Randall, formerly of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

At Paris, aged 68, Catherine, relict of James Langdale, esq., of Lavender-hill, Surrey.

At his residence, Lea-house, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, aged 89, Francis Hicken Northen, esq., M.D.

Suddenly, at Paris, Eliza Lamb, wife of James Davenport, M.D., late of the Bengal Army, and only dau. of the late Major-Gen. R. W. Wilson, C.B., of the 65th Regt. N.I.

Jan. 12. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Jane, wife of Col. Charles Fraser, of Castle Fraser.

After a very short illness, in Langham-place, Portland-place, aged 40, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Sir Cusack P. Roney.

At North Bank, St. John's-wood, aged 33, Ann, only surviving child of the Rev. Nathaniel and the Hon. Anna Maria Maplettoft, of Broughton, Northamptonshire.

Aged 73, William Hawkins Heath, esq., banker, Andover, Hants.

At Paris, aged 80, Col. William Woodgate, formerly of the 60th Foot. In early life he saw much service in Canada, in the West Indies, and in the Peninsula, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815.

At Rode-hall, Cheshire, aged 88, Randle Wilbraham, esq. The deceased was the younger brother of the late Lord Skelmersdale, uncle of the Countess of Derby, great uncle of Lord Egerton of Tatton, and father of Col. Wilbraham, adjutant-general of the Chester district.

At Nailcot-hall, Berkeswell, aged 86, Richard Lant, esq.

At Leamington, Emily, wife of the Rev. J. A. Barron.

In Argyle-st., Bath, aged 68, William Conolly, esq., M.D., late of Hayes-park, Middlesex.

At his residence, Caledonia-pl., Clifton, aged 54, William Kay, esq., M.D.

At Inverleith-house, Edinburgh, aged 67, Alex. Earle Monteith, esq., Sheriff of Fife.

At Lansdowne-road north, Notting-hill, Eliza Shenstone, widow of John Lawford, esq., and eldest dau. of the late John Wilks, esq., J.P., and formerly M.P. for the borough of Boston.

At Northallerton, aged 69, Ann Grundy, widow, many years post letter carrier for the town. Her late sister, mother, and father held the same situation.

At Graefrath, Dr. de Leuw, oculist to His Majesty the King of Hanover.

Jan. 12, 13. At Trieste, within a few hours of each other, the Count and Countess Montemolin. Count Montemolin was son of the Infant Don Carlos, who for many years assert d, arms in hand, his claims to the throne of Spain. He was born on January 31, 1818. The countess was a princess of Naples, sister of the late King Ferdinand II., and born on February 29, 1820.

Jan. 13. At Bournemouth, aged 41, the Lord Elphinstone. He only succeeded to the title in July last, on the'd-cess of his cousin, formerly Governor of Bombay*.

At Margate, aged 79, John Boys, esq. For nearly forty years he practised as a solicitor in the town, and took a very active part in the public business. In 1809 he was first appointed a commissioner, and continued a member of that body until it was superseded by the local Board of Health, of which he subsequently became chairman. In 1842 he relinquished his profession, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county and for the liberties of the Cinque Ports, the duties of which he efficiently performed until he ceased to act about six years since, by reason of deafness and ill-health.

At the Parsonage, Rivington, Lancashire, Alice, wife of the Rev. Thos. Sutcliffe, and eldest dau. of the late Thos. H. Radcliffe, esq.

In Regency-sq., Brighton, aged 86, Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Col. Pryor.

At Shrewsbury, aged 65, Eleanor Agnes, widow of the Rev. James Compson, late Vicar of St. Chad's.

In consequence of her dress taking fire, aged 34, Anna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Walker, Rector of Cottesley, Herts.

At Loughborough, very suddenly, aged 60, Mr. Henry Jos. Wilkinson, of the Red Lion Hotel, formerly proprietor of the "Leicester Herald."

Frances Sophia, wife of the Rev. Chas. Hewett, of Camden-lodge, Birmingham.

Aged 36, Henry Fisher, esq., surgeon 4th (King's Own) Regt., H.P., formerly of the Royal Artillery.

Jan. 14. In Portland-pl., aged 80, Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart., of Sall-park, Norfolk, and Nethercot-house, Oxfordshire. The deceased Baronet was born in 1781, and married in 1814 a natural daughter of the Earl of Kingston, and succeeded his maternal grand-uncle in 1817. The first baronet was Mr. John Hase, who as-

sumed the name of Lombe. The baronetcy was conferred with remainder, in default of male issue, to the children of his niece, mother of the present baronet.

At Highweek, (the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. W. F. Good, D.D.), aged 56, Miss Eliza Pye Bennett.

At Kilmarnock, aged 86, Mrs. Jean Bruce Staunton, relict of James Staunton, esq., London, and dau. of the late General Bruce, Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, West Indies.

Jan. 15. In Devonshire-pl., aged 68, Maitland, widow of Wm. Erskine, esq., formerly of Bombay, and dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Mackintosh.

At his residence, Devonshire-terr., Camden-town, aged 80, Thos. Eyre Hume, youngest son of the late Rev. Nathanael Hume, Rector of Bremhill, and Residential Canon of Salisbury.

At West Coates-house, Isabella Hamilton Denistoun, relict of Colin Campbell, esq., of Jura.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 72, Lewis Frederick Hulle, a native of Bremen.

At the residence of her son-in-law, (the Rev. Geo. Bode, Great Barrington, Gloucestershire,) aged 74, Sarah, relict of John Smart, esq., of Countess Wear-house, near Exeter.

At her residence, Sion Spring-house, Clifton, aged 73, Martha, widow of the Rev. Roger Hitchcock, and third dau. of the late Sir Wm. Gibbons, bart., of Stanwell-place, Middlesex.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mary, relict of Lieut.-Col. Keyt, C.B., of H.M.'s 84th Regt.

Aged 80, Edw. Bartlett, esq., late chief officer of the Coast Guard Station, Llanelly, and father-in-law of the Rev. Daniel Ace, St. John's College, Cambridge. The deceased was a veteran officer, of distinguished merit and of sterling integrity.

Jan. 16. At the College, Northfleet, aged 77, Elizabeth Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Charles Gustavus Weston, esq., of Brompton-crescent.

At Geneva, aged 92, Professor I. P. Maunoir, M.D.

Jan. 17. In Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., aged 60, the Hon. Wm. Field, Member of the Executive Council of the Cape of Good Hope, Collector of Customs, Cape Town, and specially employed in England conducting emigration to that colony.

Suddenly, of bronchitis, in Jermyn-street, St. James's, aged 69, Mrs. Stanley, late of the Haymarket Theatre, where she held an important position as the representative of matronly characters in tragedy and comedy. Mrs. Stanley was the grand-daughter of John West Dudley Digges, a member of the noble family of De la Warr. Her maiden name was Fleming, and in her early life she obtained a prominent station on the boards by her fine personal appearance, as well as by her histrionic talent. Her husband, Mr. George Stanley, has been dead some years. He was an excellent actor, and at one time divided public favour with Mr. William Murray of Edinburgh.

* GENT. MAG., Aug. 1860, p. 190.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Dec. 22, 1860.	Dec. 29, 1860.	Jan. 5, 1861.	Jan. 12, 1861.	Jan. 19, 1861.
Mean Temperature			32.1	25.9	32.4	26.4	30.5
London	78029	2362236	1269	1407	1707	1707	1926
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	220	226	279	286	313
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	252	303	362	370	470
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	178	214	275	288	297
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	279	270	387	365	389
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	340	394	404	398	457

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dec. 22 .	640	164	196	223	46	1269	625	644	1269
" 29 .	652	172	234	285	64	1407	682	725	1407
Jan. 5 .	753	185	290	383	92	1707	1003	889	1892
" 12 .	727	181	289	419	91	1707	959	906	1865
" 19 .	715	211	357	511	120	1926	939	920	1859

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending Jan. 15.	54 0	39 5	22 3	35 5	45 1	44 3
	58 2	41 8	22 4	—	35 0	45 3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 17.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 17.	
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	540
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	2,100
Pork	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	180
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	125

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 25.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 16*s.* 3*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From December 24 to January 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock. Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock. Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	26	31	22	29. 39	fair	9	24	32	25	30. 17	foggy, fair
25	16	28	28	29. 40	do.	10	23	27	23	30. 2	fog
26	30	35	30	29. 42	do.	11	27	35	32	29. 71	foggy, fair
27	30	35	30	29. 43	fog. hvy. snow	12	36	39	34	29. 66	cloudy, rain
28	29	34	26	29. 87	cloudy, foggy	13	34	35	31	29. 92	snow, rain
29	27	31	31	30. 19	do. do.	14	29	32	30	30. 7	foggy, fair
30	35	44	40	30. 32	hvy. rn. snow	15	30	31	25	30. 10	fair
31	32	39	38	29. 57	cloudy, rain	16	26	29	31	30. 14	do.
J. 1	36	42	33	29. 17	constant rain	17	34	38	36	30. 15	do.
2	30	33	28	29. 93	fair	18	33	38	34	30. 16	rain, cloudy
3	28	36	28	30. 18	do. foggy	19	35	38	36	30. 18	cloudy, snow
4	30	37	34	30. 2	fog. fair, snow	20	40	46	43	30. 21	rn. eldy. foggy
5	33	33	25	29. 90	snow, cloudy	21	41	45	37	30. 36	cloudy
6	25	29	27	29. 93	fair	22	36	41	35	30. 29	do. fair
7	26	32	30	29. 97	do.	23	38	41	37	30. 14	rn. eldy. sleet
8	24	33	25	30. 18	foggy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

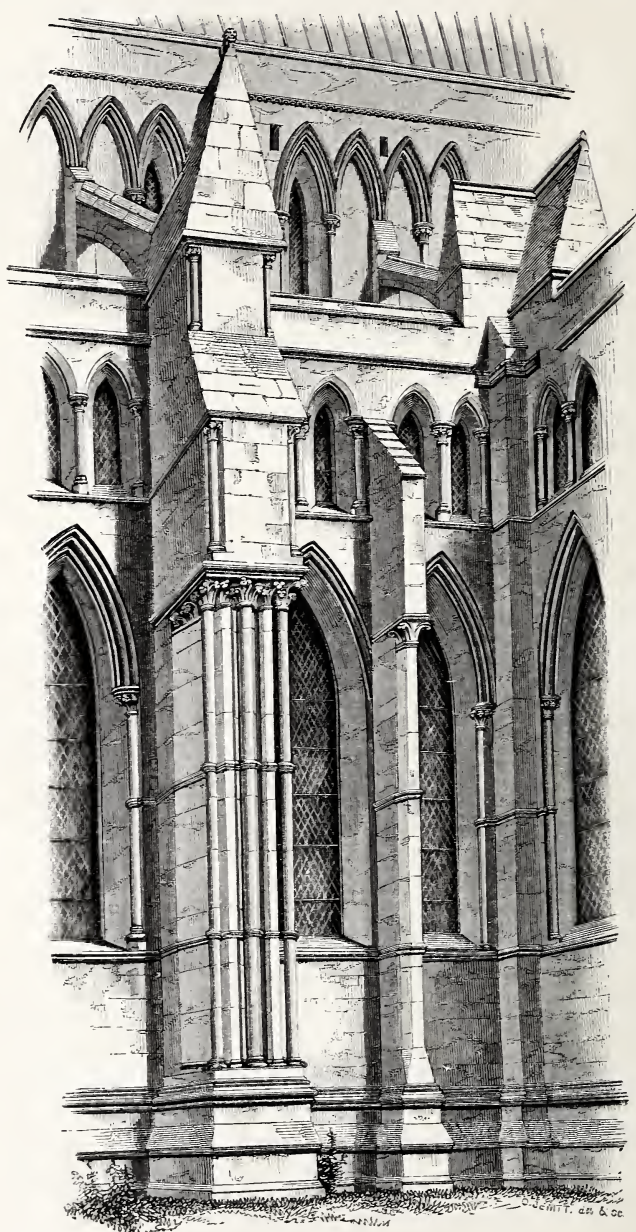
Dec. and Jan.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
26	Shut	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 4	4. 1 dis.	Shut		Shut
27		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$		4. 1 dis.		9 dis.	
28		92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$		4 dis. par.			
29		92	92		3 dis. par.			
31		92	92	233	3 dis. par.		7. 5 dis.	
J. 1		92	92	231	4 dis. par.			
2		92	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		3 dis.			
3		92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	233	4. 1 dis.		10 dis.	
4		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	233	3 dis. par.		10. 6 dis.	
5		92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$		3 dis. par.		10 dis.	
7	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$		3 dis. par.	220 1		
8	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$		2 dis. 2 pm.	220		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1
9	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 dis. 1 pm.			100 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
10	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 dis. par.	220		100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 34	5. 1 dis.	219		100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
12	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	232	6 dis.			100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 dis.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	12. 8 dis.	100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 33	8. 7 dis.	218	13. 10 dis.	100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 33	8. 5 dis.	219 20		100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
17	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	231 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 5 dis.	219 21		100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
18	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$		6. 4 dis.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 dis.	100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
19	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$		4. 2 dis.		13 dis.	100 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
21	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91	91	231 33	5. 1 dis.			100 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	231 33		218 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	233	5 dis.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 $\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

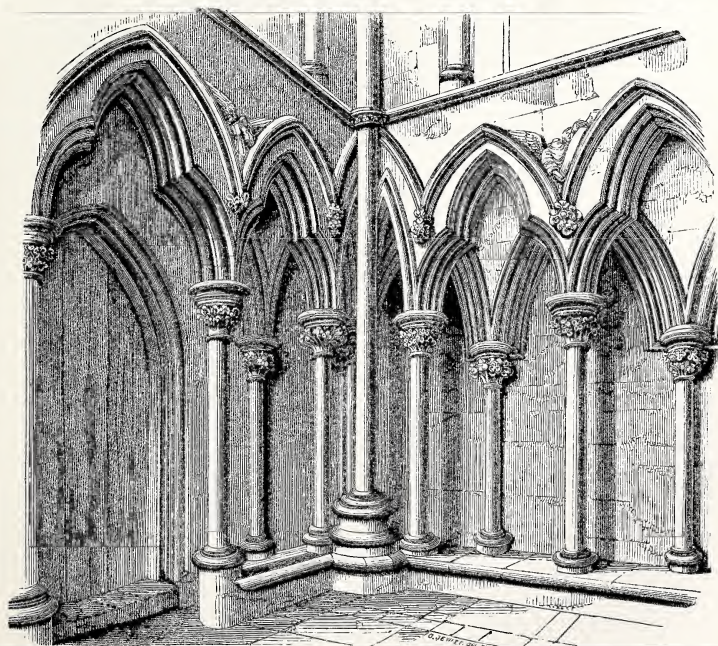
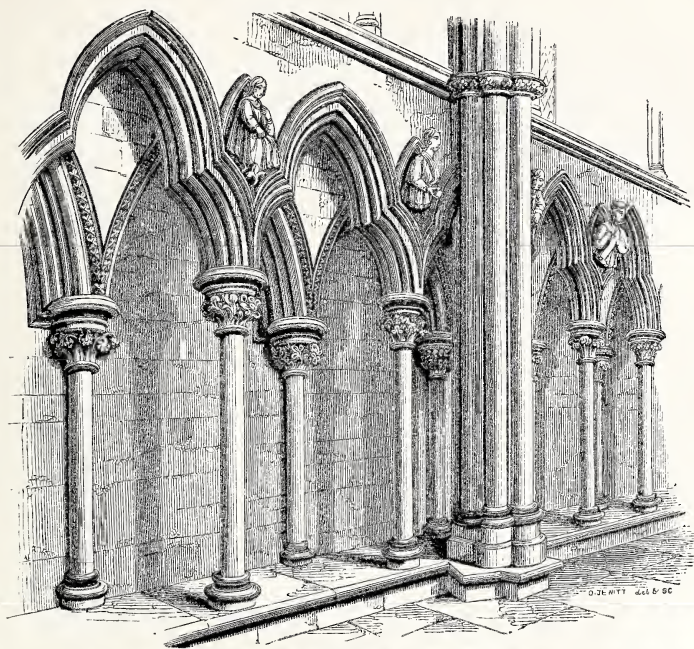
Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



Exterior of one bay of the Choir, A.D. 1190—1200.



Arcades in South Aisle of Choir and South Transept, A.D. 1190—1200.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1861.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—The late Earl of Aberdeen.—Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban.—“Patronymica Britannica.”—Drunken Barnaby’s Inn at Wentbridge	238
The Library of Westminster Abbey	239
Dixon’s Personal History of Lord Bacon.....	245
Celtic Remains	252
On Archeo-Geology	253
Spenser’s Poetical Works	267
Classical Architecture	272
Edinburgh Market-Cross.....	277
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.—Expenses of the Royal Stables, c. 1554	278
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries of London, 286; The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, 290; Archæological Institute, 296; British Archæological Association, 301; Architectural Museum, South Kensington, Ecclesiological Society, 302; Numismatic Society, 303; London, Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Societies, 304; Bucks. Architectural and Archæological Society, 305; Christchurch Archæological Association, 308; Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 309; Colchester	311
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—The Architecture of Lincoln Cathedral, 312; The Architect of Lincoln Minster, 313; Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, 316; The Liverpool Museum—“God save the King”	317
THE NOTE-BOOK OF SYLVANUS URBAN	318
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Burrows’s Pass and Class, Second Edition—Rogers’s Education in Oxford	319
HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1861	327
APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS	328
BIRTHS	329
MARRIAGES	330
OBITUARY.—The Dowager Lady Petre—Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, 333; The Hon. Littleton Walter Tazewell, 336; T. L. Walker, Esq.—Mr. John Swaine, 337; Colonel Hugh Owen—John Bentley, Esq., 339; Edward Bentley, Esq., M.D.—F. W. R. Ross, Esq., 340; W. Pennell, Esq., 341; The Dean of Exeter, 342; A. B. Corner, Esq., 343; John Heathcoat, Esq., 344; Mrs. Gore	345
CLERGY DECEASED	346
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	348
Registrar-General’s Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 355; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	356

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

THE LATE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

THE Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton-Gordon, whilst bearing testimony to the fairness and accuracy of our Memoir of his late father, desires us to state that "Lord Aberdeen, though a personal friend of Marquis Cornwallis, was *not* attached to his embassy in 1801;" and adds, "The family name is not 'Gordon,' but 'Hamilton-Gordon,' the name now borne by his children."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

WE cannot afford space to reply in detail to the second letter of Mr. Godefroy on the above subject. If he will, as before advised, refer to the papers in question, in our Numbers for 1856, he will be able to solve all his doubts for himself, and will perceive the reason of the omission of which he complains.

"PATRONYMICA BRITANNICA."

MR. URBAN,—Should any be led to suppose, from Mr. M. A. Lower's remark as to some Sussex "Alchornes" having, within the last generation or two, changed their name into "Allcorn," that all who have once borne the name have so changed it, and that the name "Alchorne" is consequently extinct, they would be in error. Permit me to say that within the last few years I have known, in Middlesex, a person in the position of a national and parochial schoolmaster who bore the name of "Alchorne" unchanged, and I have no reason to think that he was the last of the name.

I am, &c.

E. W.

DRUNKEN BARNABY'S INN AT WENTBRIDGE.

MR. URBAN,—In the picturesque little village of Wentbridge, in Yorkshire, there is (or rather was) a small wayside inn, of antique and somewhat dilapidated appear-

ance, having affixed to its front the sign of the "Blue Bell," (in its better days evidently a swing sign,) bearing date 1663.

Standing on the side of the ancient Roman road from Hatfield to Pontefract, it may reasonably be supposed the identical house where Barnaby Harrington, alias "Drunken Barnaby," called to slake his "furious thirst" on his way from Doncaster. What occurred to raise his ire he does not inform us, but he records his visit in the following lines:—

"Thence to Wentbridge, where vile wretches,
Hideous hags and odious witches,
Writhen count'nance, and mis-shapen,
Are by some foul bugbear taken.
These infernal seats inherit,
Who contract with such a spirit."

And then passes on to "Ferrybridge, sore wearied." Whatever truth there may have been in Barnaby's maledictory description, it in no wise applies to the inhabitants of Wentbridge at the present day, who would be properly indignant should any modern traveller venture to describe them in such uncourteous language. Probably Barnaby was labouring under a fit of the blue-devils after his potatoes, when he imagined such a diabolical assemblage.

Passing through the village a short time ago, I was sorry to observe that a portion of the old inn had disappeared, and was being replaced by a modern erection with stuccoed front, &c.

On inquiring the fate of the old sign, I was told it had gone to a neighbouring village, and would re-appear in its place. This, though reassuring, left an unpleasant impression on my mind that its antique face was about to be veiled by a coat of modern paint under the plea of "restoration," and would thus lose much of its interest.—I am, &c., C. F.

Several Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries in type, are unavoidably postponed until next month.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE LIBRARY OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY^a.

THE library was founded by Lord Keeper Williams (whose portrait is there) during the time he was Dean of Westminster, about 1620. The books were originally kept in one of the chapels in the Abbey, but were afterwards removed to their present quarters.

In 1644 the books are stated to have suffered from a conflagration, but whether this catastrophe took place before they were removed hither or no, cannot be ascertained. The printed books number about eleven thousand volumes, and include many valuable works. Among them are the Complutensian Polyglott, 1515, in six vols. folio; Walton's Polyglott, dated in 1657; several valuable Hebrew Bibles, ranging in date from 1596; various Greek and Latin Bibles, and several English ones, including Cranmer's of 1540, and the first and second editions of Parker's, or the Bishop's Bible, in 1568 and 1572. Rituals and Prayer-books, the works of the ancient Fathers, the Schoolmen, and the Reformers, are in great plenty. English theologians and English historians also abound, including the *Legenda Nova Angliæ*, London, 1516; and Parker, *De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ*, London, 1562.

In classical literature there are ample materials both for the industrious student and the curious bibliographer. Again, here is the first edition of the works of Plato, printed at Venice, in 1513; this is on vellum. A valuable book is here preserved,—it is one of those printed at Oxford during the fifteenth century,—*Johannes Latteburius in threnos Jeremie, Capitulis CXV., folio, Oxonii, Anno dni 1482, ultimâ die mensis Julii*. From a memorandum on the first leaf of this book it appears that in 1563 it belonged to Thomas Sackomb, who purchased it of John Avyngton, a monk, also Scholar and Bachelor of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, and afterwards Professor of Theology. Several of the books here bear the signature of William Camden, in small and neat characters; they were doubtless gifts from him.

On one of the leaves of a copy of an early printed English book,

^a A paper by W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., read at the Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Oct. 25, 1860. See GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 59.

"The Dialogue of Dives and Pauper," printed by Richard Pynson in 1493, in excellent condition, is this inscription, partially defaced : "Iste liber constat . . . Banbury . . . Osneye." Under this are three shields, the centre one containing these arms, Argent, two bends, azure ; the two others are alike, each one containing a device like a merchant's mark.

The signature of John Fox the martyrologist occurs on the title-page of a book entitled *Gasparis Megandri Figurini in Epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios Commentarius*, Basil, 1534. Two others are on a copy of Melancthon's *Loci Communes Theologici*, 1548.

A book here preserved, entitled *Descriptio Britanniae Scotiae, Hyberniae, et Orchadum, ex libro Pauli Jovii Episcopi Nuceri*, was once the property of Robert Glover, Portcullis Pursuivant at Arms, but afterwards passed into the possession of another proprietor, as appears by an inscription on the fly-leaf ; and the second possessor has added this somewhat sarcastic remark, "Sic transit rerum proprietas."

In a copy of Ben Jonson's works, 1640, these verses are on a fly-leaf:—

"Tho' cruel Death has this great Conquest made
And learned Johnson in his urn is lay'd
Nere shall his fame be in y^e tyrants pow'r
For y^t shall live when Death shall be no more."

In another part of the same book :—

"Lord give me wisdom to direct my ways
I beg not Riches nor yet Length of Days.
Farewell."

In a "Daily Office for the Sick," &c., 1699, is this note :—

"If this be lost and you do find, I pray you to bere so good an mind as to restore un to the seme that here below heth set her name. H. G."

In *Lombardica Hystoria*, 1490, is this amusing note :—

"Thomas Tyllie ys my name
And with my hand I cannot mend this same
He that dothe reade and not understande
Ys lyke to a blinde man led by y^e haude
Who, yf the guide be not suer and sounde
Ys lyke often tymes to ly one the grounde
Therefore good reader let theise be thy staye
And be not unmyndfull of them every daye.
For feare of fallinge as ofte doth the blinde,
And so by false guiders the truth shall not finde,
W^{ch} greatly doth greve the blind for the tyme,
And thus craving pardone I make up my ryme.

"JOHN LEE. THOMAS TYLLIE.

"An^o Dñi 1586."

On the fly-leaf of Heylyn's "Help to English History," (London, 1670,) is this short but very expressive admonition :—

"Exodus 20th c.
'Thou shalt not steal.'"

In a book entitled *Homeliarius Doctorum*, 1494, are two interesting documents, nearly perfect, only just so much having been

cut off from the edge as to destroy perhaps the last two words in each line. They are on parchment, and were pasted inside the covers, but are now disengaged from their fellows by the joint action of time and damp.

The first consists of the will of Robert Atte Wod, Alderman of Oxford, dated the 28th day of May, 1461, just thirty-three years prior to the date of the book itself. By it he bequeaths his soul to Almighty God and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the church of the Blessed Mary of Oseney, near the grave of his father; and after making gifts to various churches, he provides for a chaplain to offer up the Mass for his soul, and the soul of Cicely Herberfeld, for whom he was bound, (i. e., he was under obligation,) in the church of St. Martin at Oxford for four years. He also gave to Joan his wife, for her life, a tenement in the parish of St. Thomas, called Bokebynders Place; and after her death, then according to the form and effect of certain indentures between the abbot of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Osseneya, and himself. This will was proved in the Ecclesiastical Court at Oxford.

The other document is undated, but is probably of the same period as the will. It is a petition, in English, and is remarkable for the title it assigns to the magnates of the city of London, namely, that of "sovereigns." It runs thus:—

"To the Ryght honourable and gracyous lorde end worshypfull souveraignes the Mayre and Aldremen of yis noble Citie of London.

"Besecith full humblye your poore and perpetuell oratrice Johan Penthith, widowe, late th . . . John Penthith, youre trewe Servaunt and Officere, that it may please you and goode graces in . . . deracion of the longe daies of theire continuance in youre service withinne this Citee of L. . . of the gret and importable penurye that youre sayde poore oratrice seth tyme of hir sed h . . . decesse hath longe tyme continued and abyden unto the gret peine and hevynesse of your . . . suppliant, the which she cannot well long tyme endure without youre goode and gracious . . . relief. To yve and graunt unto youre sayde poore oratrice some annuell refreshment . . . gracyous almesse and goodnesse in relevynge and refreshshing of hir said poverté and heu . . . for the tendre love that ye have hadde unto hir said housbond, atte reverence of almyght . . . and in wey of charite, and youre sayde poor wydowe and perpetuell oratrice shall pra . . . for you hir lyf duryng," &c.

In another book, *Homiliarum Opus*, F. Adami Sasbout, Delphii Lovanii, 1556, are two parchment deeds, which have been made use of for binding purposes. They are not so perfect as the previous specimens, but they yield some little information as to property and persons in the city of London.

By the first one John Brother, son and heir of Adam de Brother, grants to Adam de Brauncestre and another, goldsmiths, of London, and their heirs or assigns, two marks annual rent, which the same Adam and Thomas purchased of Adam Brother his (grantor's) father, issuing out of the principal messuage, and the tenement adjoining, in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street, near the said church. This deed is of the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. The other deed is very fragmentary. By it John de . . . rd, citizen and vintner of London, gives to Edward de Westsmethefield, London, and Roger de Creton, certain lands, the

locality of which does not appear. It is dated at "Iseldon," (Islington) 8 Edward III.

Another series of books which have not only a local, but also a great historical interest, are the books used at the coronations of the sovereigns of this realm.

The first two are histories of the solemnity; one entitled,—

"The entertainment of His Most Excellent Majestie Charles II., on his passage through the City of London to his Coronation, containing an exact accompt of the whole solemnity: The Triumphall arches, and Cavalcade delineated in Sculpture; the Speeches and Impresses illustrated from antiquity. To these is added a brief narrative of His Majestie's Solemn Coronation: with his magnificent proceeding, and Royal Feast in Westminster Hall. By John Ogilby. London. Printed by Tho. Roycroft, and are to be had at the Author's house in King's Head Court within Shoe Lane. M DC LXII."

The other entitled,—

"The History of the Coronation of the most High, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch, James II. by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and of his Royal Consort, Queen Mary: solemnized in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, in the City of Westminster, on Thursday the 23 of April, being the Festival of St. George, in the year of our Lord 1685. With an exact account of the several preparations in order thereunto, their Majesties' most splendid processions, and their Royal and Magnificent Feast in Westminster Hall. The whole work illustrated with Sculptures. By his Majestie's especial command. By Francis Sandford, Esqre., Lancaster Herald of Arms. In the Savoy: Printed by Thomas Newcomb, one of His Majesties Printers, 1687."

We then come to George the Third's reign. Here is a book handsomely bound in red morocco, and gilt, and the inner sides of the covers ornamented with gold and flowers. It is entitled,—

"The Form and order of the service that is to be performed, and of the ceremonies that are to be observed in the Coronation of their Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Tuesday the 22nd of September, 1761. London: Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, and by the assigns of Robert Baskett, 1761."

And then in their order are the books of George the Fourth, William the Fourth, and our present sovereign, the Lady Victoria; but in this series the gradual falling off of external ornament cannot but be noticed, the last book being merely stitched in black paper covers, without any attempt at dignity.

It is stated that in the library founded by Dr. Williams in Red-cross-street, Cripplegate, were many manuscripts, which were burnt, and among them the pompous and curious book of the ceremonies of the coronation of the kings of England.

MANUSCRIPTS.

The greater part of the manuscripts perished in the fire before spoken of, but there are a few left, and among them are some valuable specimens.

In the Harleian MS., No. 694, is contained a number of catalogues of various libraries, and among them a list of the manuscripts here, compiled apparently in the year 1672. It is entitled, "Catalogus Codd. MSS. in Bibliotheca Westmonast. Anº 1672."

This contains above three hundred volumes, all of which are briefly specified. There is a good sprinkling of classical authors, the ancient Fathers of the Church, and several books which, if now in existence, would have been well worthy our attention. Among these are—

“An English new Testament with a Calender of the Epistles and Ghospells.

“An old Missall with the Roman Calender before it.

“Two other Missalls.

“A treatise how to live godlyly, Beginneth, a Treatize y^t sufficeth to each man and woman to live after if they wolen bee saved.

“A book of prayers to certaine Saints with the pictures.

“The Summary of the whole Bible collected by Wickliffe.”

Next come several books on legal subjects, gavelkind, pleadings, statutes, and forms of writs; then a curious book entitled,—

“The method of preparing food, or concerning the ancient culinary art, in which are elucidated the names of the dishes had at the dinners of Coronations and Installations.”

The magnificently illuminated missal or service-book, prepared in the year 1373 under the care of Nicholas Litlington, at that time abbot of this church, is in most excellent preservation, with scarcely a blemish throughout, except those owing to design.

The first volume commences with the consecration of salt for the holy water. It contains offices for the Sundays of the whole year, from Advent to the twenty-fifth after Trinity; likewise several of the principal festivals.

The second volume contains the Mass and the service for Passion-week, at great length; the office for the coronation of the king and queen, and that for the queen only when not crowned with the king; the office for the royal funerals; several offices for inferior or national saints, as Edward the Confessor, Edmund, Dunstan, Laurence, Catherine, &c.

By a proclamation in Henry the Eighth's time, renewed under Edward the Sixth, all services, litanies, and books of prayer were ordered to be purified from all the remains of popery; and in consequence of this, the very name of the Pope has been erased from many Missals, and in this of Litlington's the name of St. Thomas à Becket is erased from the calendar, as also the office for his festival.

There is a very curious piece of History respecting a manuscript still preserved in the library, entitled “*Flores Historiarum*, or the Chronicle of Matthew of Westminster.” In some rhymes written by a monk of Westminster on the life of Henry the Fifth, (contained in Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus., Cleopatra B., and lately edited by Mr. Charles Augustus Cole in the series of Chronicles now being published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls,) the author, after describing the bounteous gifts made by the King to the church of Westminster, mentions in particular two precious books and a sceptre which he restored to the same church:—

“*Psalterium carum, sic Flores Historiarum
Restituit gratis ad Westmynstre vir pietatis.*”

There can be but little doubt that the *Flores Historiarum* spoken of by the chronicler is the identical volume still in the library, while there is every reason to believe that the "precious Psalter" is none other than Litlington's Missal.

We have here the ancient Chronicle of England commonly called the "Brute;" which is a compilation from the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth. There is an abundant supply of copies of this Chronicle throughout the manuscript repositories of this country, especially at the British Museum.

Here also is a curious manuscript on subjects of natural history, with coloured representations of various animals, preceded by drawings of human monstrosities, and a view of Adam's naming the animals.

A book, which though not in the library, is yet connected with the Abbey, demands a few passing words. In the Public Record Office in this metropolis is preserved a book containing the various indentures between King Henry VII. and the abbot and convent of Westminster concerning the prayers to be said for himself and family during his life, and the performance of services for their souls after their decease. These indentures are dated July 16, 1504, and they enumerate with great precision all the services which were to be held, and the various collects and psalms to be used from and after the execution of the deed. Special prayers were to be said daily in the regular services of the Abbey for the prosperity of the King and his family; there was to be a "herse" set round with 100 tapers, which the King provided till the chapel was erected in which his tomb was to be placed, and an "Anniversary" was to be performed upon February 11. At certain of the Masses said by the chantry-monk appointed for that purpose, he was to turn his face "at the firste lavatory" to the people, and bid them pray for the King thus:—

"Sirs,—I exhorte and desire you specially and devoutly of your charitie to praye for the good and prosperous estate of the Kyng oure Souverayne Lorde Kyng Henry the vijth, founder of thre masses perpetually to be sayd in this monastery, and for the prosperitie of this his reame, and for the soule of the moost excellent Princesse Elizabeth late Quene of Englande, his wif, and for the soules of their children and issue, and for the soule of the right noble Prince Edmund late Erle of Richemont, fader to oure said souverayne lorde the Kyng, and for the soules of all his other progenitours and auncestres, and all cristen soules."

This book is illuminated, and is superbly bound in velvet, and the seals of the contracting parties are enclosed in small silver skippets.

DIXON'S PERSONAL HISTORY OF LORD BACON^a.

A MAN is hard put to when he is called upon to decide a cause, one side of which is argued before him in his native tongue, and the other in one of which he can just grope at the meaning by the help of his grammar and dictionary. Such a case may at this moment occur in more than one deliberative assembly in Europe. But it must be a hard trial. The instinct of nature is to go along with your own countryman, and to leave the arguments of the foreigner to those in whose ears they may sound equally native and familiar. But with a truly candid mind this temptation would be speedily followed by another. Justice must be done to the stranger; he must be listened to with more attention than the countryman; care must be taken to give its full weight to everything he says; a fair field in such a case can hardly help to involve a little favour, and it is quite possible that such an ingenuous listener may end by giving to the stranger an amount of respect and confidence to which his arguments really give him no claim. It was against temptations of this subtle kind that Moses pronounced his warning against "countenancing a poor man in his cause." The temptation to countenance a rich man was a gross and vulgar one, appealing to minds of a low order. But a virtuous man might, by his very virtues, be led into the opposite error of countenancing the poor man when right really lay with the rich. So with a native and a foreigner. The first, easiest, commonest temptation is to undue partiality to our own countryman; but this may very easily be succeeded by the subtler temptation which often leads men to shew an undue countenance to the stranger.

We find ourselves just now placed under the influence of these conflicting temptations on sitting down to consider the question which has been raised as to the good and evil in the character of Lord Bacon. The case is argued by advocates on different sides, both of whom are doubtless equally natural-born subjects of her Majesty, but one of whom must, for all purposes of literary controversy, be looked upon as an alien. Lord Bacon is accused by Lord Macaulay; he is defended by Mr. William Hepworth Dixon. Now comes in the difference of language. Lord Macaulay brings his charge in plain, straightforward, transparent English, every word of which we understand. Mr. Dixon makes his defence in a peculiar dialect which we have never learned; one which comes near enough to our mother tongue for us to make out many words and some whole sentences, and yet not near enough for us to feel quite sure that we have ever fully grasped the writer's meaning. Of the accusation we take in every stage, every de-

^a "Personal History of Lord Bacon. From Unpublished Papers. By William Hepworth Dixon." (London: Murray.)

tail; we know exactly every charge brought against the prisoner, and every argument by which the charges are supported. We can fully test the strength and the weakness of every word employed by the counsel for the prosecution. We are by no means so favourably situated with regard to the counsel for the defence. Owing to the difference of language, we never fully understand what the arguments for the defence are. We are puzzled and bewildered; we make out something, but not the whole. Indeed the exact amount of difference between ordinary English and the language of Mr. Dixon is peculiarly dangerous. If Mr. Dixon wrote in Dutch or in Spanish we might do our best to make him out by the help of a Dictionary. But his dialect comes just near enough to our own tongue to give us at once a glimmering of light, and a feeling that after all our light may be a mere Will-o'-the-wisp. We understand just enough to make us fear that we misunderstand. Thus occurs the twofold temptation which we have just mentioned. Our first inclination is to cast Mr. Dixon aside, as St. Jerome did the Satires of Persius—"If you do not wish to be understood, you do not deserve to be read." But a more candid mood soon comes over us. We wish to do Mr. Dixon justice; possibly the reaction may lead us to do him more than justice. Hovering over the waste of words, dimly piercing through the mist of metaphors—Mr. Dixon must excuse us if we borrow a little from his own stores—we see here and there something which looks very like a new fact, and here and there something more shadowy, which, if we could once grasp it, might possibly prove to be an argument. To neither facts nor arguments are we the least disposed to do injustice. We wish neither to over nor to undervalue either Mr. Dixon or any other man. But our task is a hard one, and we think that we shall deserve some sympathy if we have the bad luck to go astray in either direction.

When we come across such writers as Mr. Dixon, the dreadful thought sometimes forces itself upon us, Is the English tongue, the old mother tongue which has lived, in one shape or another, for fourteen hundred years, at last wholly going to the dogs? Was Lord Macaulay fated to be the last man who could write a sentence of grammatical English, and is the true speech of our fathers altogether buried in his grave? Nobody now-a-days can bring himself to write a page of English which shall be at once accurate and straightforward. One man aims at being eloquent, another at being facetious; a third aims at nothing at all, and is simply slipshod and slovenly. One man heaps up Latin and French words till he ceases to write a Teutonic language at all. Another, by way of being especially Teutonic, drags in the particular idioms of the modern literary High German. One man writes such long and involved sentences, that, before we reach a full stop, we say, with the old Spartan, "The former part indeed we have forgotten, and the latter part we do not understand." Another affects the epigrammatic and Imperial style. Sentences are of two words. Paragraphs are of two lines. Verbs often cease to exist.

Take the great god of our idolatry, the omniscient and infallible "Jupiter;" run through the writings of Mr. Thomas Towers and his attendant Mercuries. You will find whole columns which cannot be said to be in any particular language at all, but which come nearest to a bad style of French. If you take a paragraph of Lord Macaulay's, you will find that every word is spelled right, that every word is used in its proper meaning, that every clause of every sentence hangs grammatically together, and can be parsed with the utmost rigour. You may put Lord Macaulay's style on the rack, as Bacon did Peacham; you may twist it and torture it as you will, put it to the question ordinary and extraordinary, and it will come out unscathed. This is, we think, more than can be said of any writer now left among us, certainly more than can be said of any writer who attempts either to be fine or to be facetious. Eloquence is a good thing and humour is a good thing; but neither of them can be had for the striving after. If a man is either naturally eloquent or naturally witty, he will be sure to write eloquently or wittily wherever either eloquence or wit is wanted. But if a man deliberately says "I will be eloquent," or "I will be witty"; if he stirs himself up and lashes his sides to produce either wit or eloquence, he is perfectly certain to produce nothing but bastard wit and Brummagem eloquence. Let a man write, naturally and straightforwardly, what he has to say; let him take care to use each word in its right meaning, and to make each sentence capable of being parsed—then, if he has the gift either of wit or of eloquence, and if either wit or eloquence is needed by the subject, the wit or the eloquence is sure to come of itself without any further trouble on his part. Such at least is the doubtless fallible judgement of SYLVANUS URBAN; but such is certainly not the judgement of Mr. William Hepworth Dixon.

Mr. Dixon strikes us as a man who strangely mistook his vocation when he set up either for a historian or a rhetorician. Could he have contented himself with the dull routine of a hard-working, plodding antiquary, he might probably have done good service to antiquarian literature. He is clearly a man of research, one who does not shrink from hard work, one who is quite ready to examine for himself, and who goes for history to the true sources of history. Such a man might have been highly useful as an editor or a calendarer. We do not believe that, had Mr. Dixon been set to work upon Capgrave, he would have made quite the mess of it which was made by Mr. Hingeston. We think it very likely that, if Mr. Dixon can satisfy the Protestant Alliance of his orthodoxy, he may be a highly fit person to fill the vacant place of Mr. Turnbull. He has certainly read divers MSS. which were never read by Hallam or Macaulay. We are inclined to believe that out of those MSS. he has disinterred one or two facts which were unknown to Hallam and Macaulay. So far, so good. We do not doubt that Mr. Dixon, could he have been contented with so humble a sphere, might have been a useful and respected correspondent of SYLVANUS URBAN.

But he will be a historian without the fitting critical judgement; he will be a rhetorician without possessing the first rudiments of literary taste. A useful Gibeonite, in short, has profanely invaded the functions of the Priesthood. Adonijah the son of Haggith might doubtless have lived long and lived respected in a private station; but when he exalted himself and said "I will be King," he had soon need to fly to the horns of the altar, and before long found himself handed over to the tender mercies of Benaiah the son of Jehoiada.

Now if we assume anything at all like the functions of Benaiah towards Mr. Dixon, it will be chiefly on the ground of his insufferable style. Such a style as Mr. Dixon's is not only bad in itself; it does, as we have implied, real injustice to the matter of his work. It is utterly impossible for a critic to judge so clearly and impartially of the matter as he could wish, when he is disgusted at every step by about the most offensive manner which we ever remember to have come across. For a writer who is merely dull, slovenly, or inaccurate we might have some little mercy. Such an one is a sinner, but he is only a venial sinner. So few people write good English, that we are rather pleased when we get good than offended when we get bad, so long as the badness takes any of the milder forms which we have just mentioned. But Mr. Dixon's offences are of a graver kind. He clearly sins wilfully; his offence is not mere slovenly carelessness; he is guilty of the high crime and misdemeanour of affectation, the *peccatum mortale* of fine writing. We have no doubt that Mr. Dixon believes himself to be one of the great masters of English composition. We can even believe that he finds other people benighted enough to believe the same. A generation which has bolted Carlyle and Ruskin has a tolerably capacious swallow. Mr. Dixon's style is a style essentially artificial; it is a made-up style. It is, as Lord Macaulay says of the style of a much greater man than Mr. Dixon, "a language which nobody hears from his mother or his nurse, a language in which nobody ever quarrels, or drives bargains, or makes love, a language in which nobody ever thinks." If we have the good luck to be read by any young ladies or young curates, let them stop and try to imagine the horrors of being made love to in the language of Mr. Dixon. That language seems to be a sort of Babylonish mixture of the bad features of several dialects. Some sentences strike us as a corrupt—a very corrupt—following of Lord Macaulay himself. More commonly it sounds like a kind of Carlylesque, standing to the genuine Carlyle in the same relation that the English in Ireland, *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*, did to the genuine Milesians. Now and then he takes a bolder flight still, and passages occur which sound like echoes of the mystic diction of the Imperial pamphleteer. Clearly, as Lord Macaulay says, nobody ever thinks in such a style. Mr. Dixon evidently lashes himself up into it, till his eye rolls in a sufficiently fine fury. Nothing is ever said simply or straightforwardly; there is a perpetual working and straining of the machine. One

grand mark of this style is the utter rejection of the past tense. Mr. Dixon and his readers are present at everything which he has to relate. Of course, now and then, this change of tense is quite in its place in passages of vivid picturesque description; but Mr. Dixon gives it us always; he seems entirely to have forgotten the existence of the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect; when a thing is not spoken of as present, then to be sure it is future. A good writer always rises and falls with his subject. Dr. Arnold gives you side by side, as the subject asks for them, sentences of an almost careless simplicity and sentences of the highest natural eloquence. Lord Macaulay has been blamed, and not altogether without justice, for throwing a too equable brilliancy over his whole style, but still Lord Macaulay rises and falls; he is by no means so fine over a riband as he is over a Raphael. Now this last proverbial saying exactly expresses the style of Mr. Hepworth Dixon. Mr. Dixon is always fine, always equally fine. To be plain, straightforward, and simple for a single sentence, to write a single sentence as he thinks it, or as he would talk to his wife or his child, is beyond his power or at any rate beyond his will. But a really vigorous, a really eloquent passage we do not remember. And why not? No man can write really vigorously who does not at the same time write with perfect ease and nature.

Of Mr. Dixon's style we will give a specimen taken quite at random. Lord Macaulay says that the Earl of Essex gave Francis Bacon a landed estate at Twickenham. Mr. Dixon spends four pages about it, and leaves us uncertain what Essex did or whether he did anything. One of these pages is as follows:—

"Unable to pay his debt by a public office, Essex feels that he ought to pay it in money or in money's worth. The lawyer has done his work, he must be told his fee. But the Earl has no funds. His debts, his amours, his camp of servants eat him up. He will pay in a patch of land. To this Bacon objects: not that he need scruple at taking wages; not that the mode of payment is unusual, not that the price is beyond his claim. Four years have been spent in the Earl's service. To pay in land is the fashion of a time when gold is scarce and soil is cheap. Nor is the patch too large; at most it may be worth £1,200 or 1,500. After Bacon's improvements and the rise of rents he sells it to Reynold Nicolas for £1,800. It is less than the third of a year's income from the Solicitor-General's place. Bacon's doubts have a deeper source. Knowing the Earl's fiery temper, and sharing in some degree his mother's fears, he shrinks from incurring feudal obligations to one so vain and weak. Hurt by his hesitation, Essex pouts and sulks; being, as he truly says, the sole cause of this loss of place, he will die of vexation if he be not allowed in some small measure to repair it. Bacon submits. Yet even in taking the strip of ground, he betrays the uneasy sensation lurking in his heart. 'My lord,' he says, 'I see I must be your homager and hold land of your gift: but do you know the manner of doing homage in law? Always it is with the saving of his faith to the King.'"—(pp. 65, 6.)

We have spared our readers some picturesque bits describing the estate, all about "the green mead, the leafy wood, the rushing stream, the whitening swans," and the paragraph from which we learn that among "the points of a good country house" one, in Mr. Dixon's opinion, is "vicinity to the

court and to the town." But take the comparatively dry passage we have chosen. What is it all about? A good writer would have put the little meaning there is in it into two lines. Mr. Dixon swells it into a page, and leaves only a vague feeling of puzzlement.

And now for a little about Mr. Dixon's matter, so far as we have been able to get at it through such a cloud of verbiage. Mr. Dixon's favourite delight is the very easy task of upsetting Lord Campbell. It is curious to see how he avoids any close combat with Mr. Hallam or Lord Macaulay, though those illustrious names are certainly sometimes spoken of in a way not altogether decorous in Mr. William Hepworth Dixon. Yet we are inclined to think that, in one case at least, Mr. Dixon has thrown some new light upon a matter which those great men had not perfectly understood. The whole business is one which characteristically sets forth Mr. Dixon's strength and weakness. He makes a discovery, a real discovery, but still one which any clerk who could read old MS. might have made just as well. Still the discovery is a discovery, a little mite added to the sum of our knowledge. But having made the discovery, such as it is, Mr. Dixon goes on to comment and to declaim in a way which reaches the very summit of false eloquence and illogical reasoning.

Many readers will probably remember the case of Peacham, the Somersetshire clergyman, as told by Hallam and Macaulay. He there appears as something like a suffering martyr. He is arrested and tortured—Bacon being one of the torturers and making brutal jokes about the victim—on account of certain seditious passages in a sermon found in his study, but never printed, preached, or otherwise made public. On this the question at once occurs, Why should anybody go hunting for sedition among the papers of a private clergyman in a remote part of Somersetshire? Unless he had given some grounds for offence, the proceeding seems almost incredible, even under a still worse government than that of the Stuarts. Mr. Dixon, with a praiseworthy diligence which we are most ready to acknowledge, has hit upon the explanation of the mystery. He has looked through the documentary treasures preserved in the Palace at Wells, and has found out that Peacham had already figured in various courts for various offences, that he had libelled his patron, libelled his Bishop, and was now actually imprisoned in the Gate-House. We now very well understand why Mr. Peacham's study was searched, and we are obliged to Mr. Dixon for explaining the difficulty. But when Mr. Dixon goes on to defend Bacon for his share in the torture commission, that is quite another thing. The flood of rhetoric poured forth by Mr. Dixon on this subject is altogether alarming. We are told that torture was universal everywhere, at Rome, Valladolid, Venice, Ratisbon, and we know not where else. We are told that Bacon, as a servant of the Crown, must obey the Crown. Bacon, assisting at the torture of Peacham, is likened to the chaplain and sheriff at an execution, nay, to Lord Campbell himself sentencing criminals to death.

Bacon, who, as Mr. Dixon confesses, disapproved of torture, and yet joined in torturing Peacham, is likened to a judge who dislikes trial by jury or has a scruple about capital punishments, and yet continues to administer justice after the usual fashion. All this takes up four pages of Mr. Dixon's very finest declamation. Very fine declamation it is, we dare say, but it is neither logic nor law. This learned gentleman "of the Inner Temple" seems not to know, or if he does know, he carefully conceals, the one little fact which upsets all his rhetoric—that in England Torture was **ILLEGAL**. We have nothing to do with what was done at Rome, Valladolid, Venice, or Ratisbon. In some of those places at least, torture, however cruel and foolish, was at any rate legal; the guilt therefore in those places rested with those who made the law, not with those who administered it. But in England from the very earliest times, torture was unknown to the Law. Mutilation indeed as a punishment was common enough in the ruder times of our history; but from the Dooms of Æthelberht to the Statutes of the present session, torture to discover evidence has always been contrary to the law of England. True the practice was common enough, but every instance of it was a breach of the law; every case of torture was an illegal exercise of arbitrary power; no man was ever yet put on the rack by order of an English Court of Common Law. There is therefore no sort of parallel between Bacon aiding and abetting the torture of Peacham and—to take a better parallel than Mr. Dixon's—a judge, jury, sheriff, and hangman, combining to hang a man, as the law stood under George III., for some petty theft. Each is in itself an unjust and cruel business, but there is the enormous difference between the two cases that in the one the perpetrators are obeying the law, in the other they are breaking it. In Mr. Dixon's system of law and morals, an officer of the Crown ordered to put a man to the torture "had no choice but to read his commission and execute his trust." We answer that he had a third choice—that of obeying the Law at all hazards. The commission was illegal; a honest man, a faithful servant of the Crown ought to have disobeyed it. Roger Bigod or Chief Justice Gascoyne would have disobeyed such a commission; Francis Bacon preferred to obey the commission and to break the Law. Undoubtedly these illegal commissions were both very common and were in accordance with an opinion extensively prevalent at the time. These circumstances do not justify, but they certainly palliate the conduct of ordinary Crown officers who obeyed them. We are not inclined to be over severe upon Egerton, Winwood, &c., because they had not the spirit of martyrs. But, according to Mr. Dixon, these circumstances not only palliate, they absolutely justify; nay more, they not only justify ordinary men, whom we do not expect to rise above the level of their age, but a man who is described as being above his own age and all ages, a man who is Mr. Dixon's perfect model of wisdom and virtue, a man to whom, of all others, we might fairly look for resistance to an illegal mandate and for the begin-

nings of a better state of things, is, in Mr. Dixon's morality, fully justified in obeying an illegal and tyrannical mandate in defiance at once of the Law of the land which he must have known, and of the dictates of his own conscience, by which the cruel and illegal practice was condemned.

We do not remember a more miserable case of special pleading than this attempt of Mr. Dixon to justify Bacon in this business. This is the most glaring case in the book, but nearly all the other places where Mr. Dixon attempts to defend Bacon against the charges brought against him elsewhere are of the same stamp. Had space allowed us, we should have liked to examine a few more of them in detail, but we really think we are doing more service by exposing Mr. Dixon's offences of style than in pointing out the weakness of his arguments. One case we have already given, which may serve as a sample of the rest. Any reader who feels curious in the matter will find it no great trouble to run through the historical portion of Lord Macaulay's essay and see what Mr. Dixon says on the principal points there discussed.

We will however hint to Mr. Dixon that it is quite impossible that Sir John Pakington—the Sir John Pakington, we mean, of that age—and his sons and daughters could ever, while in a sober state at least, have seen “far away the cathedral towers of Worcester,” (p. 41). For why? Worcester Cathedral has only a single tower. We will also add that a double return to the House of Commons (p. 129) was not, in the seventeenth century at least, so rare or extraordinary a compliment as Mr. Dixon seems to think it. In the Long Parliament, as the list drawn up by Mr. Sanford shows, there were no less than fourteen double returns, several no doubt in the case of eminent men like Hampden and Maynard, but others in the cases of members who must have been counted in the mere rank and file of the House.

CELTIC REMAINS.—The *Courrier de Tarn-et-Garonne* gives an account of the recent discovery of some Gaulic tombs in the commune of Saint-Antonin, in that department. The fact of some oblong flat stones lying almost on the surface of the ground had been for a long time remarked by the inhabitants of the district, who regarded them with a certain respect, and called them *las tombos dels jouyons*, ('tombs of the giants.') There were three groups of these tombs, one at Gastinel, and the others at a little distance from that place. The group at Gastinel, which has just been explored, is found to consist of six tombs; each is composed of four flat stones, with a fifth for the lid. They are of different dimensions, according to the number of bodies they were intended to receive. One of these tombs contained four skeletons: a man of really gigantic proportion, a woman, and two children. Round the neck of the woman was a necklace of rings made of a kind of plaster. There were also found in the tomb several pieces of rough pottery. No arms, jewels, or other characteristic remains were found; but these tombs exactly resemble four or five others which exist between Bruniquel and La Verrouille, and in which, some years ago, were found flint axes and lance-heads, as well as several clasps in bronze belonging to waist-belts. One tomb contained the skeletons of a man and horse.

ON ARCHEO-GEOLOGY.

WE have been favoured with the following interesting Report on the subject of the flint implements found in the drift in the valley of the Somme.

ANTEDILUVIAN HATCHETS AND PRIMITIVE INDUSTRY. *A Report addressed to the Prefect of the Seine-Inférieure, by the Abbé Cochet, Inspector of Historical Monuments.*

Monsieur le Préfet,—You have entrusted me with the interesting task of exploring the basin of the river Somme for archæological objects, in order to examine in their natural beds those stone implements resembling rude hatchets which have been found during the last twenty years in the sand near Abbeville and Amiens. These hatchets are called antediluvian because they are found in a virgin soil formed by its waters, and undisturbed by the hand of man. The celebrity of these discoveries has filled not only Europe but the whole scientific world.

During the last eighteen months especially, since their existence has been as it were judicially established by the repeated examinations of English geologists, quite a crowd of learned archæologists and naturalists have disputed on the basin of the Somme, and have descended into the sand-pits of Menchecourt and St. Acheul. It would take too much space to enumerate here the names of these numerous visitors, who belong to the *élite* of science in France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and especially England^a. M. Boucher de Perthes of Abbeville has the honour of having been the first to discover these curious remains, now twenty years since^b.

An antiquary of Picardy, Dr. Rigollot, was the first to lend the support of his testimony, and to awaken the scientific world to the sense of its importance; it was at first received with general incredulity^c. But it was especially the English geologists who, after three distinct examinations, considered the discovery as proved, and entitled to be ranked as one of the

^a See on this subject the last publication of M. Boucher de Perthes, entitled, *De l'homme antédiluvien et de ses œuvres*, in 8° de 99 pages et 2 pl. Abbeville: Briez, 1860. And the pamphlet of M. Léopold Giraud, entitled, *L'homme fossile*, in 8°, 32 pp. Abbeville: Briez, 1860.—*Bull. de la soc. des antiq. de Picardie*, 1852, No. ii. pp. 70—85.

^b M. Boucher de Perthes, *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes*, 1 vol. in 8°, 628 pages, and pl. Abbeville: Paillard, 1847.—Id. *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes*, ii. vols. in 8°, 511 pages, 25 pl. Abbeville: Briez, 1857.—*Mém. de la soc. d'émul. d'Abbeville*, années 1844 to 1848, p. 707—710.—G. Troyon, *Habitations lacustres des temps anc. et mod.*, p. 12.

^c Rigollot, *Mém. sur des instruments en silex trouvés à St. Acheul près Amiens et considérés sous les rapports géologique et archéologique*, in 8°. Amiens: Duval, 1854;—et *Mém. de la soc. des antiq. de Picardie*, t. xiv.—*Antiq. celtiques et antédiluviennes*, t. ii. p. 6—12.—*De l'homme antédiluvien et de ses œuvres*, p. 12 et 42.—L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 9 et 21.—*Bulletin de la soc. des antiq. de Picardie*, 1859, No. ii. pp. 65—67.

established facts of science. The leading persons were, first, Messieurs Prestwich and Evans^d, then Flower and Mylne and Godwin Austen^e, and finally, Sir Charles Lyell^f. This was quite an event in the scientific world, and for the last eighteen months the newspapers and the journals of learned Societies have been full of a discovery so new and unexpected.

In this instance, as always happens when a new truth is discovered, what at first appeared isolated and exceptional is supported by other discoveries, and proves to be a general rule. For the last fifteen months, in the new world as well as in the old, this has now been established, making good the observation of the Count de Maistre, "When a thing is true everything concurs to demonstrate it." Accordingly, since attention was awakened to the subject, various analogous observations have been made in different parts of France and England. Cut flints have been found in the basin of Paris, at Creil and Grenelle^g. M. Radiguel was the first, and M. Gosse the second to place specimens on the table of the Academy of Sciences in Paris^h. Dr. Noulet of Toulouse informed the Academy of that city that in 1851 he had found, to his great surprise, cut stone in the basin of the Ariège and the Garonneⁱ. In England, Dr. Falconer found them at Brixham, near Torquay^k. Mr. Tindall had quietly accumulated them for

^d *L'Abbevilleois*, des 7 Juillet et 11 Novembre, 1859.—*Vigie de Dieppe*, du 6 Septembre, 1859.—*Nouvelliste de Rouen*, du 13 Septembre, 1859.—*Journ. des villes et des campagnes*, du 17 Novembre, 1859.—*L'univers*, du 21 Octobre, 1859.—*L'univers*, du 16 Décembre, 1859.—L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 22.—Boucher de Perthes, *De l'homme antédiluvien*, p. 38—40.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. iv. pp. 329—32.—*The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, July, 1859, pp. 47, 48.—*Bull. de la soc. des antiq. de Pic.*, 1859, No. ii. p. 85.

^e *L'Abbevilleois*, du 7 Juillet, 1859.—*L'univers*, des 21 Octobre, et 16 Novembre, 1859.—L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 22.—Boucher de Perthes, *De l'homme antédiluvien*, p. 39.—*Bul. de la soc. des antiq. de France*, 1859, No. ii. pp. 85, 86.

^f *Nouvelliste de Rouen*, du 28 Août, des 13 et 26 Septembre, 1859.—"The Aberdeen Free Press," September, 1859.—*L'Abbevilleois*, du 11 Novembre, 1859.—Boucher de Perthes, *De l'homme antédiluvien*.—L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, pp. 22, 23.

^g Leop. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 22.—Boucher de Perthes, *De l'homme antédiluvien et de ses œuvres*, p. 52.—"On May 16, 1860, M. Péigné de la Court informed the Society of Antiquaries of France that M. E. Petit, of Creil, had found in 1858 a hatchet and an elephant's tooth in a sand-pit at Précy (Oise)."—*Bulletin de la soc. des antiq. de France*, 1860, p. 91.

^h Gosse, *Note sur des silex taillés trouvés dans le bassin de Paris*, in 4^o de 2 pp. avec 3 planches. Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1860.—*Comptes rendus des séances de l'acad. des sciences*, séance du 30 Avril, 1860.—L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 31 et 32.—Boucher de Perthes, *De l'homme antédiluvien*, pp. 52—53.

ⁱ J. B. Noulet, *Sur un dépôt alluvien, renfermant des restes d'animaux éteints mêlés à des cailloux façonnés de main d'homme, découvert à Clermont, près Toulouse, Haute-Garonne*, in *Mém. de l'acad. im. des sciences inscrip. et belles lettres de Toulouse*, pour 1860, v^e serie, t. iv. p. 269 à 284.

^k *Comptes rendus de l'acad. des sciences*, t. xlix. p. 634 et 636.—L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 21.—*L'univers*, du 16 Novembre, 1859.

some time past in the collection at the old Guild Hall¹; and Mr. Frere, in 1797, had found them in the clay at Hoxne in Suffolk, and the discovery was recorded by the Society of Antiquaries in the *Archæologia*^m. Mr. Prestwich has been induced by this notice to examine the same locality, and has been enabled to confirm the observations of Mr. Frereⁿ.

In the face of such a great and extensive scientific movement, archæology could not remain neuter or indifferent; for if the objects discovered belong to geology by their position and the strata in which they are found, they belong also to archæology by their forms and being evidently the work of human hands. They may be considered to mark the limits between one science and the other.

It is for the purpose both of wedding them together and of better defining them, that the name of ARCHEO-GEOLOGY has been invented^o, a new word suitable for a new science which has only just been discovered.

Already the Mayor of Rouen, struck with the importance of the new discovery, has sent M. George Pouchet to Amiens to study the new science on the spot where it was discovered^p, with a view especially to enrich the museum of Rouen, one of the most complete and the best arranged in Europe^q.

You have seen the importance of these discoveries, M. le Préfet, and the probability that similar objects would be found in the basin of the Seine^r. You have seen the importance of not letting them be lost, and of conquering from science one more argument for the truth, and of registering one more point of the history of primitive humanity upon earth.

On all sides in the scientific world the question of the first steps of man

¹ *Nouvelliste de Rouen*, du 22 Septembre, 1859.—The "Times," Sept. 1859.—*L'univers*, du 16 Novembre, 1859.

^m *Archæologia*, vol. xiii.—"Gateshead Observer," (Newcastle,) Oct. 10, 1859.—The "Times," Sept. 27, 1859.—*Comptes-rendus de l'acad. des sciences*, t. xlix. p. 634—36.—*L'univers*, du 16 Novembre, 1859.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, July, 1859, p. 47.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiq. of London, vol. iv. p. 332.

ⁿ F. Troyon, *Habitations lacustres des âges anc. et mod.*, p. 12.—*L'Abbevillois*, du 7 Juillet, 1859.—Boucher de Perthes, *De l'homme antédiluvien*, p. 41.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, July, 1859, p. 47.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiq. of London, vol. iv. p. 332.—*Bull. de la soc. des antiq. de Pic.*, 1859, No. ii. p. 87.

^o L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 23.—Boucher de Perthes, *De l'homme antédiluvien*, p. 93.

^p *Vigie de Dieppe*, du 9 Septembre, 1859.—*Nouvelliste de Rouen*, des 22 et 26 Septembre, 1859.—*Journal des villes et des campagnes*, du 17 Novembre, 1854.

^q M. Pouchet has given an account of this excursion in a pamphlet of 19 pages, entitled *Excursion aux carrières de St. Acheul*; vide *Des actes du muséum d'hist. nat. de Rouen*, 1860, pp. 33—47. Rouen: Rivoira, 1860.

^r This conjecture has already proved correct: in a recent visit to the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen, we have remarked among the stone objects exhibited two flint hatchets, exactly similar to those of St. Acheul. The curator, M. Pottier, assured us that they were found in the sand-pits of Setteville, near Rouen.

upon earth are agitated. I was naturally most anxious to begin my personal researches, and as soon as the weather permitted I commenced at Abbeville, where I sought out M. Boucher de Perthes, the originator of all this movement, whose name now resounds on all sides, and who is well repaid for twenty years of neglect. I found him just returned from a journey to England, Scotland, and the north of Europe, and still suffering from the effects of fatigue; but he was able to shew me his museum, which is unique for objects of this class, and he provided me with competent guides to the pits. That of the Moulin-Quignon is exhausted; those of Menchecourt are in a more perfect state, and one may still see the bed of clay, and upon that the bed of fine sand under which so many stone hatchets have been found by M. Boucher de Perthes, but it was not being worked, and it was not my good fortune to make any discovery there.

The next day I went to Amiens, where the learned M. Garnier was unfortunately unable to accompany me, but he furnished me with other able guides, and with their assistance I explored the sand-pits of St. Acheul. What struck me forcibly at first sight was the number of stone coffins of the Gallo-Roman period, some still perfect and lying on the surface of the ground; then I was struck with the number of graves visible in these deep cuttings. It must be explained at once that by a remarkable coincidence the same soil which contains in its lowest depths the earliest traces of the human race, contains also in its upper beds some of the most perfect remains of the earliest period of history and civilization. They are situated in the principal necropolis of the great city of Samarobriva, celebrated by Cæsar and Cicero, well known for its manufactory of swords and bucklers*, and rendered illustrious by the charity of St. Martin. The remains which we find there are those of the contemporaries of this great saint, the Thaumaturgus of the Gauls. This quarter of St. Acheul, with its church, its cemetery, its college, its houses, and its fields, was the Villa of Abladena, the property of the senator Faustinian, one of the earliest Christians of the country of the Ambiani. It was there that he piously interred the body of St. Firmin the Martyr, and that he was buried himself, with all his family from the fourth century of our era, if the tradition is to be believed†. Here also was buried at a later period St. Firmin the Confessor, third bishop of Amiens, and the holy pontiff Ursinian, whose name has lately been found engraved on a Roman tile in this sand-pit‡.

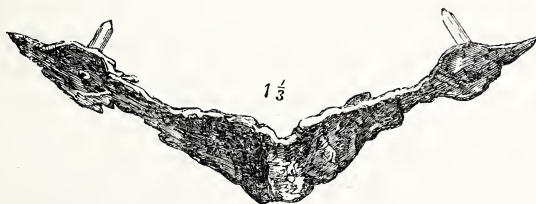
* "Ambianis spatharia et scutaria;" *Notice des dignités de l'empire*, cited by M. de Caumont in his *Cours d'antiq. mon.*, t. ii. p. 76, 77.

† Rigollot, *Mém. des instruments en silex trouvés à St. Acheul près Amiens*, pp. 28, 29, 38, 39.—*Mém. de la soc. des antiq. de Picardie*, t. xiv.—*Bullet. de la soc. des antiq. de Picardie*, 1855, No. ii. pp. 346—48.

‡ "Ursicinus jacet cum pace." This valuable tile is preserved at Amiens by M. Ch. Dufour, in the Musée Napoléon.—L'Abbé Corblet, *Revue de l'art chrétien*, t. iv. p. 524, Octobre, 1860.—*Bullet. de la société des antiq. de Picardie*, 1859, No. i^e, pp. 17—20.

For more than two hundred years this land of St. Acheul has been known as the Campo-Santo of Amiens, the cradle of Christianity in that country, and the catacombs of the new religion. Roman sarcophagi of the fourth and fifth centuries have been found there in 1632, 1653, 1697, and again in 1854 and 1860^{*}. This great necropolis continued to be used also in the Merovingian and Carlovingian periods, when parishes not being formed, the cemeteries were formed around the churches. St. Acheul was to the ancient Samarobriva (Amiens) what the quarter of St. Gervais and the hill called Mont-aux-Malades was to Rotomagus (Rouen)[†], and Mount Phaunus was to Augustodurum (Bayeux), which afterwards became the cemetery of St. Floxel and St. Vigor[‡].

According to their usual custom, the Roman interments at St. Acheul were either in stone or in wood; the wooden coffins have left only traces resembling charcoal, and the large iron nails and clamps with which they



Clamp, with the Iron Nails remaining. From the Roman Cemetery at St. Acheul.

were fastened together. It is easy to see these graves in the cuttings in the sand-pits; they vary in depth; the greater part are from three to six feet below the surface; but this depth is nothing in comparison with that of the hatchets. The manner in which they lie may be thus described by a man ignorant of geology. The bed of vegetable earth is about five feet in depth; then a bed of clay about the same thickness; under the clay a thick bed of gravel and sand mixed with flints, many of which are rounded by the action of water, like pebbles on the sea-shore, whilst others have scarcely had their angles rounded off by the contact with the current or the waves; they resemble such pebbles as are found on the banks of a river or in the bed of a torrent. It is in this bed of gravel, which is at least six feet thick, and at a depth of from fifteen to eighteen feet from the surface, that the flint hatchets are found, some entire, others broken^a.

^{*} Rigollot, *Mémoire sur des instruments en silex trouvés à St. Acheul près Amiens*, pp. 28, 29, 38, 39; and *Mém. de la soc. des antig. de la Picardie*, t. xiv.

[†] *La Normandie souterraine*, 1^{re} edit., pp. 37, 38; 2^e edit., p. 45—47.—*Mém. de la soc. des antig. de Normandie*, t. iv. pp. 238—252, et t. x. p. 279.—Thierry, *St. Gervais de Rouen*, pp. 98—102.

[‡] Ed. Lambert, *Mém. de la soc. des antig. de Normandie*, t. xvii. p. 423.—*La Normandie souterraine*, 1^{re} edit., p. 41, 42; 2^e edit., pp. 50, 51.—*Bulletin Monumental*, t. xxii. pp. 23—25.

^a See section given at p. 263.

It is singular that all are unfinished, none are polished; they are the rudiments of tools, rather than perfect tools. None of these flints appear to have passed through fire, as is supposed to have been the case with the Celtic hatchets of grey pebble. But it is evident that, half formed as they are, they are the work of the human hand. No man of honest mind could mistake this.

On the other hand, it is not less certain that the earth in which they are found is entirely virgin soil, free from all trace of human work, and that it is now in the same state in which it was left by the waters. It remains to be known to what period this formation belongs, and by what sort of waters it was deposited here,—an important question, which time will resolve. What I am quite certain of is, that the hatchets are found there. I have seen with my own eyes one taken out of the earth, brought to light by the pickaxe of a workman, and that it came out of ground which had never been moved since its formation by the water. This hatchet, it is true, was not entire, but in such a case a fragment is of as much value as a whole one, and one is equally important with a thousand. My three companions were witnesses with me of the discovery, and their testimony corroborates mine. Close by the hatchet which we had taken up, in another trench, a second labourer shewed us another hatchet still fixed in the soil, and lying in its natural bed. He reserved this, he said, for the English. M. Dusevel and myself examined this piece, touched it, and removed some of the gravel from it, and lifted it from the soil in which it was fixed by one end only. These labourers, many of whom are women and children, were quite ignorant of what they had found, and of the scientific interest attached to them, and for several years past they have found hundreds of these stone implements. On the 30th and 31st of October I collected the products of two days' work of six or eight persons, and I carried away twelve hatchets, besides four or five pieces which appeared to me of less interest.

These labourers, who are as blind as their tools, are astonished at the importance which is attached to these rude implements, which are nothing to them, and which in their popular ideas they call “cats-tongues^b.” Their good faith cannot in any way be suspected, and even if several *savants* had not seen the hatchets *in situ*, the suspicion of their being forgeries of these labourers is wholly inadmissible. From time to time, at the end of a day's work, a labourer hides in the ground, or brings home with him, two or three of these “cats-tongues;” he keeps them carefully for the visitors, who remunerate him according to their pleasure. Now to make two or three of these hatchets, a day would hardly suffice, and he would require tools which he does not possess. It appears to me impos-

^b G. Pouchet, *Excursion aux carrières de St. Acheul*, p. 25.—L. Giraud, *L'homme fossile*, p. 16.—Boucher de Perthes, *Bullet. de la soc. des antiq. de Picardie*, 1859, No. ii. p. 69.

sible for these labourers to make such hatchets, which they are ready to sell for a few pence, as impossible as for them to forge the nails and iron clamps of the coffins^c, which they are equally ready to sell for a trifle. These nails are Gallo-Roman, they are 1,300 or 1,400 years old, and the work-people are equally ignorant respecting them and the hatchets. These remains are genuine; they belong to science, and it is from her that we must expect an explanation of them.

Dieppe, 12th December, 1860.

THE ABBÉ COCHET.

[We are much indebted to the Abbé Cochet for this interesting communication. It may contain nothing new to those who have watched the progress of these discoveries, but it is a good and clear summary of what is known about them; and by the numerous witnesses which he brings forward, all testifying to the same facts, most of them persons who are well known, and some of European reputation, he leaves no room for doubt on the subject, however it may be explained.

We are enabled also, through the kindness of the indefatigable Abbé, to represent from his drawings several of the more remarkable specimens from the collection of M. Boucher de Perthes. These will be found on the next page; and accompanying them will be found some others. The latter are reduced from the sketches made by Mr. Evans, which will appear in the *Archæologia*, to illustrate a very interesting paper read by that gentleman before the Society of Antiquaries.

With the Abbé's drawings exact descriptions were sent, which we have printed beneath each, and therefore further reference to them in this place is needless. With respect to Mr. Evans' examples, which were also taken from Abbeville and Amiens, we should say that they are chosen as exhibiting the two classes of implements which have as yet been discovered, namely, 1, the pointed flints, which seem to have been intended for lance or spear-heads; and 2, the oval or almond-shaped implements, presenting a cutting edge all round. There is also a third class which Mr. Evans describes, namely, the flint flakes, apparently intended for arrow-heads or knives. To the first of the three classes belongs fig. No. 1, to the second figs. 2 and 3, and to the third class fig. 4.

The whole of the specimens given have been found in the sand and gravel pits, either in the neighbourhood of Amiens or of Abbeville.

It remains to be added that the identity of these implements with those known to antiquaries as belonging to the Stone Period is beyond question; but this only proves that they belonged to a people in the earliest stage of civilization, as similar implements are used by the Esquimaux at the present day. The following illustrations, taken from Professor Worsaae's

^c See Illustration, p. 257.



Long Hatchet or Knife found at Menche-court, near Abbeville, at a depth of 16 ft. 4 in. in the clay. The cut flint and fossil remains are very rare in this bed. They are generally found much deeper.



A rough hewn Hatchet, found by M. Boucher de Perthes at the depth of 14½ ft. in the alluvial soil near the Market-place at Abbeville, in 1836.



Sketch of a Knife found in 1852 in the alluvial soil at Abbeville at the Moulin-Quignon, 19 ft. 10 in. in depth, on the chalk.



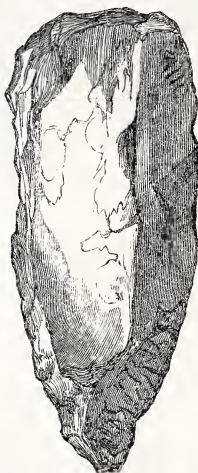
Flint Knife shewing traces of the action of water, found at Abbeville by M. Boucher de Perthes 1845, in the alluvial soil near the hospital.

Fig 1.



Flint Implement of spear-shape form, found
near Amiens.

Fig. 4.



Flint Flake from Menhecourt,
Abbeville (half-size).

Fig. 2.



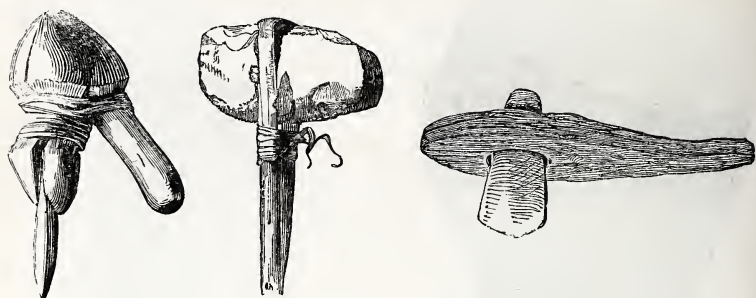
Flint Implement of oval form, found near
Abbeville.

Fig. 3.



Flint Implement of spear-shape form,
found near Amiens.

work on Primeval Antiquities, shew the manner in which they were fixed in handles for use.



Illustrations from Worsaae's Antiquities of Denmark.
Shewing the mode of attaching the flint hatchets, &c., to handles.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Abbé Cochet for a diagram of the accompanying section of the soils at Menchecourt, near Abbeville.

EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

Recent or Alluvial Soil.

- I. Black vegetable surface soil; humus.
- II. Lower vegetable soil, clayey, (a mixture of clay and humus).

Diluvial Soil, or "Clysmien."

- T. CLYSMIEN. {
- III. Brown clay, *biéfeuse* beneath.
 - IV. Upper bed of flints rolled and broken, mixed with masses of white marl, and of chalk rolled in almond-shaped fragments.
 - V. Ferruginous loam (*glaise*), brown and very compact, (commonly called *bief*).

Mud—detritus.

- VI. Marly clay interspersed with broken flints with a white crust on them.

Clay—Sandy.

- T. CLYSMIEN LIMONEUX. {
- VII. Marly sand, the *Sable gras* of the workmen, (the thickness of this bed amounts sometimes to above fifteen feet, and it contains mammalian remains).
 - VIII. Beds of chalk rolled and reduced to small pisiform fragments, mixed with flinty gravel; these beds penetrate the bed of marly sand (VII.) at different heights.
 - IX. White loam, mixed with seams of ochreous sand.
 - X. Bed of light-coloured sand, the *Sable aigre-jaune* of the workmen, containing small fragments of rolled chalk and broken shells.
 - XI. Grey, sandy loam.
 - XII. Loam and ochreous sand in seams.
 - XIII. Pure grey loam.
 - XIV. A seam of ochre.

Sandy.

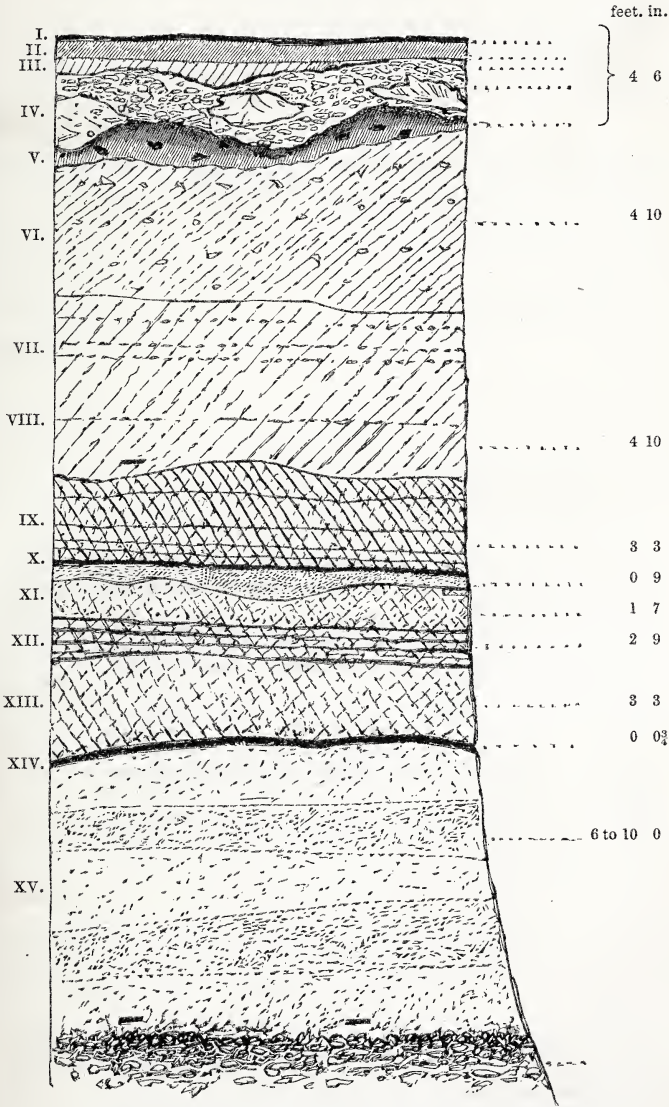
- T. CLYSMIEN DETRIYQUE. {
- XV. Alternate beds, slightly inclined, of grey and white sand, with shells, the *Sable aigre* of the workmen. (It is in the midst of this sand that the shells and diluvial bones are chiefly found.)

Pebbly.

- XVI. Lower bed of flints rolled and broken.



These marks indicate the places in which the flint hatchets have been found.



SECTION OF THE SOILS AT MENCHECOURT, NEAR ABBEVILLE.

In addition to the section of the cutting at Menchecourt, the Abbé has given us two descriptions of the section at St. Acheul. The first is by M. Dusevel, who was present when the discovery was made:—

1°. Vegetable earth (in which was found the tombs)	ft. in.
2°. Clay with fine grey sand (almost resembling river-sand), containing re- mains of shells	5 8
3°. Pebbles	4 10
	8 3
Total	18 9

The next is the description of the soil as it was given to the Abbé by M. Garnier, the Curator of the Library at Amiens:—

Argillo-ferruginous mould	ft. in.
Grey mud mixed with chalk and flints	4 3
Ferruginous clay	2 0
White sand	2 6
Bed of broken flints and mud	2 0
	8 0
Total	18 9
Chalk	” ”

It will be seen that the accounts, although not agreeing in detail, agree in the main features.

For the sake of comparison we here give from other sources the sections of the pits we have mentioned. The following is the description of the pits at Menchecourt, as given by Mr. Prestwich^d:—

1. A mass of brown sandy clay, with angular fragments of flints and chalk-rubble. No organic remains. Base very irregular and indented into bed No. 2	Average thickness.
2. A light-coloured sandy clay (“sable gras” of the workmen) analogous to the loess, containing land-shells, <i>Pupa</i> , <i>Helix</i> , <i>Clausilia</i> , of recent species. Flint-axes and mammalian remains are said to occur occasionally in this bed	2 to 12 feet.
3. White sand (“sable aigre”) with one to two feet of sub-angular flint-gravel at base. This bed abounds in land and fresh-water-shells of recent species of the genera <i>Helix</i> , <i>Succinea</i> , <i>Cyclas</i> , <i>Pisidium</i> , <i>Valvata</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> , and <i>Planorbis</i> , together with the marine <i>Buccinum undatum</i> , <i>Cardium edule</i> , <i>Tellina solidula</i> , and <i>Purpura lapillus</i> . The author has also found the <i>Cyrena consobrina</i> and <i>Litorina rudis</i> . With them are associated numerous mammalian remains, and, it is said, flint implements	8 to 25 feet.
4. Light-coloured sandy marl, in places very hard, with <i>Helix</i> , <i>Zonites</i> , <i>Succinea</i> , and <i>Pupa</i> . Not traversed	2 to 6 feet.
	3 feet.

The flint implements are said to occur occasionally in the beds of sandy clay above the white sand, but are chiefly found on the top of the beds of flints.

From the same source we obtain a section of the pits at St. Acheul, as follows:—

1. Brown brick-earth (many old tombs and some coins) with an irregular bed of flint-gravel. No organic remains. <i>Divisional plane between 1 and 2 uneven and very often indented</i>	Average thickness.
2a. Whitish marl and sand, with small chalk-debris. Land and fresh-water shells (<i>Lymnea</i> , <i>Succinea</i> , <i>Helix</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> , <i>Planorbis</i> , <i>Pupa</i> ,	10 to 15 feet.

^d Proceedings of the Royal Society, May 26, 1859.

<i>Pisidium</i> , and <i>Ancylus</i> , all of recent species) are common, and mammalian bones and teeth are occasionally found	Average thickness. 2 to 8 feet.
2b. Coarse sub-angular flint-gravel, white with irregular ochreous and ferruginous seams, with tertiary flint pebbles and small sandstone-blocks. Remains of shells as above, in patches of sand. Teeth and bones of elephant and of species of horse, ox, and deer, generally near the base. This bed is further remarkable for containing the worked flints ("haches" of M. de Perthes, and "langues des chat" of the workmen)	6 to 12 feet.
Resting on uneven surface of Chalk strata.	

It will be seen in comparing these that there are considerable variations. This is but natural. In sand and gravel pits, as the men dig, the section changes constantly, and we have only to suppose the sections taken at different times or a little distance from each other. But there are certain main features in all the descriptions of any one section which are similar.

We wish we were able to gather more exact information as to the relative numbers of these flint heads which are found in the different beds. And we should like to be able to fix more exactly the vertical range, i.e. the highest bed in which they have been found, and the lowest. Till this has been done, all theories must rest upon very slight grounds.

Our excellent cotemporary "The Geologist" has recently published some valuable papers on this subject from the geological point of view, which have called forth, among other correspondence, an anecdote that seems to throw some new light upon the subject.

"FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE DRIFT.—The recent finding of some flint implements, evidently the work of man, in a stratum which geologists have been accustomed to consider of a date long anterior to the human era, has given rise to much discussion and conjecture; some appearing ready to admit (though no human remains were found with them) that this discovery carries back the creation of man to an almost incalculably remote period; though so many existing facts tend to demonstrate his comparatively recent origin—facts that are quite independent of scripture-chronology, or the testimony of tradition.

"By what means these manufactured flints became imbedded in the formation referred to is a question that perhaps can never have a perfectly satisfactory solution; but an idea that seems to have some possibly explanatory bearing on the point was suggested to me in reading the other day an account of the construction of the Thames Tunnel.

"In the course of making the excavations for this work, the difficulties that arose from the nature of the soil in some parts induced the contractors to procure a diving-bell, for the purpose of examining the bottom of the river. On the first inspection that took place by means of this machine a shovel and hammer were left on the spot by the divers; but these tools were, contrary to their expectations, nowhere to be found on their next visit. In the progress of the excavation, however, while advancing the protecting wooden framework, this missing shovel and hammer were found in the way of it, having descended at least eighteen feet into the ground, and probably resting on, or mixed up with, some ancient deposit. Supposing these articles had not been recovered by the excavators, and that the soft stratum through which they sunk so deeply had, by some geological changes in the locality, become solidified, and encrusted with several layers of fresh soil, and that some future geologist had found the lost hammer and shovel in the position described, it would doubtless have furnished as strong an argument in that day for the vast antiquity of the human race, as the discovery of these said flint implements in the drift has done in our own.

"I am not aware of what material the superincumbent stratum above the drift in that place is composed; but, however compact *now*, it may possibly in a former age have been sufficiently liquefied by some aqueous irruption or submersion to cause substances of the specific gravity of flint to sink through it; as the silex has evidently

done through the chalk in a fluid state, or as our shovel and hammer did through the soil in the river.

"Whatever difficulties may attend this hypothesis, they certainly are not greater than are involved in the startling and wholly unsupported assumption, that the late flint discovery proves man to have existed before the Straits of Dover were formed, or the mammoth and other fossil animals had become extinct.

"After all, it may perhaps be a question whether surmises and speculations of this kind are at all needful in the present case—whether geologists themselves have not occasioned all the doubt and mystery respecting these flint instruments, by assigning an antiquity to the drift formation which does not belong to it: assuming a fact, which is only theory based on some erroneous data. Indeed, between the advocates for the *remote* and those for the *recent* creation of man, it is solely a question as to the authenticity of the respectively ascribed dates, or which of these widely varying periods has the greatest weight of probability or evidence to support it; and here, apart from the Mosaic account of this event, all the past history and present state of man upon earth tends to prove (in geological language) his *modern* introduction on our globe—that he was the last, as well as the most perfect, of all the great and marvellous works of God.

"If, therefore, there are valid reasons for concluding that man has not been in existence more than somewhere about six thousand years, the theory that would give him a date of forty or fifty thousand, especially if founded only on the discovery of wrought flints in so equivocal a formation as the Drift, cannot be considered to be of sufficient authority to shake the generally entertained belief on the subject."

It would follow from this that if the soil in which these implements are found were the bed of a river, there is no need for supposing them to be of any very high antiquity. But allowing that the soil in which they are found has been at some period the bed of a river or lake,—or allow that they may be on the site of *pfahlbauten* or *crannoges* of some remote period,—still, as in two or three instances, the site is at the present time nearly a hundred feet above the level of the river Somme,—and the Abbé Cochet has shewn us that the Roman graves, of the age of which no one is better able to judge than himself, are in one of the upper strata far above that in which these flint implements are found,—it follows of necessity that they were deposited before the Roman period.

Now looking at the matter geologically, we may say that there are no appearances, as far as have yet been discovered, of any sudden convulsion of nature which would account for the bed of the lake or river being changed into the hill side. If, then, we must allow the slow process of upheaval to have gone gradually on,—such as is going on almost imperceptibly in various parts of the world,—it is something fearful the time that must have elapsed since these weapons were deposited. And this, it is to be remembered, is on the supposition that the flints were deposited at the surface, and had sunk through to the depth of several feet.

But if we suppose the flints belong to the beds in which they are found, still greater must be the number of years allowed to elapse while so many different beds—deposited, as is proved by their character, at different times and under different circumstances—have accumulated one above the other.

We call attention to these points only to exhibit the difficulties which beset the question, and the great importance which their solution involves. Our business is to record facts, and, as historians, we have attempted to lay before our readers as completely as possible all the discoveries which bear upon the question.]

SPENSER'S POETICAL WORKS^a.

WE have watched with some interest the successive issues of these volumes under the belief that they were likely to do justice to the memory of a great poet. The fortunes of Spenser's poetry have been hitherto hardly more favourable than those of the man. In spite of his genius and his friends, he died neglected, poor, and in an agony of helpless grief; and his writings, in spite of the delight they have afforded to successive generations of critics, poets, and scholars, have never fairly found their way into the public mind. Shakespeare and Milton have been, and still are, names known and revered by the many to whom Spenser—their elder in the brotherhood of illustrious poetic creators—is, at best, an unfamiliar sound. To them the transcendent merits of “The Faery Queen” have been a buried treasure; whilst men of genius—the poets especially—of Spenser's own time, and almost ever since, have studied, loved, and imitated them, and have left to us a glorious succession of tributes to his rare excellence which extends downwards, with scarcely any interruption, from the “heavenly Spenser” of *his* contemporary, Nash, to the “no poet has ever had a more exquisite sense of the beautiful” of *our own* contemporary, Wilson.

A glance at the collected poetry of Spenser satisfies us of some of the chief reasons why it has never hitherto found favour in the hearts and understandings of the multitude. To readers in general, the “Faery Queen” is, it must be owned, a poem of appalling length. In the edition now before us it extends, with the help of some brief contributions by the Editor, through more than three volumes and a half, octavo; and it has been calculated that it “would have contained, had it been completed, not much under a hundred thousand verses.” The public have no appetite for literary feasts so prodigal as this. But besides this ground of disfavour, there is in all Spenser's poems, though least so in his greatest, an affected use of a language more antiquated than that of the times in which he wrote. From this circumstance there has been needed for the understanding of his poetry an amount of study not at all congenial to the habits of unlettered or unpractised readers. And these repulsive influences have been, we doubt not, very materially aggravated by the darkness of that allegoric veil in which the beauty of his great poem is invested. Bunyan's allegory, which the dullest reader sees through, increases, if it does not create, the charm of his bewitching book, but Spenser's can be only

^a “The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser. With Memoir and Critical Dissertations, by the Rev. George Gilfillan. In five volumes.” (Edinburgh: James Nichol, 104, High-street. London: James Nisbet and Co. Dublin: W. Robertson.)

mastered by an effort not at all akin to the condition of entranced delight into which such poetry as his should sink the soul. The poem would be less ingenious certainly, but decidedly more enchanting, if there were no moral lesson to be learned beneath the adventures of his champions stout and ladies fair.

In pursuance of his effort "now for the first time to facilitate the perusal of the works of this illustrious author, and thus confer on the many the gratification which the few have hitherto enjoyed," the Editor has, we believe, done the best that could be done in the case of the impediments we have just referred to. He has not cut away any portion of the poem,—for where are the cantos or the stanzas we could willingly consent to spare? but he has modernized the old spelling, which was beyond measure puzzling and repulsive to the mass of common readers, and he has given in the margin the modern synonyms of all old or obsolete words. These are the only liberties he has presumed to take with Spenser's text; but these, however obnoxious they may be to the learned, are services of matchless value to the multitude, who have sense, and taste, and feeling enough to enjoy the richest effusions of the poet, though they may want learning enough to pierce through the obscurities of his fine old form of speech. Mr. Gilfillan has, moreover, helped the unlettered reader well in the case of Spenser's allegories. He has not, indeed, cast his explanatory light into all the dark places of the poem, for this, as he truly enough observes, would have required a "commentary larger than the text," but he has given such a clue to the labyrinth as will enable those who follow it attentively to penetrate the mazes with small hazard of confusion or mishap. In brief and clear phrase he tells us who and what are typified by the knights and ladies whose "fierce wars and faithful loves" are made to moralize the poet's song.

In addition to these helps to an easy understanding and enjoyment of the "Faery Queen," the Editor has added to every volume a glossary of all the classical allusions it contains; and he has, moreover, supplied two essays—one, on the genius and poetry of Spenser, and the other on the poet's life,—which are instructive and agreeable accompaniments to his edition of the works. The little that is known of Spenser's personal history makes one of the many mournful pages in the records of men of genius. The day was never a serene one, and it closed in irremediable gloom. The best portion of his life was spent under the two curses of patronage on the one hand, and ministerial oppression on the other. Burghley appears to have thwarted the favours and intended benefits which Leicester and his other friends supposed they had obtained for him. A pension was granted to him by the Queen; but the Lord Treasurer withheld it, and payment, it is said—on an authority which has been objected to—was only obtained at last by the poet finding an opportunity of presenting to her Majesty this singular remonstrance:—

"I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason."

Elizabeth submitted to no trifling with her will, so the great statesman was reprimanded and the great poet paid. A grant which was eventually more disastrous to Spenser was that of a portion of the forfeited estate of the Earl of Desmond, which is supposed to have been procured for him from the Queen by Sir Philip Sidney. It was a condition of the grant that the poet should reside on the estate, and this made him in reality "a banished man." True it is that he was living in the midst of scenery a poet must delight in, that in his castle of Kilcolman he had the honour of receiving Raleigh as a guest, and that many of his most wonderful poetic visions were conceived, and much of his "Faery Queen" written, in

" the coolly shade
Of the green alders by the Mulla's shore."

It was, nevertheless, an uninviting and ungenial home to him. "He had," says Mr. Gilfillan, "left London and all its delightful society; he had in Ireland few kindred spirits; and he was living in a country far more disorganized than even now, torn by warring factions, wasted by poverty, blinded by superstition, and reeling toward the Great Rebellion which broke out a few years afterwards and deluged the land in blood." Such, however, as it was, the poet's home was utterly laid waste in Tyrone's rebellion. Mr. Gilfillan refers to a conjecture that the rebels were hounded on in their attack on Kilcolman by a personal antipathy of James the Sixth (of Scotland) to the author of the "Faery Queen." Whether this conjecture can be made good we know not. The castle of Kilcolman was burned to the ground, the property and precious manuscripts of the poet were destroyed or stolen, and his infant child perished amidst the flames. Spenser himself escaped to London, where he died, broken-hearted and in want, a few months afterwards.

Mr. Gilfillan's "Essay on the Genius and Poetry of Spenser," is an outburst of imaginative eulogy, which may seem extravagant to readers whose pulses beat more calmly. It is emphatically the criticism of a poet, not of a philosopher. In this spirit he defends Spenser's description of a forest from the objection of Hallam and of Ruskin, and brings the authority of Addison to bear in favour of the poet's privilege of putting what he pleases, though nature does not, in neighbourly conjunction with each other in his wood. In this spirit, too, he has an admirable passage of comparison between the author of the "Faery Queen" and the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," a comparison which gives the preference on many points to the unlettered Bunyan, and which closes with the gratifying consideration that "there was a time when no critic durst liken the dreamer of Elstowe to the dreamer of Mulla's shore; but that time has gone by for ever." Of that dreamer of Mulla's shore the most conspicuous endowment was, undoubtedly, the imaginative wealth which gave life and

luxuriance, and inexhaustible variety of beauty to his pictures; and the Editor is probably not wrong in believing that, in this particular, he was so nearly equal to Shakespeare, that the difference is made up for by Spenser's great superiority in the learning that is gained from books. In that learning his resources were immense. Science, art, philosophy, and the stores of Greek and Roman literature are found contributing their choicest treasures in abundance to enrich his great poem, and to make good his title to be considered one of the most learned of the poets. And these qualifications of extensive learning and boundless imaginative power wanted no assistance that the arts of speech could give them to obtain efficient and abounding life and utterance in a poetic form. All that was suitable to his purpose in the storehouses of language, whether old, or obsolete, or scholarly, or scientific, Spenser forced with a magician's mastery into his service, and made elemental in the inexhaustible music of his song. In the sweetness, and the beauty, and the ever-varying fascination of this music, Spenser's happiest versification is unrivalled; and we feel as we linger over it that he is, as Hazlitt has well said, "the poet of our waking dreams; and that he has invented not only a language, but a music of his own for them."

The length of the "*Faery Queen*" has been, without doubt, one of the grand impediments to its popularity. But this objection might be easily set aside by losing sight of the connecting links by which the various divisions are held together, and regarding them and reading them as so many separate wholes. The late Mr. Hallam describes the first book as a complete poem, and deploras as an injury to it the "useless re-appearance of its hero in the second." It is a complete poem, and almost the most perfectly poetical and most beautiful in the language, though more than two centuries and a-half have passed away since it was given to the world. If it could appear among us now for the first time, with all the marks of age obliterated, and with all the charm of novelty to recommend it, with what a rapture of delight might we not expect it to be welcomed by the tens of thousands who are at this very season bending in entranced emotion over the pages of another poet who, also, has made the romance of chivalry his theme. In these circumstances the veil of allegory would not of necessity be any obstacle to the enjoyment. "If they do not meddle with the allegory," says one of our finest critics, "it will not meddle with them. Without minding it at all, the whole is as plain as a pike-staff." If this experiment on the taste and understanding of the multitude could be effectually made, we believe that the first book of the "*Faery Queen*" would soon become as much a favourite with the public as its signal excellence entitles it to be. The well-conceived and deeply interesting adventures of the Red-cross Knight and of the fair and gentle Una,—their journeyings, dangers, conflicts, triumphs, and mishaps,—the lifelike delineations of the ministers of good and evil whom they met with

on their way,—the lovely landscape-scenes, painted in the truest colours of poetic art,—the frequent glimpses of extensive learning, and the glorious atmosphere of imagination that pervades the whole,—form, together, so fascinating as well as so fine a work, that it would be next to impossible for any reader of taste to read it through without amazement at its beauty and regret for all the years it had been unenjoyed and unknown. Thenceforth, its choicest passages would recur to him, as they have recurred to the greatest of our poets from the days of “good Queen Bess” till now, like the golden memories of some dream of loveliest romance.

This experiment of a popular edition of the poetry of Spenser has been made at an appropriate time. There is a growing taste for good poetry manifesting itself amongst the young men and women of the age, which is marked by a far more discerning and discriminating spirit than that which their fathers entertained; but there is, also, a tendency among these confident and eager critics to uphold the excellence of the great writers of their own time to the disparagement of that of the old bygone masters of the art. The diligent perusal of Spenser's poetry would have a salutary influence on both these dispositions. It would feed and educate and strengthen the love of true poetry; and, in doing so, it would check the undue appreciation of those whose urns have been mainly filled at those time-honoured fountains. In many of the older authors in our fine old English tongue, in prose as well as poetry,—in Hooker, and Taylor, and Leighton, as well as in Chaucer, and Spenser, and Shakespeare,—there is a width and depth of wisdom, and a marvellous sweetness and force of expression, which their scholars and successors have in vain attempted to approach; and the contemplation, from time to time, of this great genial excellence in those memorable fathers of our literature, is a wholesome and instructive exercise for those who would heartily pay homage to literature in the present age. As models of what genius may accomplish, and as ministers of high intelligent enjoyment, the compositions of these great men are indeed, even now, unequalled; and it is in this sense, and on this account, that an edition of the works of any one of them which helps to extend its influence through a larger circle of society becomes an absolute public good. In Mr. Gilfillan's edition of the poetry of Spenser, many errors and many oversights may be readily discerned, but it has, nevertheless, the merit of this tendency in a high degree. It is likely to do good service by making the transcendent beauty of his poetry familiar to many who else had never known it, and to elevate and delight many by its magnificent imaginations, its richly-finished delineations of nature, the perfect music of its verse, and the noble lessons which it teems with both of wisdom and of good. Let it only accomplish this, and all its imperfections as a scholarly edition of Spenser's poetry will have received an adequate atonement.

CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE^a.

MR. COCKERELL'S long public career has been eminently such as gives him a right to speak on the subject of Classical Architecture, and his name is well known among the learned of every capital in Europe, whose academies we believe have united to do him honour more extensively than any other Englishman of the age. Yet in England his praises have been sounded by the trumpet of fame far less extensively than they have deserved, although his professional and professorial services have combined to place him in the foremost ranks of those whom, in classical terms, we should call *de patriâ optimè meriti*, or, in the words of Virgil,—

“Quique sui memores alios fecère merendo.”

He had scarcely reached the age of manhood when circumstances carried his steps to Greece, then, of course, subject to Turkish laws. The *genius loci*, the grand old classical associations of Athens, had their full effect on his young mind, and fired his enthusiasm; the acquaintance of Lord Byron, who was then living in that city, kindled in him a still greater zeal for the revival of Grecian art, and more especially, as was to be expected from his professional training, of Grecian architecture. A fortunate chance brought together to the same centre of attraction some other artists and men of letters, all engaged in the study of Grecian antiquities. These were the Chevalier Bronstedt of Copenhagen, M. Koes from Denmark (who died at Zante in 1812), the Baron Haller of Nuremberg, the Baron Stackelberg, M. Linckh of Wurtemberg, and the late Mr. Foster, architect, of Liverpool. As soon as these ardent spirits had well-nigh exhausted the capital of Attica, they began to think of turning their attention to the examination of the many magnificent remains in the neighbouring states. In company with Messrs. Foster and Linckh and Baron Haller, Mr. Cockerell resolved on exploring the little island of Ægina, and of rescuing from oblivion, even if he could not secure actual possession of, the remains of sculpture which still, as he had reason to suspect, lay buried under the soil which had gathered during upwards of twenty centuries around the ruins of the magnificent temple of Zeus Panhellenius, still standing on one of the noble peaks of that island:—

“Accordingly, in April, 1811,” to use Mr. Cockerell's own words, “having spent the previous evening with Lord Byron in pouring out libations in propitiation of his homeward voyage to England to reap the rich harvest of fame which awaited his return, we left the Piræus just after midnight, and arrived at break of day under the Pan-

^a “The Temples of Jupiter Panhellenius at Ægina and of Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ near Phigaleia in Arcadia. By C. R. Cockerell, R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, Honorary D.C.L. Oxon., &c., &c.” (Weale. 1860.)

hellenian mount. Fortunately, even at that early season we were enabled to bivouac without fear, owing to the settled fineness of the weather, and we found our accommodation complete by making use of the cave at the north-east end of the platform on which the temple stands, originally perhaps an oracular adytum or recess. . . . The village, the modern capital of Ægina, furnished such provisions and labourers as were necessary for the excavations. The mountain thyme afforded fuel, partridges were in abundance, and the shepherds provided our party with kids which were roasted on wooden spits over a blazing fire when the labours of the day were brought to a close."

Not being molested by bandits or by sickness, in the course of a very few days, by digging around the site of the temple, they found themselves in possession of almost every detail that they had desired; and within about a week they lit upon a fragment of Parian marble, which on closer inspection proved to be the head of a warrior, enclosed in a casque and perfect in every feature; and this was immediately followed by the discovery of seventeen entire statues, and the fragments of nearly a dozen more, which they brought to light with great rejoicing from the places where they had lain buried for fifteen or twenty centuries. The prefatory chapter tells us how all this was accomplished, in spite of all difficulties and dangers from greedy Turkish pashas and subordinate magistrates, to say nothing of the robbers and bandits who still haunt the islands of Hellas, the latter, no doubt, true and genuine descendants of the pirates who swarmed about the islands of the Archipelago, if we may believe Thucydides, (i. 4.) some ten centuries before the Christian era, and whose spirits must be delighted to see with what zest their descendants still carry on the predatory raids which, as the historian says, were "thought to be no matters to cause a blush, but rather exploits which gained credit to the performers." Of the companions who accompanied him in his expedition to Ægina, and took part in the excavations, Mr. Cockerell tells us that he is the last and only survivor; and, even while his work was passing through the press, it appears that two of the warmest of his supporters, Col. Leake and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, F.R.S., formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to whose kind offices he owed the removal of many obstructions in his path, were carried off by the hand of death.

At this time three volumes of "Stuart's Athens," published under the auspices of the Dilettanti Society (1762—1794), had already appeared, and the fourth and last volume was being prepared for publication; and no doubt a very natural desire on the part of Mr. Cockerell to contribute something of the same kind himself, has resulted, after an interval of fifty years, in the magnificent folio now given to the public.

We pass by Mr. Cockerell's description of the modern island of Ægina, though it will be found of great interest to the English reader; for Ægina of old, in the days of "living Greece," was very much among the people of Hellas what England is among the states of Europe, the small, independent, naval, and commercial power, which made its influence felt alike

in war and in the arts of peace. But it is high time that we passed on-wards to the temple itself.

Those who have visited the Parthenon at Athens can form to themselves an approximate notion, but an approximate notion only, of the magnificence of one of the Grecian temples in the days of its pride and glory. Its majestic size, its admirable proportions, its calm repose, all strike the eye and the imagination in a very marked manner, and in one which those who have seen it will not readily forget. Mr. Cockerell's splendid volume gives us a picture of the temple of Jupiter during the excavations in 1811, and also as it must have appeared in the days when it was crowded by Grecian worshippers, and as it might again appear if the restorations suggested by the artist and the architect could be carried into practical effect by the purses of the learned and wealthy members of society. But we are afraid that the *cui bono* question in this case could not be answered one hundredth part as satisfactorily as if asked with reference to the restoration of a Welsh cathedral or an English minster.

"Compared with the temples of Jupiter in other countries," observes Mr. Cockerell, "and with those of more recent date, the Æginetan temple was certainly small in its dimensions; but at the same time the character of the architecture in the order and the distribution of its plan was probably the most magnificent used at that time in Greece, and entirely corresponds with the majesty of the deity to whom it was dedicated. It was hexastyle, peripteral, with a double order in the interior, and hypæthral. . . . The colossal eye of ivory and other fragments of the same material found within the walls of the cella, must have belonged to a statue twenty-five feet high, even in a sitting posture."

As to the date of the erection of the temple there are two opinions; one, which refers it to the era immediately following on the conclusion of the Persian wars (B.C. 479—70), when the Æginetans, flushed with victory, might naturally have shewn their gratitude to the tutelary deities of their "tight little island" by propitiating the Æacidæ with this magnificent structure. The other opinion ascribes its date to B.C. 600, before the Æginetans had reached the height of their prosperity, and when they were permitted by Amasis, King of Egypt, to build in that country a temple of Panhellenian Jove as a centre of worship for their colonists and traders, as we learn from Herodotus, (ii. ch. 178). On this Col. Leake remarks that "it is difficult to imagine that the great national work at home was not completed before this temple in Egypt was erected, which, as we know, was B.C. 560." This date Mr. Cockerell himself prefers, on purely technical grounds, and supports his assertion by arguments which to us appear sufficiently convincing for all practical purposes.

It is agreed by all, artists and architects alike, that the splendid series of sculptures which once adorned the pediments of this magnificent structure represented the legendary deeds of the national heroes, the Æacidæ; the eastern pediment having been filled with a scene from the early siege of Troy by Hercules, while the western pediment was devoted to the

combat between Hector and Patroclus, as related in the *Iliad*. As we see in the engravings, in Mr. Cockerell's restoration of the latter, the Telamonian Ajax, assisted by Teucer and Ajax Oileus, is in the act of defending Patroclus. To the left is Hector, who has felled the hero to the ground, and Hippolytus stands by, ready to strike the final and fatal blow. Paris is clearly distinguished in the background; and to the right and left are two personages, who, as Mr. Cockerell urges, because they wear fillets, are meant for inferior divinities, probably representing Simois and Scamander, described by Homer as wounded while interfering on behalf of their beloved Trojans. In the midst stands Minerva, in the act of putting an end to the combat. She is not only in the midst, but holds the central post in point of meaning and interest; for the eyes of all the others converge towards her, while she stands motionless and regardless, as a controlling divinity.

"With respect to the arms and dress," observes Mr. Cockerell, "it is interesting to remark that, as suited to the *Æacidae*, the *Æginetan* artists seem to have adhered strictly to the received traditional notions respecting every particular which was deemed admissible without injury to the work. We do not see here the armour worn by the Greeks of *Ægina* in the fifth century B.C., but that which was conventionally accepted by the learned of that day as used at the siege of Troy. The general resemblance of this group and of the costumes to subjects painted on the most archaic vases is remarkable; they have that pugnacity of expression which indicates an age when military heroism was the *beau idéal* of excellence, in contradistinction to the subsequent ages of Greece, which present us with subjects generally of a peaceful and often of a voluptuous character."

For anything like an approximate idea of the exquisite beauty of the figures, as they must have appeared when fresh from the sculptor's hands, we must refer the reader to the work itself, which is well worth a patient study by every artist, if it be only for their exquisite anatomical proportions.

But if these statues are so very beautiful, it occurred to us to enquire, why are they not in the British Museum? Thereby hangs a tale. No sooner had Mr. Cockerell and his friends obtained possession of the buried treasures, than they resolved to transport them to a place where they would be safe from the intervention of the Turkish pashas and their hungry officials. Accordingly they were taken first by ship to Athens, and thence on the backs of mules to Zante. Not feeling quite secure of their treasures even there, they trans-shipped them to Malta, where they were safely landed on English soil. By the good offices of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, an English officer was sent out to Malta with a commission to bid for them if offered for public sale, and with a ship at his disposal to bring them home in; but through some blunder in the "Circumlocution Office," they were offered for sale at one place, and the bidder was despatched to another; and the consequence was that after some competition they were "knocked down" under the auctioneer's hammer to the King of Bavaria, by whom

they have been placed in the Glyptothek at Munich. The Æginetan gallery of that building is devoted to their reception, and they will be found described in considerable detail in Murray's "Handbook of Southern Germany."

The other temple described in Mr. Cockerell's volume is that of the Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ, not far from Phigaleia, in the interior of Arcadia. Even in the old classical times of ancient Greece this part of the Peloponnesus was far from being easily accessible, as it lay far away from the sea-coast, and among ridges of untamed and mountainous heights, almost wholly destitute of roads, and therefore proportionately "behind the rest of the world" in civilization. In modern times, too, there has been little or no improvement; and it required the strong stimulus of one great and decided success achieved to urge Mr. Cockerell and his colleagues to engage in a second effort still more difficult and dangerous than the former. However, the second exploration was carried to an equally successful issue with the first, and not only was the entire plan of the building brought to light; but the entire series of statues which composed the frieze were discovered in such a state of repair that, without much difficulty, Mr. Cockerell has been able to restore them to what was beyond a doubt their original plan. The figures at Bassæ represent the Battle of the Centaurs and the Amazons, as recorded in the old Greek mythology.

"The largest and most learned composition," says Mr. Cockerell, "undoubtedly is that which represents Hercules in the act of defeating the Queen of the Amazons. On either side are two compositions especially beautiful and elaborate, in which are suggested conspicuous acts of humanity—in the one case an Amazon interferes to save a Greek, and in the other a Greek rushes forward to save an Amazon. The frieze ends on the western side in the defeat of the Amazons."

Mr. W. W. Lloyd, a learned and enthusiastic admirer of classical architecture, has added an able postscript to Mr. Cockerell's work in the shape of an elaborate critique on the proportions adopted in the architecture of the two temples described above.

It only remains for us to express our sincere hope that Mr. Cockerell will not feel, now that he has retired from the active business of the profession in which he has been so long and honourably known, that he is living in vain. It is not the lot of every man to produce a folio volume, of interest alike to the antiquarian, the scholar, and the professional architect, when he has passed the allotted span of "threescore years and ten." Mr. Cockerell, however, has lived to enjoy the health and strength necessary for the production of such a work as this—a work which, no doubt, he has had in his mind's eye for nearly half a century, and which at length he has been spared to accomplish and to lay before the world. He may well congratulate himself upon his good fortune in this respect; for high as his name stands here in England, and in every continental capital of Europe, he may say, without fear, that fifty years after his

arduous researches in Ægina and Arcadia were completed, he has placed on record a narrative of the results of those labours, which will not discredit his name, and with which his best friends have only one fault to find, and that is, that he did not produce it some five-and-forty years ago, when the subject of his excavations was fresh in the memory of the public. Even as it is, we cannot see why the substance of the work should not be republished in a more popular and more generally attractive form, omitting those portions of the text which are purely technical, and therefore of interest to comparatively only a small section of readers.

EDINBURGH MARKET-CROSS.

A PROJECT is on foot for the restoration of the old Market-cross of Edinburgh, which was removed from its situation in the High-street above a century ago. The ancient cross is associated with many historical and traditional incidents,—as the execution of the murderers of James I. of Scotland, and the proclamation said to have been mysteriously made at midnight in 1513, before the departure of James IV. for Flodden*; as also with many celebrated pageants and proclamations. In 1617, when James VI. returned to visit his Scottish subjects, the cross was removed to make way for the great procession that then took place; but soon after a new cross was built. This cross subsisted till 1756, and was the scene of the execution of the Covenanters in 1681, and of other historical events,—the last being the proclamation of James VIII. by Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745. The only remaining fragment of the old cross is the centre pillar, which has remained in obscurity for above a century on the estate of Drum, and was recently offered back to the city by the proprietor. A sketch of the proposed restoration has been prepared by the city architect, Mr. Cousin. It is proposed to be an octagonal structure, of open Gothic work supporting a balcony, in the centre of which will stand the pillar (of the old cross), surmounted by the unicorn and St. Andrew's cross.

* The story of the proclamation is thus told in Lindsay of Pitscottie's *History of Scotland*:—"In the meantime, when they taking forth their artillery, [from the castle of Edinburgh, preparatory to the assembling of the army at the Burrowmure of Edinburgh,] and the King being in the abbey for the time, there was a cry heard at the market-cross of Edinburgh at the hour of midnight, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer thereof, the summons of Plot-cock, which desired all men 'to compear with earl and lord, and baron and gentleman, within the town, (every man specified by his own name,) to compear within the space of forty days before his master, where it should happen him to appoint, and be for the time under the pain of disobedience.' But whether this summons was proclaimed by vain persons, night-walkers or drunk men for their pastime, or if it was but a spirit, I cannot tell truly. But it was shewn to me, that an in-dweller of the town, Mr. Richard Lawson, being evil-disposed, ganging in his gallery-stair fornenent the cross, hearing this voice, proclaiming this summons, thought marvel what it should be, cried on his servant to bring him his purse; and when he had brought him it, he took out a crown and cast over the stair, saying, 'I appeal from that summons, judgement and sentence thereof, and takes me all whole in the mercy of God, and Christ Jesus His Son.' Verily the author of this, that caused me write the manner of the summons, was a landed gentleman, who was at that time twenty years of age, and was in the town the time of the said summons; and thereafter, when the field was stricken [Flodden], he swore to me there was no man that escaped that was called in this summons; but all the lave were perished in the field with the King."

Original Documents.

EXPENSES OF THE ROYAL STABLES, CIRCA 1554.

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps the following account of the expenses of the stables of Queen Mary may not be unacceptable to those of your readers who feel an interest in the very valuable series of original documents which you are now taking excellent means of perpetuating in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. This document is extracted from the Records of the Exchequer, now at the Public Record Office, and is one of those which escaped the wanton dispersion and destruction of historical papers so ruthlessly commenced by the Exchequer authorities before the recent erection of the permanent home of our National Records. This account is not dated, but it belongs to the early part of the reign of Queen Mary. I would direct attention to one curious feature in this document, towards the end, where we find mention of "one daunsinge nage" for her Majesty's use; does this denote that horses were then taught, as they are now, to perform tricks and capers à la Batty?

WILLIAM HENRY HART.

Folkestone House, Roupell Park, Streatham.

A BOOKE OF CHARGES for the Quenes Maiesties Stable aswell for the provic'on of tow Lytto^r covered w^t blacke velvet, thone embrodered w^t paisamen lace of golde and sylver, as also thre Sables and thre harnes to the same of velv^t of sondry colors, crymisyn, purple, and blacke, layed on w^t paisamen lace of golde and silver, w^t bittes, stirrops, and all oth^r necc^e to the same belonginge, provided by Edmund Standen, cleark of the stable.

GUILLIAM BRELLANT, Browtherer.—Inprimis for thimbrowtherynge of on Lyto^r uppon black velvet, wythe payssamine lace of goulde and sylver, wyth sables & harnes to the same for the workmāship x^{li}
 Itm for iiij^{lii} of fynne Vennys gould and sylver spennt upon the saide lyto^r, price the pounce, lxxvj^s xv^{li} iiij^s
 Itm for one pounce d^r of fynne sylk spennt upon the saide lyto^r, at xxiiij^s po^r xxxvi^s
 Itm for the quyltynge of thinsyde of the same lyto^r uppon crymsyne saten for cotton woll and workmāshippe of the same c^s
 Itm D^r pounce of fynne sylk to quylt the same price xij^s
 Itm for xx. elles of lyuen clothe spennt uppō the saide lynynge of the lyto^r, at xij^d thell xx^s
 Sū^a of thimbrowtherers byll for his stuf and workmāshippe of the same lyto^r, xxxiiij^{li} xij^s

MRS. WILKINSON, for Sylkwomā's Stuf and Workmāship for one rche Lyto^r.—Fyrst delyveryde the iiijth daie of Janrij ij. unces d^r of rede penny bredry-bande, at xx^d the oz., in toto iiij^s ij^d
 Itm x. unces ij. q^{rt} d^r of crymsyn sylk fringe, at ij^s the unc^r xxj^s ix^d
 Itm one ounce of black pennybred ryband —^d

Itm viij^{li} j. oz. of short fringe of gould and sylver impoyed uppon a lyto^r, at vij^s the unce, in toto xxxiiij^{li} xix^s
 Itm iij^{li} j. oz. of black sylk fringe for the same, at xvjd the unce, in toto . . . lxx^s iiij^d
 Itm ij. unces of Spaynyshe stiching sylk, at ij^s the unc' iiij^s
 Itm ix. oz. of black fringe and black bobemit work, at xvjd the unc', in toto . . . xij^s
 Itm one payr of ledinge raynez of sylk and gould p^rice xxvj^s viij^d
 Itm one oz. of Spaynyshe sylk black ij^s
 Itm grose d' of black ryband poyntes, at vj^s the grose, in toto . . . ix^s
 Itm Delyvered to Guilliām Brelenn't, embrowtherer, for the p^rformance of the lyto^r, iij. unces j. q^rt of bonework lace, at viij^s vjd the unce, in toto . . . xxvij^s vjd ob.
 Itm one payr of Raynez of black sylk, p^rice xxx^s.
 S^m^a of Mrs. Wilkinson's bill for the riche lyto^r, xliiij^{li} iij^s ij^d ob'.

MRS. BAULL, for *Sylkwomā's Stuf and Workmāshipp for ij. Sables*.—In p^rmis the xvijth daie of Januarij, ix. yardes of double fringe of black sylk and gould, and ix. yardes of double fringe of crynsin sylk and gould for fryngeinge of two sables of black and crymsyn velvet to be gevin aweye, the gould wayinge viij. unces, at vij^s the oz., and the sylk wayinge vj. oz., at ij^s the oz., in toto . . . lxxvij^s
 Itm one peace of short gould fringe for the cutes of the ij. sables, weyinge iiij. oz. iij. q^rt, at vij^s le oz., in toto xxxiij^s iij^d
 Itm ij. unces of twysted gould lace for the seates of the same sables, at vij^s the oz. xiiij^s
 Itm ij. unces of sowing sylk, at xx^d oz. iij^s iiij^d
 Itm iiij. great butons of black and crynsin sylk and gould for ij. payr of raynes to the same sables, at v^s the boton xx^s.
 Itm ij. deappe tasselles of sylk and gould for the said rayne, kny^t w^t caulles of gold, the gould weyinge one oz. iij. q^rt, at vij^s the oz., and the sylk weyinge ij. unces, at ij^s oz. xvi^s iij^d
 S^m^a totalis of Mrs. Baull's bill for sylkwomā's stuff and worke, in toto, vij^{li} xiiij^s x^d.

MRS. MALERYE, for *Sylkwomā's Stuf and Workmāshipp for one Sable and Harnes of p^rple Velvet*.—In p^rmis one ounce of twysted sylver vj^s viij^d
 Itm d' oz. of twight sylk ix^d
 Itm v. unces j. q^rt of narowe sylver fringe, at vj^s viij^d the unc' xxxv^s
 Itm iij. oz. q^rt^r d' of sylver fringe kny^te, for a peytrell, at viij^s the oz. xxvij^s
 Itm v. unces q^rt^r of purple sylk fringe, at xx^d the oz., in toto viij^s ix^d
 Itm d' oz. of twysted sylver iij^s iiij^d
 Itm vj. unces q^rt^r d' and a lytle skeyne of sylver breydes, at viij^s the unc' . . . ljs vjd
 Itm for taselling and butonyng of a purple rayne, w^t a caull of sylver, and ij. butons for the stiropes xvij^s
 Itm j. unce iij. q^rt^r d' of narowe sylver fringe, at vj^s viij^d the unc' xij^s vjd
 S^m^a of M^rs Malery's bill for sylkwomā's stuff and workmāship, viij^{li} iij^s vjd.

MRS. WILKINSON, for *Sylkwomā's Stuf and Workmāshipp fore one Lytor coveryd w^t black Velvet*.—Itm more delyveryde to Richarde Baynham, Sadler, for one other black lyto^r, the xxixth daie of Maye, v^{li} j. oz. of black fringe of sylk, at xxvj^s viij^d the pounce vj^{li} xv^s
 Itm ij. payr of syngle raynez of black sylk, w^t taselles of black sylk, at xiiij^s iiij^d p' xxvi^s viij^d
 Itm ij. payr of raynez double of the same sylk, w^t caules of gould and taselles, at xxvj^s viij^d the payre, in toto liij^s iiij^d
 Itm one grose of rybande poyntes, p^r viij^s
 S^m^a to^{le} of the black lyto^r, xj^{li} iij^s.
 S^m^a totalis of M^rs Wilkins' p^rcell^e for bothe lyto^rs, lv^{li} vj^s ij^d ob'.

RICHARD BAYNH'M, <i>Sadler, for his Stuf and Workmāshipp appertening unto one reche Lyto^r.</i> —Inpimis for the mendinge of the tymb'rwoork of Ane lyttor, and for shavinge downe of the shaftes, and a newe dore, and mendynge of the bayles of the same lyto ^r			v ^s
Itm for x. black caulu . . bynes to cover the said lyto ^r , at xij ^d the peace			x ^s
Itm for one oxhide to laye in the botome of the same lyto ^r , price			viiij ^s
Itm for workmāshipp and garnyshinge of the same lyto ^r			x ^s
Itm for one M ^l of black garnyshinge naylles to garnysh downe the coverynge of the same lytor			xvj ^d
Itm for Cuttynge fashonynge and garnyshing in of the lynynge of crymsyn saten			x ^s
Itm for M ^l d ^o of gylt garnyshing naylles w ^{ch} were employed uppon the same lyto ^r			xxiiij ^s
Itm for payntyng and gyldinge of iiij. glas wyndowes to the sayd lytor, at ij ^s vj ^d pric ^e			x ^s
Itm for payntyng and gyldinge of ix. bares to the said lyto ^r			iiij ^s
Itm for varnyshinge of a payr of shaftes to the same lyto ^r			vj ^s viij ^d
Itm for tymbre work of a cheyer and a stole of waynscote work done by a joyner for the same lyto ^r			xij ^s
Itm for coveringe and garnyshinge the cheer and the stoole w ^t crymsyn vellvet, the setes seet w th fyne downe fringed wyth rede sylk fringe, at vj ^s viij ^d the pece			xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm for m ^l of gylt garnyshinge naylles employed uppon the said cheyer and stoole			xvi ^s
Itm for ij. great double braces of blacklether lynnyd in the mydes w ^t lether hungrey to carie the said lyto ^r , at v ^s iiij ^d the peace			xs. viij ^d
Itm for iiij. great buckles of iron, varnyshd black, w ^t runnyng rowles, at vj ^d the pic ^e			ij ^d
Itm for varnyshinge and mending the iron work belonging unto the said body of the same lyto ^r , and newe pynnes			vs.
Itm for cuttyng, lynyng, fringing and makynge of the slopho ^r of black velvet leyd over w ^t payssameyne lace of Venys gould and sylver, fringed w th blak sylk and Venys gould fringe, w ^{ch} slopho ^r is to take of and on, in toto			xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm for xv. yardes of black bukaram to lyne the same slopho ^r , at xij ^d the yard			xij ^s vj ^d
Itm for makinge of iiij. caces of black velvet, to take of and on, for thendes of the shaftes, at xij ^d the peace, in toto			iiij ^s
Itm for ij. lytor saddles, coveryd with blak caulves lether to the lytor moylles, at xiiij ^s iiij ^d the peace			xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm for makinge, lynynge, and fringing of ij. slopho ^r of black velvet, layd on w ^t paysameyne lace of gould and sylver, and lynynge of them w ^t buckarram, and fringing them w th Venys gould and sylk fringe, at vj ^s viij ^d the peace, in toto			xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm for iiij. syvelles of iron, varnyshid black to the same saddles, at vj ^d the pric			ij ^s
Itm for iiij. double braces of black lether, coveryd wythe black velvet, and fringed w ^t sylk and gould fringe, at ij ^s vj ^d p ^r			xs
Itm for iiij. buckylles of iron, varnyshid black to the same syvelles, at iiij ^d le pec ^e			xvj ^d
Itm for ij. double braces of ij. fould of lether, thendes coveryd w ^t velvet, fringed wyth sylk and gould fringe, in toto			viiij ^s
Itm iiij. great buckles vernyshid black to the same braces, at vj ^d . the peace			ij ^s
Itm for lether, making, lynynge, and stufing of ij. double harness of black lether, as collers and breches, coveryd wyth black velvet, and fringed wyth sylk and gould fringe, and lynynd w ^t buckarram and ryvetyng on' of the gylt buceles to the same, price the peace			xxiiij ^s iiij ^d , in toto
			xlviij ^s viij ^d
Itm for viij. great ringes of iron, vernyshed blacke, at vj ^d the peace			iiij ^s
Itm for lether and makinge of ij. hedstalles, coveryde wyth black velvet, fringed w ^t			

black sylk and. Venys Gould fringe, and setyng on' of the gylt buckles and howckes,
 price the peace vj^s, in toto xij^s
 Itm for xliij. gylt buceles ymployed upon the sadeles hedstalles, raynez, collers, and
 breches afforesayd, at xvjd the peace lvj^s
 Itm for viij. basonetes of copper and gylt, gravin w^t the Quene's Ma^{ts} armes, w^{ch}
 be set uppon the collers and breches aforsaid, at vjs viij^d the peace, in toto liij^s iiij^d
 Itm for viij. houckes of copper and gylt to the brode hedstaules and raynez aforsaid,
 at iij^s iiij^d the p. xxvj^s viij^d
 Itm for xxiiij. coupper naylles, g^{re}te and gylt, to set on the bazonetes, at ij^d the
 peace iiij^s
 Itm for ij. payr of whight gerthes of y^e double fashion, wyth dowble bridges of twyne
 to the same, at ijs viij^d y^e p' v^s iiij^d
 Itm for a lysteinge footstole, coveryd w^t black velvet, garnyshid with lace and gylt
 naylles, in toto v^s
 Itm for gylt naylles to garnyshe the same fotstole v^s
 Itm for a case of black lether to cary the same fotstole in, lynnid w^t buckarram ijs vj^d
 Itm for a fyne whight brushe of here ij^s
 Itm for a lock and keye for the dore of y^e lytor viij^d
 Itm for ij. doss' of caulve skynes for to make the slopho^s for the lytor, at xij^s the
 doss' xxiiij^s
 Itm for xx. yardes of buckarram to lyne the same slophouse, at viij^d the yarde xiiij^s iiij^d
 Itm for makynge of the same slopho^s v^s
 Itm for viij. pynnes of iron, tynnid and vernyshid for the shaftes of the said lytor, at
 xvjd the peace, in toto x^s viij^d
 Sma totalis of Rycharde Baynh^m's p'celles for his stuf and workmāshippe apper-
 taining unto on' riche lytor beforesaid, xxv^{li} xvj^s iiij^d.

RICHARD BAYNH^m, *Sadler, for his Stuf and Workmāshipp apperteynyng unto one
 Lytor coveryd w^t black Vellvet.*—Itm cuttyng lynynge, fringing and makinge of
 a slophouse of black velvet, fringed with black sylk fringe for a lytor of black,
 w^{ch} slopho' is to take of and on the same lytor, in toto xiiij^s iiij^d
 Itm for xv. yardes of buckarram to lyne the same slopho', at x^d the yarde xij^s
 Itm for makinge of iiij. caces of black velvet for thendes of the lytor iiij^s
 Itm for makynge, lynynge, and fringinge of ij. slopho' of black velvet, lynnid with
 bukarm and fringed wythe black sylk fringe, at vjs viij^d the peace xiiij^s iiij^d
 Itm for lether, and making lynynge and tuffinge of ij. double harness of black lether,
 w^t collers, breches coveryd in blak velvet, and fringed with sylk fringe and lynyd
 w^t buckeram, price the peace xx^s xl^s
 Itm for viij. great ringes of iron, vernyshid black, to y^e same harnez, at vjd the
 peac' iiij^s
 Itm for lether, and makinge of ij. hedstalles and raynes, w^t black velvet, and fringed
 w^t black sylk fringe, set on w^t gylt buckles, at vjs the peace, in toto xij^s
 Itm for xvij. gylt buckles for the same hedstalles and raynez, at xij^d the pec' xviij^s
 Itm ij. payr of whight gyrthes, bridged after the double fashion, at ijs y^e peyr iiij^s
 Itm on brushe of here to the same lytor xij^d
 Itm for a fyne lock and a keye for the dore of the same lyttor viij^d
 Itm for a by sack of buckeram conteynyng iiij. yardes d', to put the lytor harnes in,
 at x^d ij^s xj^d
 Itm for makinge of the same by sack iiij^d
 Itm for a by sack of buckarram co'ting, iiij. yard^e d' for the rich coverynge and the
 harnes, in to' ij^s xj^d
 Itm for makinge of the same bysack iiij^d

Itm̄ for viij. whight pynnes of iron for the riche lytor, to spare the gilt pynes, at viij^d the peace v^s iiij^d
 Itm̄ for a bage of canvas to put the bytes and the pynes in, price viij^d
 Sma of the charges of the sadler for the black lytor, vj^{li} xiiij^s x^d.

RICHARD BAYNH'M, for Velvet, and makinge of xj. payr of velvet Raynes and other necessaries, etc.—Itm̄ for iiij. yardes of black velvet to cover xj. payr of stayinge raynez to the sente sadles, and oñ payr of stirolethers for the pilion saddle, at xvj^s the yard lxiiij^s
 Itm̄ for lether and coverynge of the same raynes with velvet, at xij^d the peyr xj^s
 Itm̄ for lether and coverynge of one payr of stirolethers, price xij^d
 Itm̄ for xj. gylt buckles to y^e same raynez, at xij^d the peace xj^s
 Itm̄ for xxxij. pendauntes of copper and gylt to y^e same raynez, at iiij^d the peac^e xj^s
 Itm̄ for iiij. clothes of sackclothe, lynnyd wyth canvas, and gardid w^t whight and grene clothe for the lyter moyles, at x^s x^d, p^{ric} xliij^s iiij^d
 Itm̄ for iiij. cramockes of canvas for the same moyles, at ij^s the peace viij^s

RICHARDE BAYNHAM, for his Stuf and Workmanshipp of one Saddle for Hoge to ryd the Gelding w'all by the Coneduct of the M^r of the Horses.—Itm̄ for one saddle of the Frenche fashion, coveryd wyth drye caulvez lether, to ryde the Quenes Ma^{ts} geldinges w'all x^s
 Itm̄ for a singele harnes of blacklether to the same saddle iiij^s
 Itm̄ for a peyr of stiropps and double lethers to the same, in toto ij^s viij^d
 Itm̄ for a peyr of whight gerthes, p^{ric} xvj^d
 Sma totalis of Rychard baynhames, sadlers, p'celles for his stuf and workmashippe, as well for the ij. lytors as for other necc'es before said, xli^{li} xix^s vj^d.

THOMAS COURE, fore his Stuf and Wo^rk of iij. Sables and iij. Harness before-named.—Inpⁱmis for seate, and makynge of one pad saddle coveryd wyth black velvet, quylted and stychid wyth twysted gould lace, gardid wyth ij. gardes of payssameyn lace of gould, lynyd and fringed with sylk and gould lynyd with coton, and the panell lynyd wyth fyne holonde clothe, in toto xx^s
 Itm̄ for a crowp' buckle of iron and gylt to the same, price xij^s
 Itm̄ for a slopho' of sprucelether, lynyd with cotton, price viij^s
 Itm̄ for one payr of stirolethers, coveryd w^t velvet, price xvj^d
 Itm̄ for iij. whight gyrthes, double, with fyne Scotyshe buckles iiij^s

HARNES for the same Saddle of Black Velvett.

Itm̄ for the lether and makinge of a harnes to the aforesayd saddle, coveryde wyth velvet, and iij. dovble strypps and sydes of the largist syse, and for settinge on buckles, pendauntes, barres, rynges, and ross' of copper and gylt, lynnyd w^t buckarram, with butons and tasselles of black sylk and gould for the raynes xxiiij^s

Gylt Stuf for the saide Harnes.

YET THOMAS COURE, for the same Sables and Harness.—Fyrste x. buckles of copper and gylt, at xij^d the peace, in toto x^s
 Itm̄ ij. rynges, wythe ross' of copper and gylt, at x^d the peace xx^d
 Itm̄ for xvj. pendauntes of copper and gylt, at x^d the peace, in toto xiiij^s iiij^d
 Itm̄ for iiij. pendauntes, wyth poyntes, at vj^d the peace ij^s
 Itm̄ for iiij. great pendauntes for dages, at x^d y' p^{ric} iiij^s iiij^d
 Itm̄ for xij. great barres for the peytrell, at x^d the peace, in toto x^s
 Itm̄ for xxiiij. barres for the hedstaull, at vj^d p' xij^s
 Itm̄ for cxxvj. barres for the crowpper, at iiij^d the pece, in toto xliij^s
 Itm̄ for iij. great ross', as brodd as ryalles, for the body of the crowpper and peytreyll, at xij^d the peace, in toto ij^s

Itm for ij. ross', suñ dele leser then the other, at viij ^d the peace	xvj ^d
Itm for clxviij. roses of the mydle sort, at iij ^d p'	xlij ^s
Itm for ij. yardes of buckaram to lyne the same harnes, at x ^d the yarde, in toto	xx ^d
Itm for one yard d' of cotton to lapp in the same harnes	xij ^d
Sma totalis of the saddle and harnes coveryd w ^t black velvet, x ^{li} xx ^d .	

ONE OTHER *Saddle and Harnes, coveryd wyth Crymsyn Vellvet.*

Yet THOM'S COURE, for the same Sables.—Fyrste for the seat and makinge of sadle of the Frenche fashion, wyth boulsters and braces, gardid wyth ij. gardes of paysamene lace of crymsyne sylk and gould, quylted and styched w^t twysted gould lace, the panell lynyd wth fyne holond clothe . . . xxvj^s viij^d

Itm for xix. ryned butons of copper and gylt for the coverynge of the same sadle	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm for the sloph' lynnnyd w ^t red cotton	vij ^d
Itm for a crowpper bouckle of iron and gylt	xij ^d
Itm for a payr of stiropethers, coveryd wythe vellvet, price	xvj ^d
Itm for iij. whight gyrthes, fyne buckles	iiij ^s

Harnes for the same Saddle of Crymsyn Velvet.

Itm for the lether and makyng of a harnes, w ^t iij. strypps and sydes coveryd wyth crymsyn vellvet, and for setyng on buckelles, pendauntes, barres, rynges, and ross' of copper and gylt, w ^t a fringe uppon the peytrell and butons, and tasselles of sylk and gould for the rayncz, all lynnnyd wyth buckarram, in toto	xx ^s
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SILKE STUFFE for the Crymsyn Harnes of Velvet.

Yet THOM'S COURE, for the same Sables.—Inp^{imis} x. buckles of copper and gylt, at xij^d p' . . . x^s

Itm for iiij. pendauntes for dages, at x ^d y ^e peace	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm for xx. pendauntes, w ^t poyntes of a newe patrone, w ^t y' flowrdelyce, at viij ^d y ^e peace	xij ^s iiij ^d
Itm for ij. rynges, with ross' of copper and gylt	xx ^d
Itm for ij. great ross', at xij ^d the peace	ij ^s
Itm for v. moletes, at viij ^d the peace	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm for xij. gret barres for the peytrell of a newe patron of antique work, at xij. p'	xij ^s
Itm for xxiiij. barres of a midle sort, and of a newe patron of antique work, at vj ^d the peace, in toto	xij ^s
Itm for C iiij xij. ross' of the same patron, for powderynges, at iij ^d the peace	lxxiiij ^s
Itm for ij. yardes of buckarram, at x ^d y ^e yard	xx ^d
Itm for one yarde d' of coton to lapp in the same harnes	xij ^d
Sma totalis of the saddle and harnes coveryd w ^t crymsyn velvet, ix ^{li} xvij ^s viij ^d .	

ONE TURKY SADDLE and Harnes, coveryd wyth purple Velvet layd wythe Silver.

THOMAS COURE yet fore same Sables.—Inp^{imis} for seate and makyng of a Turkey sadle, wyth boulstres and braces coveryd w^t p^{le} velvet, quylted and stichid wyth twysted sylver lace, garded w^t ij. gardes of paysaunt of sylver, and fringed w^t p^{le} sylk and sylv' . . . xxvj^s viij^d

Itm for a crowp', bouckles of iron and gylt	xij ^d
Itm for a slophowse lynnnyd wyth conto	vij ^s
Itm for a payr of stiropethers, coverd wythe vellvet	xvi ^d
Itm for iij. whight gyrthes, dowble, with fyne Scotyshe buckles	iiij ^s

Harnes to the forsaide Saddle of p'ple Velvet.

Itm̄ for ȳ lether and makyng of one harnes, wyth iij. stryppes, and sydes coveryd w th p'ple velvet, breydede w th breydes of sylver, and for setyng on buckles, pendauntes, ringes, and ross' of copper and sylveryd	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm̄ for x. buckles of copper and sylveryd	x ^s
Itm̄ for ij. pendauntes for dagges, at viij ^d p'	xvj ^d
Itm̄ for x. great ross' of copper and sylverd, at x ^d the peace	vij ^s iij ^d
Itm̄ for xvij. pendauntes, w th poyntes, at viij ^d the peace	xij ^s
Itm̄ celvj. ross' of copper and sylveryd, at iij ^d the peace	lxiiij ^s
Itm̄ for buckarram to lyne the same	xx ^d
Itm̄ for cotton to lappe the same in	xij ^d

Sma to^{le} of the p'ple saddle and harnes, viij^{li} vj^s.

Sma to^{le} of Thomas Coure's bill for the iij saddles and harness, xxviij^{li} v^s iij^d.

For xl. Cours's.

THOMAS COURE, for his <i>Stuf and Work for xl. Cours's</i> .—In p ^{imis} , for xl. coursers, xl. harness of black lether, viz. hedstalles, raynes, peytrelles, and c'oppers, w ^t on strypp, at vj ^s viij ^d the peac	xij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Itm̄ for xl. payr of double brown gyrthes, at xij ^d the payr	xl ^s
Itm̄ for xl. double sursingelles, at x ^d pec'	xxxij ^s iij ^d
Itm̄ for xl. payr of stiropethers, wherof xvj. payr double, at xij ^d the payr, and thother at vj ^d the payr	xxviij ^s
Itm̄ for xij. payr of spare portysmouthe, at iij ^d the peyr, in toto	ij ^s
Itm̄ for carriage of xxx. stele saddles from the storhowse to the stable, and for stuffing and mending of y ^e same saddles	xx ^s
Itm̄ for lx. tayles of lether hungry, at ij ^d the peac'	x ^s
Itm̄ for xxx. countershingelles, at ij ^d y ^e p ^{re}	v ^s
Itm̄ for buckles and lethers to serve for the same peytrelles and crowppers	ij ^s
Itm̄ for carriage of the same furnytur by water to the stable, in toto	iiij ^d

Sma to^e for y^e coursers' stuff, xx^{li} viij^s iij^d.

WILLIAM CRESSENT, <i>Bytemaker, for gylt and sylverye bytes and whight bytes with gylt bosses</i> .—In p ^{imis} for ij. fayr gylt bytes for geldinges fyne fylid w ^t longe chekes, and iron bosses gravin and double gylt, w th boulttes, chaynes, courbs, and other neccs, at iij ^{li} piec	vij ^{li}
Itm̄ ij. fayr fylid bytes for moylles w th gret bosses gravin and double gylt, w th boulttes, barres, chaynes, and courbs, with all other neccs, at xxiij ^s iij ^d the peac'	xlvj ^s viij ^d
Itm̄ one large whight bite fyne fylid w ^t gylt bosses, w ^t chaynes, hockes, etc', for a double geldinge, pic'	xx ^s
Itm̄ more for ij. faire gylt bytes with boses double gylt for the quenes highnes own use and ocupinge, the one at v ^{li} and thoth ^r at iij ^{li} , with boulttes, barres, chaynes, ringes, and courbs, in toto	ix ^{li}

Sma to^{le} of the byt makers p'celle, xx^{li} vj^s viij^d.

ROBERT SMYTHE, Stiropmaker, for Gylt Sylveryd and Black Varnyshid Stiropps.

In p ^{imis} to Robert Smythe, stirop maker, for one payr of fyne fylid stiropps double gylt	lx ^s
Itm̄ more to him for one other payr double sylveryd to be gevin aweye in lyck manner	lx ^s
Itm̄ more to him for one other payr p'cell gylt to be gevin as before	xl ^s
Itm̄ more to him for xl. payr of blacke varnyshid stiropps, to serve for xl. stele saddles for coursers w ^{ch} servid ageynst Wyat, at xx ^d the payr, in toto	lxvj ^s viij ^d

Sma to^e of the stirop maker's byll, xj^{li} vj^s viij^d.

For xiiij. gelding^e w^{ch} were gevin away, and for one daunsinge nage for the quenes ma^ts own use, as folowith, viz. :—

JOHN BRIDGES, *Taylo'*, THOMAS CURE, *Sadler*, and WILL'M CRESSENT, *Bytmak'*, for their *Stuf* and *Wo'kmāship* for xiiij. Geldinges and one Nage.—In p^mis xiiij.

horsclothes of whight and grene clothe, bordered wythe whight and greane and lynyd wythe canvas, at xx ^s y ^r clothe	xiiij ^{li}
Itm for xiiij. hedstalles with raynez of redlether, at ij ^s vj ^d the pece	xxxij ^s vj ^d
Itm xiiij. payr of paystrons, at xij ^d y ^r payr	xiiij ^s
Itm xiiij. double collers, double rayned, at iiij ^s iiij ^d the peac	lvj ^s iiij ^d
Itm xiiij. travelles with raynes, at x ^d y ^r p ^l c ^e	x ^s x ^d
Itm xiiij. bytes w ^t wateringe bosses, at vj ^s the byte, in toto	lxxvij ^s
Itm xiiij. sarsingelles of brown webb, at viij ^d the peac', in toto	ix ^s iiij ^d
Itm xiiij. payr of portsmouthes, at ij ^d y ^r p ^r	ij ^s ij ^d

Sma totalis of the p^celles for the xiiij. geldinges and the nage, xxiiij^{li} xij^s ij^d.

Sma totalis hujus libri, cclxix^{li} xv^s ij^d ob'.

Whereof receyvid in prest of the said sm̄ of cclxix^{li} xv^s ij^d ob', the sum of lxxvij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

So remaynes due and owing to be payd unto thartifycers before wryten the

• sum of Ciiijiiij^{li} xxij^s ob'.

EDMOND STANDEN.

ISLIP CHURCH, OXON.

THE restoration of this church is about to be commenced immediately, from the design of Mr. Bruton, of Oxford, who proposes to remove the flat roof of the chancel, and to substitute an open timber roof of good pitch. The walls are to be lowered, and the round-headed windows, with their nondescript intersecting tracery, removed, and pointed windows, having geometrical tracery, inserted in their places. The east window is designed for stained glass, and is to consist of three lights of rather more than average width, the head to be filled with geometrical tracery, the chief feature being a sexfoil with floriated cusplings.

The chancel was erected by Dr. South, and is one of the very few erected in his time of good dimensions; they were generally at that time, when erected at all, of the smallest possible size. It is to be presumed that some record of Dr. South's erection and its alteration will be preserved.

A new porch is to be substituted for the present dilapidated one, and the church reseated with oak. There are a few original benches in the church, of the sixteenth century; these are to be restored, and the architect proposes that the new benches shall be the same in design.

We regret to learn that, though careful drawings are in existence, nothing can be done with those remarkable paintings on the outer wall of the south aisle, of which we very recently gave representations^a.

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 4.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Jan. 17. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The ballot was taken on Alfred William Morant, Esq., James Rossiter Parfitt, Esq., Rev. James Rigdway, and Edward Roberts, Esq., who were severally declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

HENRY CHARLES COOTE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a stone celt recently dredged with hand-tackle from the Thames opposite Chiswick Eyot. It was the second which had been discovered in that exact spot.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small miniature, which for very many years had passed in the family of its possessor for a portrait of Milton. The miniature was beautifully executed, and its resemblance to other authenticated portraits of the poet, as well as its general character, seemed to warrant the correctness of the attribution. W. J. THOMS, Esq., F.S.A., called the attention of the exhibitor to a memoir on portraits of Milton published in the recent volume of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by Mr. Marsh.

The MARQUESS OF BRISTOL exhibited a deed of Isabella de Ros, dated 1298, on which his Lordship read some remarks.

The Rev. M. E. C. WALCOTT exhibited two small silver knives, supposed to be surgical instruments, of the year 1600 *circiter*; also a round silver box, inscribed "Prince Rupert, 1629;" and a Glastonbury Calendar, which appeared to be of the year 1438. The *Dies Resurrectionis* was placed at March 27; but this term did not at that day imply, of necessity, what is now called Easter, and might therefore mislead if used as a clue to determine the date of the calendar. The words, however, at the head of one of the tables,—"*Tabula hæc docet pro 144 annis ab anno Domini cccc°xxxviii° quis sit annus bissextilis, quæ litera dominicalis,*" &c.,—seem to indicate that the year 1438 may be the first of the series of 144 years for which the calendar is intended to be used. On the *assumption* that the *Dies Resurrectionis* means Easter, the year would be 1440. *Judicent peritiores.*

The Rev. GEORGE DASHWOOD exhibited a mortuary roll issued by the Præmonstratensian Abbey of West Dereham, Norfolk. The subject of

these rolls generally is treated at length in Martene's work, *De Antiquis Ecclesiæ ritibus*; and this roll in particular is most ably illustrated (in the volume of the Archæological Institute relating to the meeting at Norwich in 1847, published in 1851,) by J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., to whose paper we may refer the reader for any details he may care to collect (and he will find few omitted) respecting this roll. See, too, a paper by Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., on a mortuary roll of the Convent of Ely, in No. V. of Communications made to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (octavo series), 1855.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., laid before the Society a transcript of the letter in the State Paper Office which relates to the circumstance of a composition having been paid either by or for Oliver Cromwell, for his not taking upon himself the order of knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. The letter is dated April 28, 1631. This subject has on previous meetings formed the subject of very interesting elucidations from Mr. Bruce, and from other Fellows of the Society. The perusal of the letter now before the Society led to some further interesting remarks on the history of such compositions, and on the prettexts upon which they were levied.

Jan. 24. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, laid before the Society twelve bronze implements, which were stated by him to be of peculiar interest from having been found in Ireland. Mr. Franks informed the Society that there were certain characteristics about them which enabled him at once to decide that they came from Ireland.

RICHARD ALMACK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society, through Mr. Franks, a very interesting letter from Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, to his son William, dated 1610, which Mr. Franks elucidated with biographical notices both of the great statesman and of his degenerate offspring. William, second earl, was born 1590, so that at the time this letter was addressed to him by his father he was in his twentieth year. He was sent to Cambridge, and in 1608 was married to Lady Catherine Howard, youngest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk. A series of letters from Lord Salisbury to his son is preserved at Hatfield. The one laid before the Society is addressed to the young scapegrace while he was on his grand tour.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a grant of a chapelry of the thirteenth century.

Jan. 31. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The Rev. H. J. B. NICHOLSON, F.S.A., exhibited an ecclesiastical seal.

The Rev. M. E. C. WALCOTT, F.S.A., exhibited a "Book of Offices," which was stated from the arms to have been at one time the property of Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, and Lord High Admiral of England in 1637. The offices named in this book are as follows:—The

Court of Augmentations, Duchy of Lancaster, First-Fruits and Tenths, Wards and Liveries, Ministers of Justice.

Mr. Walcott also exhibited a bench, or stall-end, from a church at Caen, —a fragment of a quantity of beautiful carved work which was destined for the burning!

JOS. BELDAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited thirteen bars of copper, numerous bones, and an urn or vase containing fragments of the bones of a child two years old. The whole of these objects were found in or near a tumulus at Therfield, in the neighbourhood of Royston. The copper bars had probably been hammered into their present oblong shape, and then cut into lengths of about three inches. On analysis they were found to consist of ninety parts of copper to ten of tin. On the bones an interesting report by Professor Quekett was laid before the meeting. The animals to which they had belonged were the following:—A pig, horse, badger, martin-cat, roebuck, red-deer, cat, and goat. Those of the last-named animal presented features of a very extraordinary character—two of the crania exhibiting the *cores of four horns*. Such varieties of the goat, said Professor Quekett, were very uncommon.

CHARLES WARNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society some remarks “On some Shafts of the Roman Period Discovered at Ewell and on the Stane Street, with respect to its course, as passing through that Village.” Mr. Warne considers that these pits, which have given rise to much discussion, were *cloacæ* or *latrinæ*. In the Ewell pits were found abundant *débris* of broken crockery.

Feb. 7. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The ballot was taken on the following gentlemen, who were severally declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:—Francois Auguste Alexis Mignet, (Honorary); Edward Basil Jupp, Esq.; George Harris, Esq.; James Fenton, Esq.; Robert Mills, Esq.; the Hon. Frederic Walpole, R.N.

SPENCER HALL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings of three encaustic tiles from a church at Sandhurst. One of these tiles bore the arms of the Etchingshams, a family whose history has been very fully illustrated by Mr. S. Hall in a monograph bearing that name. The DIRECTOR stated that caution should be used in drawing from this fact undue inferences as to any particular connection, such as that of patron or benefactor, between the church and the person whose arms were so found on tiles.

The Rev. CHARLES WALCOTT, of Bitterley Court, Salop, exhibited, through the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, F.S.A., sundry *κειμήλια* of the Walcott family, consisting of the articles and objects hereafter enumerated.

1. A piece of scarlet cloth, stated by the exhibitor to be a portion of the cloak worn on the scaffold by King Charles the First. It was alleged in corroboration of this attribution that it was given to William Walcott, page

in waiting on the King, and that the stains observable on it were stains of blood. More material to the point at issue is the fact, as stated by Mr. Walcott in reply to a question from the President, that contemporary pamphlets speak of the cloak worn by King Charles on that occasion as being a scarlet one. This piece of cloth was in admirable preservation.

2. Signature of Charles I. affixed (1643) to a demand of a loan of £150 from Humphrey Walcott.

3. Do. affixed to a warrant to Humphrey Walcott to raise £5,000 for the royal cause, (1642).

4. Discharge of H. Walcott's sequestration by the Parliamentary Commissioners assembled at Goldsmiths' Hall, (1649).

5. Warrant to save H. Walcott harmless from injury; signed Lindsay, (1643).

6. Parole to John Walcott, and receipt of £50 for his ransom by Sir Thomas Middleton, (1645).

7. Letter of Lord Arthur Capel, (1643).

8. Letter of Lord Chancellor Jefferies to John Walcott, with the answer of the latter thereunto appended; which we shall print hereafter.

9. Letter of Lord Herbert (1744) on the projected invasion of this country by the Pretender. As to the writer, see Brydges Collins's "Peerage," v. 556.

10. Christening robe of the Walcott family.

11. A silver countercase, containing upwards of a dozen silver counters with portraits of English sovereigns. The history of these counters is somewhat curious. King James granted to Nicolas Hilliard (see Rymer) a special license and monopoly, for twelve years, of executing all portraits, of whatever description, of the King or of the royal family. Nicolas Hilliard sold his license to others, and Simon Pass, the youngest son of Crispin Pass, senior, is stated to have executed, under a license so granted, counters such as those laid before the Society by Mr. Walcott, and which are therefore known by the name of "Pass's counters."

FELIX SLADE, Esq., exhibited a small volume as a specimen of the writing of Esther Langlois, Anglois, or Inglis, as at different times she styled herself. On this volume R. R. HOLMES, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some interesting remarks, in which he gave an account of other specimens of the fair damsel's calligraphy, preserved in the British Museum. Mr. Holmes's remarks on this volume will be printed in the Proceedings of the Society. In the course of them it was stated, or rather implied, that *Lislebourg en Ecosse* means Edinburgh. We do not dispute the fact, but we suggest, as a means of accounting for the same, that *Lisle* is a corruption of Leith, of which the two final letters constitute a 'shibboleth' to the Gaul.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING. LENT TERM.

Feb. 5. J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A. (Vice-President), in the chair.

After the list of names of members had been proposed, to be ballotted for at the next meeting, the chairman begged to call the attention of the Society to the very beautiful collection of photographs which were being exhibited in London, belonging to the Architectural Photographic Association. He then called upon the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Wadham College, who read a very valuable paper "On some Questions connected with the Chancellorship of Becket."

He began by shewing how mediæval history had suffered from the drawing of an arbitrary line of demarcation between ecclesiastical and secular history. In the case of Becket, he said,—

"Our estimate of him is certainly more rational than that of our fathers. After three centuries of adoration, and three of general anathema, he is at last regarded as human—as a man, in the estimate of his unbiassed contemporaries, of great faults, not eminent for holiness, not even for singular asceticism, but yet a man of noble qualities, of a rare and lofty spirit, and of a genius which has had few equals. Still, however, we continue to look at him, as I cannot but think, too exclusively from an ecclesiastical point of view. For though the ecclesiastical side of his career is unquestionably the most brilliant, I believe that a more careful study of the secular part of Becket's life would yield results of considerable importance. It would prove, I think, that his chancellorship was an epoch in the constitutional history of England, and that he himself was one of the few mediæval statesmen to whom a well-defined civil policy can be justly ascribed."

He then went on to discuss the following three questions, namely,—

"Whether the chancellorship of Becket left any permanent traces of itself, 1st, in the *status* and office of the chancellor; 2nd, in the constitution of our courts of justice; 3rd, in the character of the common law?"

Before entering upon the first of them he shewed what were the functions to which the predecessors of Becket were called under the title of chancellor.

"Originally," he said, "the chancellor was far from holding the first place. He

was the king's principal chaplain, keeper of the chapel royal, confessor to the king, keeper, in other words, of the royal conscience, and his secretary,—an important person certainly,—and one of the seven great officers of the crown; but still, according to Lord Campbell, holding only the sixth place among them. Indeed, only a very few years before the accession of Henry II., Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, when himself the treasurer of the kingdom, was able to obtain the humbler post of chancellor, first for his nephew, and afterwards for his natural son.

"It is evident, however, at a glance, that under the earliest Plantagenet kings the position of the chancellor has undergone a material change. He exercises considerable judicial functions; his political activity is constant; during the absence of Richard I., the regency is committed to the justiciar and chancellor, apparently as the two first officers of the crown, and the precedent is followed by King John.

"Fortunately we are not left to conjecture the time when this change took place. One of Becket's biographers states plainly that he was, as chancellor, the second subject in the realm.

"And another of them, Becket's own secretary, speaks of the office 'which is now called the chancellorship,' implying that it was a new one, although, as we know, the chancellor had, under all the Norman kings, if not earlier, been one of the seven great officers.

"These facts, coupled with what we know of the chancellorship under Stephen, render it, I think, almost certain that during the tenure of Becket, the chancellor was raised from the sixth place to the second. There are even reasons for conjecturing, with some plausibility, the exact year of the change to be the second of Henry II."

He also pointed out that Becket dis-

charged, as chancellor, some duties unknown to his predecessors.

He then passed on to the second question, and gave a slight sketch of the origin of the courts of appeal, especially referring to the King's Court, (*Curia Regis*). On this latter subject he said,—

“There seems, therefore, to remain but one conclusion—namely, that the new court was created by Henry II. very early in his reign; and we may add, I think, without hesitation, at the instigation of Becket. It was at least established while his influence with Henry was paramount; and the few extant records of its early proceedings bear evidence to his activity in it. If so, however, we owe to him one of the most remarkable gifts ever bestowed by any statesman upon this country. The *Curia Regis* has been subdivided, but it has never been abolished. The Queen's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas are the creation of the genius of Becket.”

Referring to the third question, he spoke of the fundamental changes which are known to have passed upon the English law during the reign of Henry II., and gave reasons why he thought they were effected by the judicial operation of the *Curia Regis* more than by regular legislation. He especially laid stress upon

a passage in the *Polycraticus*, by John of Salisbury, from which it would appear that the beginnings of those changes were to be ascribed to Becket; and if so, “he was, more than any one man, the founder of our common law.” In conclusion he said,—

“Three great steps in the building of our Constitution may thus be ascribed, if I am not mistaken, with more or less of probability, to the genius of Becket: the advancement of the chancellorship in rank and power, the establishment of the *Curia Regis*, and the foundation of the common law. Add to this, what I have not spoken of this evening, the substitution of scutage for feudal military service, and the splendour of his foreign policy, and enough has surely been said to shew that the archbishopric of Becket is not the only portion of his career which is worthy of an attentive consideration.”

The Rev. C. W. Boase asked whether the power exercised by Alfred was not greater even than that exercised by Henry II. in annulling bad “customs.”

The Lecturer said a few words in reply, on which a short discussion ensued.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. W. Shirley, on the motion of the Chairman, was carried unanimously.

Feb. 19. The second meeting of the term was held (by the kind permission of the Keeper) in the Ashmolean Museum, the Rev. the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY in the chair.

Rubbings of two curious brasses were presented by F. W. Fryer, Esq., St. Edmund Hall; one from Abenhall Church, Gloucestershire, so late as the time of James I., the other from Newland Church, Gloucestershire, of early fifteenth century, with the figure of a miner with his tools and basket, and a candle in his mouth, for the crest.

Also “A Manual of Monumental Brasses” was presented by the author, the Rev. Herbert Haines. This work originated in a catalogue of the rubbings of brasses in the Society's possession.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

Rev. W. Ince, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College.

Rev. S. J. Hulme, M.A., Wadham College.

W. Salting, Esq., Queen's College.

G. Godfrey, Esq., Queen's College.

A. B. Donaldson, Esq., Oriel College.

E. F. Grenfell, Esq., Queen's College.

F. B. Butler, Esq., Merton College.

H. W. Challis, Esq., Merton College.

Professor Goldwin Smith then rose to make a few remarks on "Subjects for Inquiry connected with the History of the University and the Colleges," but the lecture was in fact a lucid and interesting summary of the history of the University.

He said he was sorry he had not already taken part in the proceedings of the Society: he had been one of those who had considered that the Oxford Architectural Society had done its work. It was really a great work that it had done, for to this Society, together with its sister Society at Cambridge, it was mainly owing that England was now covered with so many beautiful new churches, and so many of the old fabrics had been rescued from a state of ruin. But, at the same time, a Society with no particular work to do was apt to flag. The knowledge of architecture, which the Society has done so much in promoting, was now so generally diffused that the oracle, he was afraid, had ceased to be regarded. It was time therefore, he thought, that the Society should be enlarged—that it should take in a wider field of study, and so keep itself alive. Now there was no subject so closely allied to architecture as history; and, as they had been shewn, by the series of lectures which Mr. Parker delivered last year, the domestic architecture of the country was the social history of the people embodied in brick and stone. Particularly, he thought, it became a Society like the present one he was addressing to pay attention especially to the history of the University. One would naturally pass from reviewing the history of the University as a whole to that of separate colleges. We have around us so many means for the study of this history, e.g. the monuments and the archives. It would be well, he thought, if some plan could be devised by which access could be had to the numerous archives contained in our colleges. Some colleges have existed in an unbroken line of social life for upwards of 600 years; a fact unparalleled in the history of almost any other class of institutions known.

Amongst domestic records a great deal more might be found relating to the history of the times than has yet been

brought to light. Also in many archives and accounts possessed by some colleges a vast deal of information was contained bearing upon details of academical life which would be both important and interesting. He thought it was the first thing the Society should set about. As a matter of fact, we had no good History of Oxford. It was a desideratum. Huber's History was perhaps the best. It was very learned with regard to the mediæval portion, but he clearly had not read the statutes of the colleges. Besides this, there was hardly any other History, at least any book, which could rightly bear the name of History. There were the works of old Antiquarians,—Lives of Founders, and such-like; but the great point was to get at the archives themselves. He, for his part, had taken more interest in the history of the University in later times, but still he would be glad to see the early and mediæval history properly worked out. In time we might hope to see the Society take a wider range.

The study of history he considered was entering now upon a new phase; philosophy was brought to bear upon it. Now the new school of history might be of great service, and its results might be most beneficial; but it should not be left to have its origin among the school of materialists, and it should therefore find a home in the Universities. Oxford, it was true, had its bias; it might be considered to be all on one side; but then it would still be of value in order that its views might balance those of the other side.

We may derive much historical information from books and from archives, and we must search for them far and wide. He might instance Mr. Motley's book on the "Dutch Republic," recently published, to shew the value of that extensive research which was introducing a new form both in the science and philosophy of history. He thought there was clearly here work for a Society to do.

As to the archives of the University, we might perhaps be considered in some degree forestalled, as he had heard that the Master of the Rolls had applied for permission that some of the University documents should be entrusted to competent hands for editing, with a view of being printed in the important series which the Government was issuing. He understood the matter would soon be brought before the legislature of the University, and he would plead that every facility should be afforded.

He would now turn to the special subject of the evening's discussion. The lecturer then said,—

"In starting I would say that my object is to map out, so to speak, the various periods through which the University has passed, and I hope that some here who may be more conversant with some of the periods to which I shall briefly refer will favour this meeting with more extended information. Oxford at first sight may seem unchanged, if we examine into her history, we shall find that she has passed through many phases, and I would divide them as follows:—1. The Early Period; 2. the Medieval Period, which, I would say, began in the early half of the thirteenth century; 3. then the Ante-Reformation Period; 4. then the period of the Reformation; 5. the Reformation to Charles I. and Laud; 6. the Laudian Period; 7. the Commonwealth; 8. then Charles II. to James II; 9. then the Hanoverian, or Jacobite; 10. lastly, the Revival of Study in the last century.

"Of the early history there is nothing much to be learnt. That Alfred was the founder of the University must rather be treated as a legend than an historical fact; yet it is singular what an influence the legend has had. Indeed, it has quite recently been introduced into legal dispute. It rests entirely upon a passage in Asser's '*Life of Alfred*;' but there is little doubt but that passage was a forgery of later times. However, in a dispute which University College entered into some years ago respecting the Visitor, the Court, as is usual in such cases, gave a shell to each of the disputants and kept the oyster to themselves, declaring that the college was of royal foundation, (King Alfred being the founder,) and therefore the Crown was the rightful Visitor.

"Perhaps the only other authority is Bulæus, who in his *History of the Univer-*

sity of Paris speaks of this foundation; but then, as he says Oxford sent for its professors from Paris, he had a special reason in upholding this early date.

"The real history of the University begins at the medieval period, that is, the thirteenth century. No doubt there were previously to this many students congregated in Oxford, but we have nothing remaining to throw any light upon their mode of life.

"The medieval period is perhaps the most interesting of all; if anything of this can be recovered it will be a great gain; it was the period of scholastic philosophy, of which period we have no good history extant; there is one by a Frenchman named Hauréau, which treats the subject in a very dry manner, and it is also discussed in Martin's '*History of France*.' This period was a sudden burst of intellectual life, an infantine ardour which endeavoured to comprehend everything in its grasp; it may be compared to the religious enthusiasm which produced the Crusades. Coupled with it is the history of the great Mendicant Orders, and their contest with the secular element. A thing very much to be desired is a good history of Western monachism; that of M. Montalembert is a poem written by a man of imaginative genius who has thrown a halo round a subject that he loves. The great Orders of the Dominicans and Franciscans threw themselves into the intellectual arena; their great object was to subdue all learning to the Church, and the result was the school of scholastic philosophy.

"The political view of University history is also most interesting. The movements of reform under Henry III. arose in Oxford; Grossteste was the head of the movement of intellectual and ecclesiastical reform. The University is said at that period to have numbered 30,000 students; this number is probably exaggerated; for although several lived together in one room, there could hardly have been so many without counting in the numerous servants and dependants. Oxford was then the centre of the intellectual life of the whole of Europe. Here it was that were pursued the various studies of alchemy, civil law, medicine, grammar, and the learned professions. Modern Heidelberg, with its beer-drinking and duels, may perhaps give a faint idea of the roughness of Oxford of that day. The system of teaching may be called professorial; it was oral, not by books. This life in common, and the attrition of mind against mind, produced an intensity of intellect since that time unequalled. Knowledge was fresh, and

everything seemed open to the diligent inquirer. Christendom was then a great theocratic state, at the head of which was the Pope and the Emperor of Germany; a faint shadow of the old Roman empire pervading the whole. Towards the end of this period were founded the early colleges; colleges indeed they can hardly be called; they were halls, or hostels, for the reception of students. Merton was the first real college, which owed its origin to Walter de Merton, the friend of Grossteste, the idea of which was partly taken from that of the hostel, and partly combined with the strict rule of a monastery.

"The system of degrees also took its rise then, and gave a stability to intellectual life; they were a sort of mental apprenticeship, and arose from the same genius which conceived the idea of a college. We then leave the period of turbulence and chimerical speculation and come to that of the early reformation, the times of Wycliffe and Wykeham. Wycliffe comes into contest with the great Mendicant Orders. Lollardism was very prevalent in the University at this time, as also were Yorkist principles. Wykeham belonged to a new class of statesmen. At this period England becomes a separate and distinct nation in ideas, literature, and national life. Wykeham was a thoroughly English statesman and churchman; he first came into notice by his architectural abilities. He built Windsor Castle, and then turning ecclesiastic, he held about fourteen different preferments, as his admirers say, because there was no better man to hold them. In New College, and that of St. Mary of Winton, we have the dawn of the training of a classical education; the statutes of New College seem to be rather of a strict and ascetic nature; they shew that in those days it seemed perfectly natural and fitting to endeavour to form men's characters by confining them to the observance of strict rules. Lincoln College is a monument of the struggle between the Wycliffites and the Catholic party; it was founded by a man who had originally been a Lollard, but who had left his party through horror at the excesses into which they were running. We then come to All Souls', which is rather a chantry than a college, Brazenose, and finally Corpus, where we have the learned part of the Reformation setting in. Then we come to Wolsey, the Leo X. of England, who invited to his great foundation of Christ Church all the most learned men of the day. Though himself of course opposed to the reformed doctrines, he found that he had introduced

them in introducing learning. Oxford then comes to a very sad point of her history; she was coerced by the King to give an opinion in favour of his divorce against the real opinion of the members, who were probably inclined to the Lutheran doctrines, which had made considerable progress here; that coercion was the beginning of a long series of disgraceful submissions; the University becomes a tool of the royal will; intellectual freedom was quenched, and intellectual life with it.

"Henry VIII., with all his bad points, had some sympathy with learning. The University suffered under the protectorship of Somerset, and under Queen Mary came the persecutions of the Reformers. It was probably to overawe any reactionary intellectual movement that Oxford was made the scene of the burning of Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer. In her reign, however, we have two colleges founded, and apparently without any particular reasons, those of St. John's and Trinity. Down to the foundation of Wadham we find the upper classes wavering between the two faiths, and indeed the founder of that college is said to have doubted whether he should found a Catholic or a Reformed establishment. It is the last relict of the period of the foundation of the great mass of colleges. Under Elizabeth we had her favourite, Leicester, as our chancellor, who filled the University with his creatures. He was at the head of the Puritan party, and though himself a worthless and unprincipled character, he fostered them here to support his political aims. The University at that time was delivered over to polemical theology; intellectual life had migrated to the capital, as is shewn by the rise of our great dramatists, the Inns of Court, &c. In the Middle Ages the University had been as much a secular as a religious institution, but latterly the colleges had, as it were, swallowed up the University, and, by their system of compelling their men to take orders, had forced a religious character on it.

"James I. allied himself with the extreme High Church party, which was headed by Laud, a man who, whatever may be his faults, and great they were, was yet of a force of character and intensity of purpose that leaves its mark on history. Here it was that he contended fiercely with the Puritan. Narrow and pedantic himself, he tried to rule despotically both Church and State in a way that soon afterwards laid both Church and State in the dust. Laud, however, was, in his own way, a University reformer; he reduced the governing body to a narrow oligarchy,

and established a system of examinations which existed till the commencement of the present century. Through him it was that Oxford passed to the High Church party and joined the King.

"During the civil war there was less of academical life than at any other period. Oxford was a garrison town filled with successive Royalist forces, yet throughout this troubled period she behaved with a noble self-devotion, and threw herself heart and soul into a cause which she had once taken up.

"Cromwell has generally been misrepresented as an unintellectual and ignorant fanatic; but as he rose high in command the man of genius burst forth from the sectary. He knew and appreciated the value of a University; he fostered it during the short term of his protectorate, and though he introduced into it men of his own party, yet they were always the best men that he could find, as it was his design to employ in the service of the State those youths who had the most distinguished themselves in the University.

"At the period of the Restoration Oxford undeniably declined; physical science however flourished here; here it was that the Royal Society took its rise; physical science was then in fashion among the great, Charles II. and Prince Rupert both dabbled in it. Oxford then again passed over to the side which strongly supported the prerogative and divine right of the Crown; clear of the capital, and not hampered as the University of Paris by the proximity of the Court, she ought to and might have kept clear of politics.

"The Hanoverian or Jacobite period is the least interesting of all. Jacobitism is a very fine thing in exile, but to get drunk over a common-room fire in toasting the King is a very different state of the case. This period is almost a complete blank, as far as regards social life, though it contains some very fine traits of individual character, such men as Butler. . . .

"But perhaps Horace Walpole's estimate was not very far from the truth when he compared some one 'to a dirty, idle, pedant, college fellow.'

"At the beginning of this century arose the great movement for the revival of learning, the credit of which is due chiefly to Evelyn, Provost of Oriel, Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, and Coplestone; then arose also the great religious movement which has only just subsided; and now we have entered anew on a real educational and practical period of our career.

"Such is a rude outline on which we

may build up the fabric of our history, and there are many here to-night who must be much better acquainted than I am with the separate phases of it. Much may turn up to enlighten us in our inquiries by comparing the statutes of foreign Universities, and perhaps by exploring the archives of the Vatican; but here at home in Oxford we have at hand the materials on which we may work, in the Bodleian Library, and the collections in the possession of our various provinces."

The President in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Professor Goldwin Smith, commented on the vast number of topics which were held out for this Society to take into consideration, and at the same time the great interest they possessed.

The Rev. C. Adams made some remarks upon an expression used by the lecturer in reference to William of Wykeham's statutes. He could not agree they were remarkable for their "asceticism;" of course they would appear so if judged by the rules of life of the present day, but the proper way would be to regard them in connection with the austere mode of life which was then common. He thought that there was peculiarly an absence of asceticism. William of Wykeham himself, whether regarded as a Romanist or not, appears to have been a thoroughly good man, and was not likely to impose on others that which he did not himself perform. Many of the regulations were necessitated by the times in which they were made. These were not regulations strictly to be called his; he gave to the fellows an unwonted liberty to be absent: and you never find enjoined in his statutes such obligations as "penance," and such like; he may have belonged to the old set, and was no doubt consistent in his religious views, but he was clearly in advance of those around him; he was a reformer, but at the same time he would preserve all that was wise and good, and reform only the abuses.

Professor Goldwin Smith replied that "rigorous" was perhaps a better word, and more what he meant as applied to Wykeham's statutes. He thought that even taking into account the habits of the time they were severe. One of the rules en-

joined by the statutes was poverty. The Professor, however, fully concurred in considering Wykeham as the chief pioneer of the great educational movement which followed.

Dr. Bloxam called attention to some treasures in the way of MSS. in the Bodleian, which he hoped, by means of this Society, might be investigated more fully than they had been, and many curious points relating to the history of the University brought to light. There was a very curious MS. history of Oxford during the time of Cromwell, which he thought was very little known; and for the history of the mode of life in Oxford during the first half of the last century (1730), there were about 130 MS. volumes of Hearne's Diary, full of interesting information. There was also a bundle of letters from one of the Nonjurors, (Dr. T. Smith,) which he thought would throw much light upon the history of the times.

Mr. Medd referred to some valuable extracts from the Rolls of Merton Col-

lege, which he believed were read before this Society a year or so ago, by the present Bishop of Nelson. He would ask the Librarian if they were not printed, and whether the Society had a copy in their Library.

The Librarian said they were printed, but a copy had not been presented to the Society. This omission arose probably from the very unsatisfactory state in which, during the last year, their library had remained. A copy would be presented to the Society at the next meeting, and he thought many other books would be given to them immediately their library was again in working order, which could not be till they had a permanent abode.

After some remarks from the President, fully agreeing to the effort that was now likely to be made to bring various points of history and archæology to bear on each other, but pointing out some of the difficulties which attended the examination of the archives of the colleges, the meeting separated.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 11. RICHARD WESTMACOTT, Esq., Professor of Sculpture R.A., in the chair.

This being the first meeting of the Society in the new year, Professor Westmacott took occasion to allude to the agreeable retrospect of the previous session, and especially to the annual meeting at Gloucester, in which he had the gratification to participate. The success which during the last year had attended the selection of special subjects of antiquity or art at some of the monthly meetings had encouraged the Committee of the Institute to follow out a plan which had given so much satisfaction. The apartments of the Society had undergone some repairs and improvements, requisite for the more suitable and convenient reception of their numerous visitors on occasion of such special exhibitions; and also in the library, &c. The Committee hoped to gain renewed encouragement from the members at large, to enable them to carry out these and other arrangements for their general advantage. Professor Westmacott hoped

also that many might be encouraged to join the ranks of the Institute during the year now commencing; a considerable accession of members would be reported that day, but, in order to give full effect to the purposes of the Society, an extended system of auxiliary correspondence was indispensable throughout the realm. The names of new members having then been announced, the chairman called upon the Rev. Professor Willis to give the discourse which he had kindly promised on the recent discoveries in Lichfield Cathedral.

Professor Willis observed that Lichfield Cathedral, although small, has been considered as one of the English primary examples of mediæval architecture, and, did it but possess a good chronicled record, would be one of the most valuable for the history of the development of the styles. A new interest has been given to it by the discovery of foundations of earlier structures within the choir, and these it was the object of his discourse to describe and to shew their bearing upon the early

history of the building, as well as to sketch some hitherto unobserved points of the architectural history of the existing fabric. The cathedral had long been found extremely cold and uncomfortable, and this led to the unfortunate arrangements of Wyatt in 1795, now cleared away, which consisted in walling up the pier arches of the choir and closing the eastern tower-arch with a glass screen, so as to convert the united choir and Lady-chapel into a long aisleless or apteral chapel, but without success. In 1856 it was resolved to introduce a warming apparatus, which proved perfectly successful. The choir is now thoroughly comfortable. But this apparatus necessitated the construction of a central flue beneath the pavement, opposite the fourth and fifth piers, so as to warm the choir. In digging trenches for these flues, walls were encountered, which had to be cut through, but, as the services were continued, the pavement could only be removed and replaced as quickly as possible, and it was impossible to make researches to right and left so as to trace the connection or plan of these walls.

The works of restoration, now carrying forward to completion under the able direction of Mr. Scott, were of so extensive a nature as to require that the whole of the choir and transepts should be given up to the masons. The service was, therefore, removed to the nave. The opportunity thus offered of a further examination of the walls observed in 1856, was not neglected. With the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, a systematic search was made, that has developed the original arrangement of the earlier choirs of the cathedral. As far as possible the walls uncovered were left open for inspection, but many of the excavations were necessarily closed as soon as measurements were taken. Careful record was, however, kept, especially by Dr. Rawson, who, with the assistance of Mr. Hamlet, undertook a complete and carefully measured survey of the old foundations; and to their kind assistance Professor Willis acknowledged his obligations, and also to Mr. Clark, the clerk of the works.

By the invitation of the Rev. Canon
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCX.

Lonsdale, Professor Willis visited the cathedral in August last, and occupied himself with as careful an examination of these remains as circumstances would permit, for the purpose of endeavouring to discover their relation to the architectural history of the building. He proceeded to offer a detailed explanation of the plan, prepared from the data thus obtained, and from his own sketches and measurements, shewing the whole choir from the tower piers to the Lady-chapel. The earliest of the foundations belongs to an apsidal building, extending from the eastern extremities of the tower piers to the fifth severity of the present choir. The walls rest on the rock, about 5 feet beneath the present pavement; they measure about 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and the internal dimensions of the building were 52 ft. in width and 70 ft. in length; the width being too great to have sustained a roof without internal pillars, of which, however, no trace was found, the area having been cut up in forming graves, and by the foundations of Wyatt's organ-loft. A square-ended chapel projected eastward from the centre of the apse, but with a slightly different orientation. The foundations were exposed sufficiently to ascertain its dimensions and precise position; and an external base moulding was found, the profile of which is of the kind used in the latter part of the twelfth century, as at Kirkstall (1159), Byland (1177), Fountains (1209), and it is very well worked. The Professor proceeded to explain in detail certain features of interest in these and other vestiges, which were clearly indicated in the diagrams exhibited, and are not to be understood by mere description. Some remarkable transverse walls were also found, and in the centre of one of these was a circular platform, 6 ft. in diameter, formed of an outer ring of wrought ashlar, and the centre filled up with rubble. This platform had, however, been constructed previously to the transverse wall, in the line of which it is now found. An ancient font was here also discovered, about 2 ft. below the pavement; it is of cubical form, was inverted when discovered, and the bowl shewed the action of intense heat. Some

other circular foundations were exposed to view, the position of which, and their probable relation to the more ancient fabric, was explained by Professor Willis, by aid of the ground-plan, which is indispensable for the comprehension of their interesting character, as vestiges of the original extent and arrangements of the Early English choir, compared with the choirs of other structures, as at Romsey, Hereford, Winchester, &c. The transverse wall above mentioned he considered to have been formed as a foundation for the reredos of the Decorated presbytery; numerous Norman fragments were worked up in it. The apsidal building had probably been the choir, or rather presbytery, of a Norman church, having pier arches and aisles continued round the apse as a procession path. The rectangular chapel is of subsequent date, probably about the close of the twelfth century. In regard to the general architectural history of Lichfield Cathedral, Professor Willis offered a few interesting observations. We have no history to guide us in forming opinions, save the most meagre indications. The last Saxon church was built or dedicated by Bishop Hedda, A.D. 700, and it is not probable that any of these old walls belong to his work. Bishop Robert de Lymesey, in 1088, is said to have employed 500 marks of silver, which he stripped from a beam of the rich church of Coventry, in great buildings at Lichfield; and Roger de Clinton (1228-48) is said to have exalted the church as well in building as in honour, from which ambiguous phrase he is supposed to have built the Norman cathedral. Two royal licenses to dig Hopwas stone for the "new fabric of the church of Lichfield," in 1235 and 1238, serve to shew that some work was going on in the Early English period, but give no assistance for fixing the respective dates of the evidently Early English choir and transepts. The choir, however, is so early in its details that it must have been commenced near the beginning of the century. In 1243, Henry III. issued a commission to the Archbishop of York, to expedite the works at Windsor, in which he orders a wooden roof, *like the roof of*

the new work at Lichfield, to appear like stone work with good ceiling and painting. The transepts of Lichfield have now stone vaults considerably later than the walls, and therefore may have had a wooden vault at first. The date would suit the transepts better than the choir and there are certain indications which might serve (at least in the south transept) to shew the later construction of the springing stones of the vault. No historical document exists that can apply to the building of the nave, but Bishop Walter de Langton (1296-1321) is recorded as having commenced the Lady-chapel, and left money to complete it, and also to have made the great shrine of St. Chad, at an expense of £2,000. He was buried in the Lady-chapel; but his successor, Roger de Norburgh (1322-1359) moved his body to a magnificent sepulchre at the south horn of the high altar, on the spot afterwards occupied by the tomb of Bishop Hacket. This removal shews that the presbytery was completed in the time of Bishop Norburgh.

We are thus, at least, supplied with the period at which the works were going on, by which the low aisles and chapels that terminated the Early English choir were to be replaced by the lofty structure that now exists, commenced by Langton, at its east end. The making of the shrine of St. Chad by the builder of the Lady-chapel seems to supply the motive for the new building, for this shrine is recorded to have stood in the Lady-choir behind the high altar. The Lady-chapel was therefore built, and the shrine provided, that St. Chad might be elevated in like manner as the shrines of St. Edward the Confessor, St. Benedict, St. Cuthbert, St. Alban, &c.

The shrine must have been placed beyond the high altar on a lofty pedestal, with a small altar placed against its west end, a sufficient space being left between this altar and the back of the high altar for the passage of processions, &c. In drawing to a close this most interesting discourse, of which a very brief notice can give no adequate notion, the Professor remarked that the gradual progress of Lichfield Cathedral, from the original Norman church to its

present structure, as developed by the recent discoveries, proceeds with singular parallelism to that of York, built about 1080. Between 1154—1181 Archbishop Roger substituted at York a long, square-ended choir, with the aisle carried behind the end. At Lichfield during the same period the large chapel was built at the end of the Norman apse; and about the beginning of the thirteenth century the whole Norman eastern termination was, as at York, replaced by a long, square-headed choir with low aisles behind.

Next, at York the Norman transepts were rebuilt in Early English; the south transept, 1230—1241; followed by the north transept, 1241—1260. At Lichfield the Norman transepts were rebuilt in Early English, the work being in progress in 1235 and 1238. York nave and Lichfield were next rebuilt in early Decorated. Lastly, at Lichfield the elongation of the eastern part was begun at the extreme east beyond the existing choir by the Lady-chapel in late Decorated, 1296—1321, and followed by taking down the choir, and continuing the same work on its site. The works at York followed in the same order, but forty or fifty years later. The plan of York resembles that of Lichfield in the simplicity of its proportions.

After the completion of Lichfield Cathedral, changes were made in succeeding centuries, principally affecting the tracery of the windows and the interior of the transepts. Perpendicular tracery has been substituted as well in the transepts as in the clerestory of the choir and the Lady-chapel. Some of these changes are due to the general repair in 1661, under Bishop Hacket, when the church had been reduced to an incredibly ruinous condition, as well from the siege as from the destructiveness of the Puritans; but many are manifestly earlier, perhaps effected under Bishops Heyworth or Blythe, in 1420 and 1503. Hollar's engravings in Fuller's "*Church History*" enable us to point out some of these, as the book was published in 1655, and therefore must represent the cathedral before the repairs of Bishop Hacket, who came to the see in

1661, were commenced. It is evident that these views represent the Perpendicular windows that now occupy the clerestory and gable of the south transept. The north transept is hidden, but its Perpendicular work is shown of such a character that it must also have been prior to the Rebellion. On the other hand, the windows of the Lady-chapel must have been all like the present eastern ones when those drawings were made, and consequently it may be inferred that the Perpendicular tracery which occupies some of these windows was inserted after the siege, as well as the Perpendicular tracery which now fills the greater part of the clerestory windows of the choir.

Hollar's etching supplies also some valuable information in regard to the arrangement of the roof of the side aisles, and the contrivance (now removed, perhaps by Wyatt,) by which the upper part of the triforiated openings were glazed and converted into windows, when the original roof was replaced by a low-pitched leaden roof. Hollar shews the tracery of the great west window, totally different from the present one, and of which Dr. Plot said in 1686 that the "tracery in the stonework as well as the glazing, the gift of his present most sacred Majesty, James II., is a curious piece of art." In concluding his admirable lecture, Professor Willis expressed a very high commendation of the extensive restorations now in course of completion by the Chapter, under the direction of Mr. Scott, by which the unfortunate changes made by Wyatt in 1795 have been obliterated, and the choir and presbytery carefully and conscientiously restored to their original aspect and character.

Mr. G. G. Scott offered a few observations on the valuable elucidation of a most curious and difficult subject so ably treated by Professor Willis. He would ask permission to give, on a future occasion, a brief account of the restoration of the three most westerly bays of the choir, the date of which was about 1200, and they had been much altered in 1320. Mr. Scott was desirous to place on record certain facts relating to them, serving as

evidence whereon to found a conscientious restoration of this interesting portion of the fabric.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, in moving the thanks of the meeting to Professor Willis, expressed his high sense of the valuable instruction given in this lecture, not only in regard to the particular structure to which it related, but as a lesson in the art of reasoning, and shewing the value of details in approaching important results. The vote of thanks having been seconded by the Dean of St. Paul's, was passed with cordial applause. The learned Professor, in acknowledging the compliment, with the assurance of his satisfaction in having had the occasion to place this curious investigation before the Institute, observed that on some former occasions he regretted the disappointment occasioned by his having, through the pressure of many engagements, been compelled to defer the publication of certain subjects on which he had discoursed at the meetings of the Society. On the present occasion he had to announce with pleasure that the lecture which his audience had received so favourably was actually in type, and would appear in the *Journal of the Institute*, in the first number of a new year, and of the eighteenth volume of the Society's Transactions, and the plans being already engraved, he hoped that the memoir would be in the hands of the members at the close of March, the due period for its issue.

Several communications were received, which through want of time were deferred to the ensuing meeting on Feb. 1, including a curious notice of Roman vestiges on the north coast of Cornwall, by the Rev. E. Trollope; a memoir on a peculiar class of finger-rings, by Mr. E. Waterton, illustrated by examples from his collection; a notice of ancient remains, from Mr. Lukis, of Guernsey; and of early antiquities found at Nottingham, in Northumberland, and other localities. The attention of the Society will, however, be specially

directed at the next monthly meeting to Antiquities of Bronze.

Mr. Lucius Bailey brought, through the kind permission of Sir H. James, the *Atlas of Plates of the great work on the Crimea, Caucasus, Georgia, &c.*, recently published by M. Frederic Dubois, at Neuchatel, and exhibiting the very curious tombs, inscriptions, rich ornaments of gold and other metals, with numerous remarkable relics of antiquity brought to light in those countries.

The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Head, Bart., sent a penannular gold torc, supposed to have been found in Ireland, and of somewhat unusual character.

Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith brought an ancient shackle and padlock of curious fashion, found near Cheltenham.

Mr. Oswell Thompson exhibited a beautiful collection of vessels of Schmelz, of the work of Murano, lately brought to this country by Count Cornaro of Venice.

Mr. Farrer contributed a pair of candlesticks of steel, admirably chased with arabesques, devices, and ornaments of the best renaissance character, among which fleurs-de-lys with the device of Francis I. occur, and it is believed that they were made for that monarch by Lucio Piccinino, one of the most celebrated workers in metals of his age, whose monogram they bear. Mr. Farrer sent also a curious MS. of a treatise by Bonaventura, which appeared to have belonged to the church of St. Jacques at Liege.

The Rev. James Beck brought some interesting miniature portraits; Mr. Hewett sent an Anglo-Saxon arrow-head from a cemetery in the Isle of Wight; and several impressions of seals were brought by Mr. Ready, especially some fine seals of the De Fortibus family, Earls of Albemarle.

The catalogue of the museum formed at Gloucester at the meeting of the Institute, just published, was laid on the table, containing notices of numerous local antiquities, works of art, &c.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 9. Dr. JAMES COPLAND, F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

The following were elected Associates:—Dr. George R. Pratt Walker, Bow-lane; J. J. Chalk, Esq., Whitehall-place; Wm. Harrison, Esq., Galligreaves-house, Blackburn; F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Thurloe-square; F. H. Thorne, Esq., Dacre-park, Lee, Kent.

Various presents to the library were received from the Royal Society, the Archæological Institute, Canadian Institute, &c.

Mr. Pettigrew exhibited the original brass matrix of the seal of Richard, duke of Gloucester, as Admiral of England, referred to in his paper on the early naval history of Britain. It was sent for inspection by the Rev. James Parkin, to whom it belongs.

Mr. Hillary Davies presented a drawing of a drug or spice-mortar, of the early part of the sixteenth century, exhibited by Dr. Henry Johnson at the Shrewsbury Congress. It is of brass, and ornamented with the badges of the Tudor family, &c. It was found at Wenlock.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a carved oaken statuette, representing a musician playing on the oboe, which had probably been taken from a series in an arcade round a coffer of the early part of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Brent communicated notices of the discovery of Roman remains at Canterbury, found in excavations which are still in progress in the main street, and consist of columns, ornamented cornices, thick walls, pavements, tiles, flue-pipes, pottery (some Samian), glass, &c. There are also some medieval relics and a cross of Anglo-Saxon character.

Mr. Baigent forwarded a deed, *c.* 1260, relating to the sale of land at Tendring, Essex, executed by Thomas, son of Hugh Curteis, with a perfect seal attached, having a quatrefoil in the centre.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited some spheroids of ancient glass, and gave an account of the specimens now known, and which have been commonly considered as Druidic amulets. His observations gave rise to

a discussion as to the several opinions entertained regarding them.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth made a further communication descriptive of the Roman remains preserved at the Literary and Scientific Institution at Bath, and corrected several of the readings of the inscriptions upon them. The paper will be printed.

Jan. 23. GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Chief-Justice Temple exhibited an instrument in copper; a common type of celt, in bronze, found in limestone at a considerable depth at Honduras; also a flint celt from the same locality. Further particulars in relation to these were promised.

Mr. Vere Irving laid before the meeting a MS. book, entitled "Record of the Court of the Township of Dolphinton in Lanarkshire," and remarked that although the records of this and similar courts must have been at one time common in Scotland, as every barony had its burgh, they are very rarely to be met with at this day. They are interesting to the archæologist as illustrating the state of society in medieval times, and Mr. Irving promised some notes regarding these petty municipalities for the Journal.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson, V.-P., forwarded a paper, illustrated by numerous drawings, on the Construction of Ancient British Walls, which was ordered to be printed.

The Rev. E. Kell forwarded a large collection of fragments of glass and pottery, obtained at Buckholt Farm in Hants, the site of a Roman station. A minute examination of the glass was made, and the conclusion arrived at that no portion could be esteemed to date earlier than the fourteenth century. The discovery, however, of a glass factory here, of which Mr. Kell gave a minute description, is exceedingly interesting, as it offers perhaps the earliest evidence of an establishment of the kind yet discovered in this country.

The meeting adjourned, and the Chairman announced that a special meeting of the Association in conjunction with the

Ethnological Society would be held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at half-past eight o'clock, P.M., to fully discuss the question

relating to the finding of flint implements in drift, &c., and on which occasion specimens sent by M. Boucher des Perthes would be exhibited.

ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Jan. 9. A course of lectures under the direction of the Council of the Architectural Museum was commenced by Mr. William White, the subject being "A Plea for Polychromy." The lecturer first insisted upon the necessary existence of polychromy in architecture, and pleaded for a further introduction of colour largely for its own sake in architectural interiors. He appealed to man's intuitive love for colour as illustrated in a variety of ways, and to the analogy of nature. He then referred to the value of "unconscious influences" and to the manner in which men are affected by colour even though unconscious of its presence, and called

attention to the necessity of colour in order to the healthy state of the eye and brain, and the consequent cruelty which its withdrawal inflicted upon the sick and the poor. After answering popular objections, he concluded by advising a more close application to the study of chromatic law, appealing to all to lend their aid to that institution whose great aim was to help forward the Artist and the Art-student upon their high mission of contributing to the health and happiness of their fellow-countrymen. Considering the severe weather the lecture was well attended.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 17, 1860. At a Committee Meeting held at Arklow-house,—present, A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq., the President, in the chair; J. F. France, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greathead, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. G. H. Hodson, W. C. Luard, Esq., the Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. B. Webb, — Lewis A. Majendie, Esq., Great Dunmow, Essex, and H. J. Matthew, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, were elected ordinary members.

It was agreed that of five competitors for the Colour Prize, offered by the Society in connection with the Architectural Museum, the first and second prizemen of last year, Mr. Simkin and Mr. Harrison, were equal. Accordingly, with Mr. Beresford-Hope's consent, the committee agreed to add two guineas to his second prize, so that each of these competitors might receive the full prize of five guineas.

A figure of an angel from the transept of Westminster Abbey was suggested as a good subject for the next year's prize; and the President and the Chairman of Committees were appointed a sub-committee to decide upon this in conference

with the committee of the Architectural Museum.

Mr. Robson of Durham met the committee and exhibited a very interesting collection of drawings from the incised pavement, filled in with lead, of the church of S. Rémi at Rheims. It was agreed that it would be most desirable to introduce pavements of this kind as a variation from the general rule of encaustic tiles; and it was remarked that the fine design of these groups would be very suitable for use in stained glass.

Some conversation ensued on the original termination of the great central tower of Durham Minster, Mr. Robson not agreeing with Mr. Scott that there were sufficient traces to make it seem probable that the tower once supported a kind of crown imperial, like the examples at New-castle-on-Tyne, and elsewhere.

Several points in the restoration of Chichester Cathedral by Mr. Slater were discussed. Mr. Slater also produced his designs for the restoration of All Saints', Thurlaston, Leicestershire. A partial restoration and re-arrangement contemplated in the curi-

ous church (with Saxon remains) of St. Mary, Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, gave rise to much discussion. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the east end should be restored, perhaps by the addition of an apse, and the present bad arrangement altered.

Mr. St. Aubyn exhibited his designs for the rebuilding of the church of Marazion, Cornwall, for the restoration of St. Mary, Widford, Essex, and for a new parsonage at Notsell in Yorkshire. He also consulted the committee on the best way of treating the western porch of the Temple Church, which is about to be set free from the modern buildings in which it is now buried. It seemed to be agreed that this porch was originally part of a cloister; and it was recommended that it should be treated with an independent roof, rather than as a mere porch. Other improvements to the exterior of the Temple Church were spoken of as not improbable.

The committee examined some fine cartoons for filling the east window of Louth Church, Lincolnshire, with stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; and also the design for coloured decorations for the space above the chancel-arch in the new church of Salterhebble, near Halifax, Yorkshire. They also examined photo-

graphs of the statue of St. George and the Dragon, now nearly completed in Portland stone, for the top of the column of the Westminster Crimean Memorial in the Broad Sanctuary. It was agreed that it would be very desirable for the sword of St. George to be made of metal.

Mr. Burges laid before the committee Messrs. Evans and Pullan's designs for additions and restorations to St. Andrew Fontmell, near Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.

The committee examined Mr. J. L. Pearson's fine designs for his sumptuous and important new church of St. Peter, Lambeth; and Mr. White's plans for the rebuilding of Claydon Church, Oxfordshire, for the restoration of Walton Church, Bucks, for additions to the rectory at the same place, and for a new school at Little Woolston, Bucks.

Letters were read, among others, from A. Heales, Esq., and W. E. Flaherty, Esq., the latter calling attention to the record known as Cardinal Pole's Pension Book^a.

Specimens of a new kind of needlework, introduced at Cologne, for hangings behind the stalls in the choir, have been brought from Germany by the President. The method is recommended for adoption in this country, as being easy and inexpensive, and yet very effective.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 24. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Dr. A. NAMUR, Secretary of the Archaeological Society of Luxembourg, was elected an honorary member.

Mr. C. ROACH SMITH exhibited casts of some ancient British coins in gold found in a field called the Golden Piece, near Ryarsh, Kent, and now in the possession of the Rev. L. B. Larking. It was suspected that prior discoveries of the same nature in the same field gave it the name of the Golden Piece. The coins were five in number: one similar to *Coll. Ant.*, vol. i. pl. vi. No. 5; three like Ruding, pl. i. No. 3; and one of the same character but of coarser work. Similar coins to the first have been found near Maidstone and El-

ham in Kent, and the other varieties are of frequent occurrence through the whole of the southern part of England, and are found occasionally on the Continent.

The Rev. Professor Henslow exhibited an impression of a small gold coin of Pannormus of the ordinary type, said to have been found at Felixstow, Suffolk, where Roman coins and other antiquities are constantly being discovered. As the coin belongs to the fourth century B.C., its introduction into this country, if it was really brought hither by some Roman soldier or colonist, must have taken place at a period long posterior to that in which it was struck.

^a GENT. MAG., June, 1860, p. 569.

Mr. John Evans exhibited a drachma of Philip Aridæus, which, it was asserted, had been found beneath the root of an oak that had been grubbed up in Rendlesham Park, Suffolk, as another instance of the alleged discovery of Greek coins of an early period in England.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq., exhibited photographs of a silver coin of Carausius lately found at Abingdon. The type of the reverse is that of *CONCORDIA MILITVM*, with the two right hands joined, and with *R.S.R.* on the exergue.

Mr. Webster exhibited a remarkable silver jetton, having on the obverse the full-blown rose of England surrounded by lions, &c., and with the legend *SI DEVS NOBISCVM QVIS CONTRA NOS*. On the reverse are three crowns, arranged one above another, with the legend *IVSTITIA VIRTVTVM REGINA*. He was inclined to consider this curious piece to have been struck by the supporters of Lady Jane Grey.

The President communicated a short

account of some remarkable gold coins mounted as pendants, lately found with a magnificent Anglo-Saxon brooch, at Sarr, Thanet, and acquired by the British Museum. They consist of imitations of the solidi of Mauricius, Tiberius, and Heraclius, and a solidus of Chlotaire II.

Mr. Bateman communicated an account of the discovery of some ancient British coins at Light Cliffe, near Halifax, in the year 1827. They comprised three gold coins of the ordinary Yorkshire type, with the legends *VOLISIOS* and *DVMNOCOVEROS*, and one with the legend *VEP* (retrograde) *CORF*. The remarkable feature was the discovery in the urn with them of a large number of Roman family denarii and a few imperial, including one of Caligula, thus affording an approximate date for the deposit.

A short paper was read, on Modern Art and the New Bronze Coinage, by Mr. Sebastian Evans, in which the grave artistic defects of the new issue were pointed out and commented upon.

LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Jan. 15. H. C. COOTE, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. J. G. Nash exhibited a drawing of a portion of a Roman pavement representing a sea-horse. This pavement was discovered in Birch-lane in 1857. A portion only of the pavement was uncovered, evidently part of the outside border.

W. H. Hart, F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of S. H. F. Cox, Esq., a document of considerable historical interest, bearing the signature of the great Queen Elizabeth. It is an appointment by her Majesty of Sir Richard Lea as ambassador to the Court of Russia in the year 1600, and is in the form of letters patent, but it is not enrolled on the patent roll; and it has another peculiarity worth noting, namely, that it is signed by the sovereign in the left hand upper corner, like a sign manual or signed bill, which process is not necessary to the validity of a patent. There is at the State Paper Office a letter dated

April 19, 1600, (a little before the date of this appointment,) wherein Sir Richard Lee submits to Sir R. Cecyll various considerations concerning her Majesty's sending to the Emperor of Muscovy.

The Lees were an Oxfordshire family, and resided at Ditchley in that county. In Evelyn's Diary, vol. i. p. 383, (Sept. 20, 1664,) we find him paying a visit to Ditchley, thus:—

"Hence, we went to Ditchley, an ancient seat of the Lees, now Sir Henry Lee's; it is a low ancient timber house, with a pretty bowling-green. My Lady gave us an extraordinary dinner. This gentleman's mother was Countess of Rochester, who was also there, and Sir Walter St. John. There were some pictures of their ancestors, not ill painted; the great-grandfather had been Knight of the Garter: there was the picture of a Pope, and our Saviour's head."

By the holes and string-marks the great seal would appear to have been attached to this document, but as it is not enrolled,

and the seal, whatever it was, is no longer in existence, this point must be left to conjecture.

The Rev. B. H. Cowper exhibited a broadside having reference to a paper read by Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., at the previous meeting, on the pretended gift of healing the king's evil by the royal touch. The broadside, which is dated 1680, is headed,—"His Grace the Duke of Monmouth, Honoured in His Progress in the West of England in an account of a most extraordinary cure of the King's Evil, given in a Letter from Crookhorn in the County of Somerset, from the Minister of the Parish and many others." And is attested by Henry Clark, minister of the Parish, Captain James Bale, Captain Richard Sherlock, and others. The following note is added:—"Whoever doubts the truth of this relation, may be satisfied thereof by sight of the Original under the hands of the Persons before mentioned, at the Amsterdam Coffe-House in Bartholomew Lane, near the Royal Exchange."

Mr. Cowper also exhibited a broadside dated 1684, relating to the great Frost in that year. It is entitled, "A Strange and Wonderfull Relation of many Remarkable Damages sustained, both at Sea and Land, by the present Unparalleled Frost." The following extracts from this document are curious:—

"It is also credibly attested that vast solid Cakes of Ice of some Miles in circuit, breaking away from the Eastern Countries

of Flanders and Holland, &c., have been by the East and North-east winds, driven upon the Marine Borders of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, to their no small Damage: and it is also Reported that some Skeet-slyders upon one of these large Ice plains, were unawares driven to Sea, and arrived Living (though almost perished with Cold and Hunger) upon the Sea-coast of Essex."

"From Worcestershire 'tis Reported that a certain Tobacconess Riding from the City of Worcester about his necessary Occasions, some Twenty two Miles, had four of his Fingers so Frozen by the extreme Severity of the Cold, that no wormth could possibly recover them, for they were absolutely Dead: and in little time began to wither and perish; So that he was Constrained to yield, (by the advice of a skilful Chirurgeon) to suffer them to be Cut off: which was done without his Sense of feeling any Paine; which may put us in mind of the Intentions of the Parable, in another case: It is better that the Hand be Cut off, than the whole Body Perish."

"A certain Sexton in the City of London having a Grave to make, and finding the Obdurate and Impenetrable Earth, as it had been a Rock of solid Marble, Reverberate his Forsible Strokes; was therefore Constrained to Hire two Strong and Able Working Men giving Each two Shillings a Day to undertake the same: Who with Pick axes, Twibils, Beetle and Wedges, and two Days hard Labour, did with great Difficulty make it Deep Enough: So that the Labour of Diging one only Grave, did amount to Eight Shillings, and the Labourers Worthy of their Hire."

Various other broadsides, &c., relating to the same subject were exhibited by Mr. Cowper.

BUCKS. ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 22. A general meeting was held at Aylesbury, the Ven. Archdeacon BICKERSTETH in the chair.

After the election of several new members and other routine business, the Rev. N. T. Garry read a paper on "Two original Licenses, one granted by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Richard Cartwright, to eat flesh; the other by Queen Elizabeth to William Izard to convey Tithes of Wheatley, &c., to Anthony Mullins; with translations and notes by G. H. Sautell, Esq."

The Rev. C. Lowndes next read a paper.

per, by G. R. Corner, Esq., illustrative of "Four Illuminations of the Courts of Westminster, in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq., of Whaddon-hall." These remarkable illuminations are supposed to have been the property of the antiquary Browne Willis, who once resided at Whaddon. They are fixed to the date of 1454 from the circumstance that the Chief Justice is represented as a layman, and the only layman who held that office at the period indicated was Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury.

Archdeacon Bickersteth gave "A Brief

Historical Sketch of the Town of Aylesbury." Aylesbury stands on an isolated mass of Portland rock, the same soil on which Hartwell and Stone stand, the intermediate portion having been swept away. The Kimmeridge clay, which forms the intermediate surface, is the soil which gives such fertility to the vale of Aylesbury. The geological position of Aylesbury rendered it an important British post at an early period. It is said to have been taken by the Saxon Prince Cuthwulf, A.D. 571. At a later period its political history is mixed up with the story of the two sisters, Eadburg and Eaditha, and their niece, the Lady Osyth, who was connected with Quarrendon. Probably the name of Bierton was derived from St. Eadburg. Bierton and its dependencies, Stoke Mandeville and Quarrendon, are known to have been connected with Aylesbury in the thirteenth century. From the Norman survey we find that the manor of Aylesbury was vested in the Crown till the reign of King John, and there was certainly a church anterior to the present one, the date of which is probably about A.D. 1250. In A.D. 1253 Robert Fitz Richard held lands under the Crown on condition of finding straw for the King's bed and two geese for the King's table, or three eels in winter, so that Aylesbury ducks may be said to be an institution of some antiquity. In the beginning of the reign of King John the manor was granted to Geoffrey Fitz-Piers. From his family it passed into the possession of the Botelers, or Butlers, Earls of Ormond, who sold it to Sir John Baldwyn, Lord Chief Justice, a great benefactor to the town, and owner of the monastery of Grey Friars. From the Baldwyns the manor passed to the family of the Pakingtons, with whom it remained for 250 years. Of Sir John Pakington, M.P. for Aylesbury in his 24th year, we have this record in the burial register, "The hope of Aylesbury." During the civil wars the mansion seems to have been so dismantled as to be no longer a family residence. Owing to the influence of several families, especially that of Hampden, the town seems in those disastrous times to have taken an active part on the Par-

liamentary side. In 1642—nine days after the battle of Edge-hill (1st November)—there took place a skirmish which has been dignified by the name of the battle of Aylesbury, and of which an account has been preserved in a scarce tract entitled "Good and Joyful News out of Buckinghamshire." The conflict took place near what is known as Holman's-bridge. In 1818 the late Lord Nugent was led to examine this spot, and about 257 bodies were discovered and re-interred, corresponding very nearly with the number stated in the tract above named as the loss on both sides (290). Aylesbury was constituted a borough under a charter of Queen Mary in 1554, the corporation consisting of one bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, who were to nominate two burgesses to represent it in Parliament. In a short time the corporation failed to fill up the number of burgesses, and the corporation of Aylesbury seems to have died out. Coming to the ecclesiastical history of the town, there were certainly three, if not four, important foundations—the ancient Hospitals of St. John and St. Leonard, the House of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, the Chantry or Brotherhood, and perhaps a small house of Trinitarians, though this latter appears doubtful. The hospitals first named are first mentioned in the Inquisition held in the time of Edward III., when they appear to have fallen into decay, and to have passed into lay hands. There was afterwards an endowment by Alice Countess of Ormond. Next comes the monastery of the Grey Friars, founded about 1386, by James Boteler, Earl of Ormond, probably on the site of the old hospital of St. John and St. Leonard, and still known as the Friarage. A statue was dug up some few years back, now preserved in Aylesbury Church, which is erroneously stated in Browne Willis's *Parliamentaria* to have been that of Sir Robert Lee, in the time of Henry VII.; but it is indubitably of the fourteenth century, and probably that of the founder of the monastery. The building remained the residence of Sir John Baldwyn until the dissolution of the monasteries. The person sent by Thomas

Cromwell reports that he sold the glass windows, but left the house whole, only defacing the church. We come next to the fraternity or chantry, founded in the fifteenth century by John Singleton and two John Baldwins, father and son, the site being near that of the present vicarage. Leland mentions a house of Trinitarians on the same spot, but he is probably in error. Perhaps the old stalls still in Aylesbury Church are those dedicated to the Brotherhood. Of the town itself there is not much to be said. In the tap-room of the King's Head inn there are some curious panels and windows, which possibly have some connection with the old religious foundation near the spot. In the Red Lion also may still be found some remains which the Archdeacon had not examined. Nor must they forget the very room in which they were assembled. This inn, the White Hart, is undoubtedly of the time of Charles II. The room and that below, part of which is now used as a coach-house, were about 40 feet by 23. The ceiling was in decay, until the late Mr. Fowler caused it to be restored. The painting over the present fireplace represents Queen Tomyris receiving the head of Cyrus; that on the left hand, Eneas bearing off his father Anchises. On the ceiling are representations of Peace and Concord, evidently suggested by the King's restoration; for the people of Aylesbury—whatever part they might have taken—were very glad when the rightful monarch was restored. There is a tradition, mentioned in Clarendon, that the Earl of Rochester, being in imminent danger, was sheltered at Aylesbury by one Philby, and possibly this inn may have been a memorial of his gratitude after the Restoration. Speaking of Aylesbury in 1861, he trusted he might call it an improving town.

Mr. J. K. Fowler said that during the restoration of the church many remains were found bearing out the Archdeacon's suggestions that there was a Norman edifice previous to the present one.

The Rev. A. Isham then gave an account of the stone coffins, &c., recently found in Weston Turville Church; and

the Rev. G. R. Ferris read an able and suggestive paper on the question, "Colour, how far admissible in architecture?" He observed that there is hardly an old wall or buttress which does not bear witness to the opinion of our ancestors on this subject; more than this, there is scarcely an uncoloured object in nature. There is, no doubt, a right and wrong way of applying colour. No one objects to coloured marble pillars, or to slabs of the same, but we cannot always build in marble. We may employ either the natural colour of the material, as marble, or the artificial hues of brick or glass, or the artificial pigments we may choose to apply. The true method lies not in anything of the nature of a sham, but in the careful study of nature and imitation of ancient examples. Nothing can be more appropriate as an ornament to God's house than that which is taken from His perfect works—for example, leaves and flowers. These we may colour rightly or wrongly, and it is our business to find the right. Many objections have been made to the quaint old paintings sometimes disclosed on our church walls; but all such should be carefully studied and copied in cases where it is necessary that they should be removed. Much might be said as to the degree of conventionality, if any, which is admissible, and on the question whether the predominant aim should be a solemn or a cheerful impression. Following nature, it would seem that quiet colour should predominate, and that more brilliant colour might be employed on prominent parts where the light falls. The best methods of applying colour is perhaps in diapers, considering that pictures require a higher style of art than is usually attainable in parish churches. Colour being, so to speak, the child of light, the most striking efforts in this direction might be reserved for the large windows of our cathedrals and large churches. The method of applying colour in scrolls with texts of Scripture in characters which only the educated can read, is perhaps the worst of all.

The Rev. H. Roundell read a paper on some remains recently found at Tingewick, consisting of a number of bones of various

animals, a large quantity of Roman pottery, a wooden comb, a pair of bronze compasses, two bronze rings, some iron nails, &c., and four Roman coins. Full particulars of this find will be given in

the next number of the "Records of Bucks."

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Archdeacon.

CHRISTCHURCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 4. This Society, which has been recently formed for the description and preservation of objects of archæological interest in the town and neighbourhood of Christchurch, held its first meeting on Jan. 4. Sir George E. Pococke, Bart., was elected President, the Rev. Z. Nash, A.M., Vice-President, and the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., Honorary Secretary.

The magnificent priory church now in course of restoration by Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., honorary member, was visited; and the new vaulting of the north porch, with its encaustic tile pavement, the arcades on the exterior of the north transept and in the south aisle of the nave, and the Canons' door with its decided French character, recently opened, attracted special notice, and were pronounced highly interesting and admirably carried out. The south side of the choir has been opened out to view, and two defensive towers in the walls of the outer courts exposed by the care of the President. A barrow of seventy yards in length, and twenty yards in breadth, in the neighbourhood of Dane-rout, or Danat-lane, in the Clock-field on his property, will be opened by him in the course of the spring. A similar barrow was examined about seventeen years since, and two urns of coarse red pottery were discovered; one, the larger, which had a rude cable moulding, contained human bones, and the other a heart, which turned to dust on exposure to the outer air. The smaller urn is in the possession of Mrs. Gray of Christchurch. Along the course of the river Stour for many miles barrows are found of considerable size, and from one a gold bracelet with a spiral pattern was recovered. Two other barrows remain near the Artillery Barracks, and a third near the Ferry-house at Wick.

Across the isthmus which separates Hengistbury Head from the mainland a

strong earthwork has been drawn, with deep ditches reaching from the river Avon to the sea. Upon St. Catharine's Hill, distant two miles from Christchurch, the Association explored a series of very important remains. Along the crest of the hills are ranged four mounds for sentinels, or watch towers, and a considerable embankment extends to a similar circular mound in the centre of the plateau. This forms a division between two large camps: that to the north is defended by a rampart and ditch, and forms an irregular oval 48 yards by 40; the rampart is 15 ft. over the ridge, and the entire circumference 174 yards: the southern camp is square, with a double vallum and ditch on every side but the south, where there is a single rampart and ditch, and measures 72 yards by 70, and is 54 yards across within the rampart. In the centre is an oblong space covered with short turf, while all the surrounding portions of the hill are rough with shingly sand and tufts of heather; it formed the site of a very ancient building, the foundations of which remain, measuring 17 yards by 8. Small boss-like lumps of clay marked with a rude cross, square red tiles, and Swanage stone, ironstone of the neighbourhood, and Parbeck marble, are readily turned up by the spade. Tradition points to the existence of a church on this spot, and the dimensions indicated in the sward tally with this ancient belief. A large circular mound is detached at some distance on the southwest. By the kindness of Mrs. Gray the Association was enabled to inspect a large number of very valuable articles in her possession; they included a long cane which belonged to Sir Francis Drake, and a child's toy of silver and coral, wrought into the form of the great Admiral's anchor; an acorn of Boscobel mounted in silver, and used as a smelling-bottle by

the Cavalier dames; a silver acorn used by their lords to contain the Royalist cipher; a memorial heart of ebony and gold, in honour of the gallant Earl Digby, who fell at the defence of Sherborne Castle; a curious silver ink-bottle with receptacles for a wafer and sand, used by the loyalists of Devon and the West when they drew up their invitation to Charles II. to return to England; it has a signet, with the helmet of a nobleman, and on a circle, Gules, a talbot courant, holding a palm-branch in his right paw: two lancets or surgical instruments, with embossed silver handles, and the crest, a lion sitting, said to have been used in the crusades; a silver goblet embossed with the initials and date I. D. D. 68, used by the Rev. John Denigill Domat, Rector of Hawkechurch, Devon,

to serve out drink to the soldiers at the siege of Lyme Regis; a silver locket with the effigy of Charles I., given as a memorial of their loyalty by Queen Henrietta to her faithful cavaliers; a brooch with their portraits of the same material; a silver ecclesiastical brooch discovered at Beaulieu, and the calendar of the abbot of Glastonbury, which passed from Lord Westover into the Bragge family. The Association likewise visited the ancient Norman house, and ruins of the castle-keep.

The Society is the first association of this character established in the county of Hants., and, it is to be hoped, will ultimately extend its operations to the southern portion both of that county and the neighbouring county of Dorset.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 24. The nineteenth annual meeting was held at the College Hall. In the absence of the President, the Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, the chair was occupied by R. DURANT, Esq., of Sharpham, and there was a good attendance of members.

The report was read by the Rev. J. L. Fulford, one of the Honorary Secretaries, and from it we extract some passages which deserve attentive consideration. Speaking of the question whether Gothic Architecture is applicable to secular as well as to ecclesiastical purposes, it observed:—

“It rests with our architects to prove that all the principles of medieval art may be applied to the dwellings of the rich and poor, without any loss of modern comforts and modern conveniences; and though no encouragement ought to be given to the effeminate luxuriousness of modern life, yet the medieval house may be made as commodious as any building of the nineteenth century. If a medieval house is cold, draughty, and dark, the fault is not in the style, but in the arrangement. Too much care and attention cannot be paid by societies like our own to carrying out such principles, for in these details most, if not all the difficulties of objectors, may be said to lie. We know what our villages are; what a contrast would they present, when not only church, and school, and parsonage, but also the residences of the

higher and middle classes, and the cottages of the poor, have each and all the character and conveniences that may be applied to medieval architecture; the eye, by degrees, will be accustomed to better things, and the cottages of the poor become more orderly, more cleanly, much lighter, and far more healthy.

“There is one feature in modern work which bids fair to become popular, namely, the use of various coloured bricks and stones, or a mixture of brick and marble. There may be some danger of running a little wild in this direction, but your committee feel that there is great advantage in the use of these coloured materials, and at the same time giving up that perpetual drab which is at present so predominant; this would be in itself a great gain. Many a London citizen halts as he passes the parochial schools of the parish of St. Giles to take a survey of the striking building which there presents itself. The marble and granite shafts, the various coloured bricks, the ornamental gables, the lofty and bold-looking roof with its metallic ridge, cannot fail to attract attention, and teach them at least to believe that there may be something more to admire than that with which London eyes have been so long familiar.”

Some memorials recently erected in Exeter Cathedral gave occasion to the following remarks, in which we heartily concur:—

“Your committee think it right to ob-

serve, that during the last year, three memorials have been placed in our beautiful cathedral of a very widely different character, taste, and feeling. One is a memorial window erected at a comparatively small cost, the other at a somewhat unusually large one. The window has been executed by Clayton and Bell, in memory of a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, [Rev. Dr. Coleridge,] a representative of the parochial clergy in Convocation, and a faithful parish priest; known to many, and where known, loved. The other is a compound of marble and bronze, by Marochetti, which the medieval school certainly repudiates, and the modern school will never claim. Palm-trees and mounted Lancers in bronze are not usually of about equal height; neither is the subject happily selected in memory of men [9th Lancers] who endured much and fought nobly for their country in the plains and cities of India. They certainly deserve something better than that which commemorates their deeds of valour. At best it is but a patch upon the wall, disfiguring even mere ashlar free-stone. Your committee are only grieved that good intentions have been so badly carried out, and a large sum of money so ill spent. A third memorial will be referred to by a member of this Society in the course of the morning."

After the adoption of the report, Mr. Ashworth read a paper on "Some of the Churches in the Deaneries of Plimtree and Honiton." He commenced with Awliscombe, a Perpendicular church containing several peculiarities. On the exterior great delicacy and finish in some portions are contrasted with singular rudeness in others. The tower diminishes in bulk, with a considerable set-off at each of the two upper stages. The windows are good Perpendicular. The floor of the nave, suiting itself to the circumstances of the site, is on an inclined plane; the effect of this would not be bad, but the pew fronts rake with the floor, and contrast unpleasantly with others that are level. The tower-arch has shafts of panelling. A substantial traceried screen, of Beerstone, with angels at the spring of the arches, separates the chancel and nave, and the panels of the chancel-arch above die into plain jambs. The wide south transept opens with a moulded and panelled arch. It is lighted by a noble

five-light three-pointed window, having niches and pedestals in its splays, with flowing tracery spread over the arch above. The most interesting feature of the church is the south porch, occupying the angle between the nave and transept. It has moulded archways on both its fronts; a vault with ribs springing from shafts, and uniting over head in a circle filled with four quatrefoils. The church doorway is decorated. The restoration of this beautiful porch, and it is believed the elegant south transept window also, was the work of Dr. Thomas Ahurd, *alias* Tibbs, the last Abbot of Ford Abbey.

In the aisle are two Grecian monuments in memory of Pring of Ivedon. This property was anciently held by William de Ivedon, the last of the feudal lords of that name, and at his death was divided between his three daughters, married to Stanton, Membury, and William Tracy, about A.D. 1200. The latter was probably of the Cornish branch of the Tracys, Barons of Barnstaple, and removed into Devonshire with the Dinhams, who possessed a neighbouring property at Heimock, and his arms, Gules, four fusils in fess, ermine, still remain in the south transept window.

The second church mentioned was Gittisham, a low Third Pointed structure. The edifice is entered by a south porch. The nave, of three bays, has good Perpendicular piers, having initials and armorial devices in their capitals. The chancel-arch has a good abutment towards the aisle, pierced with a hagioscope. The east window has equiradial tracery. A deep recess in the north wall encloses a large tomb, in memory of Sir Thomas Putt, of Combe, Baronet, who died in 1686. At the east end of the church is a coloured *prie Dieu* monument with an armed knight and his lady, both in the attitude of prayer, with the date 1591. This is a memorial to one of the ancient Devon family of Beaumont, the last of which, Henry, died in 1599, devising Combe and his manors and lands in Gittisham to Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Coleorton Hall. In 1615 Sir H. Beaumont, son and heir of this Sir Thomas, conveyed all his Gittisham

tisham estates to Nicholas Putt, esq., in whose family they still remain. This was originally the inheritance of the Lomens; and Sir R. Lomen, the last of the race, conveyed these lands, *temp.* Henry III., to the Widlingtons, of UMBERLEIGH in North Devon, from whom they came to the Beaumonts.

The neighbouring church of Talaton is Perpendicular throughout, and has recently undergone a careful restoration. The tower, which is remarkably fine, has a large half-hexagonal stair at the east angle, in one of which is St. Michael and his fiend-adversary; also, at the same level, an evangelist with his symbol at each corner. At a lower level is the Virgin and Child crowned, and an adoring angel: and the tower finishes with battlements and tapering pinnacles.

The central seats of the nave and south aisle are stout oak bench-ends of the olden time; and an oak-wood screen, with perfect groinings, extending across the whole church, harmonizes well with the ancient seating. There are five bells. On the tenor is the following legend, "Sancti omnes confessores orate pro nobis," with the arms of William, fourth son of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, impaling those of Joan, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. He died in 1410, but she survived until 1435-6. The motto surrounding the arms is S. IOHANE: DE: BEAUCHAMP: DNE: DE: BERGA- VENNY.

Mr. Norris read a short paper on "the decent adorning of Churches," having re-

ference to the monument recently erected on the west wall of Exeter Cathedral, in memory of the heroic officers and men of the 32nd Regiment, or Cornish Rangers, who fell during the siege of Lucknow. It is executed by a young sculptor, Mr. Richardson, and represents a lion couchant with a viper in his mouth, chiselled in white Carrara marble, with the regimental colours carved and crossed behind it. Below the corbels of support a tablet of the usual form records the deeds and names of the departed.

"Now all this," he remarked, "is very nice, but, may we not ask, is it fitting that such should be the ornament of God's house? Although these are not the palmy days of Church architecture, still religion and symbolism are the practice. Our lexicographer Johnson defines a symbol, a type—that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.' Now what does the lion or the viper comprehend in its figure? The noble emblem of old England eats up its heathen population in one of her finest colonies—India. Such a view of things might have been consistent three years since with popular feeling out of doors: but within our sacred portals is taught, 'Love your enemies, do good to them who despitely use you and persecute you.' Should not the symbol, then, for consistency's sake, have been Charity taking the blessed Gospel to these heathen, with this motto—'May they be converted and live?' May the day come when artists of known religious feeling within our country may be sought out to design decent ornaments for our churches, rather than *foreigners* of a different creed and different views."

COLCHESTER.—Mr. Josias Bryant informs us that, towards the close of last year two Roman sepulchral interments were discovered on a portion of Mr. John Taylor's property, where so many similar remains have been disinterred during the last ten or fifteen years. They were formed, each of four large tiles placed upright, and a fifth placed upon the top as a cover. In one was a lamp, a glass vessel full of burnt bones, an *unguentarium*, and two or three common clay urns, (one inverted,) all filled with calcined bones. The other tile-grave was filled with earth and burnt bones. Just outside one of these little vaults were two very large urns, of a red colour, much like the Samian ware, but coarser, of a duller red, and without glaze.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

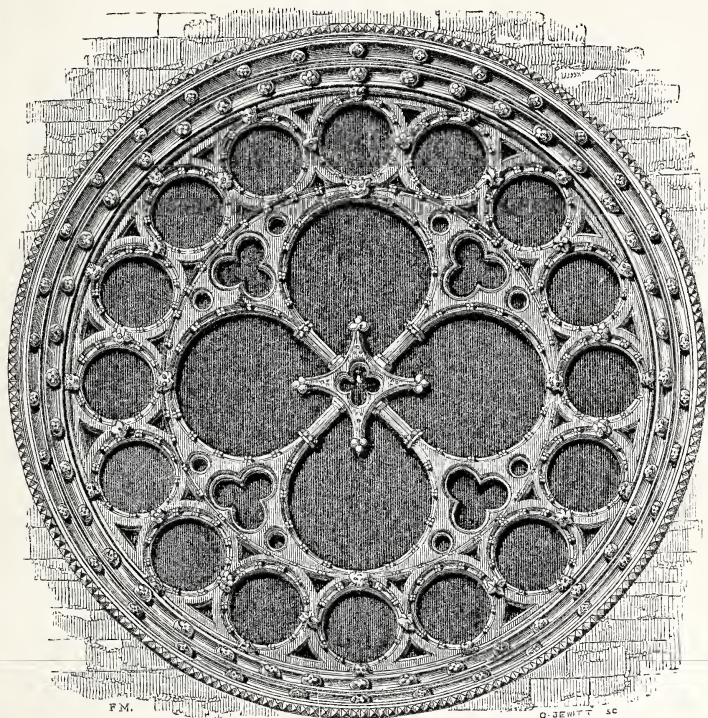
THE ARCHITECTURE OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—I am glad to see that the interest you have excited on the subject of the architect of Lincoln Cathedral continues to increase and to spread over a wider field, among those who are able to appreciate the importance of the question. The choir of Lincoln Cathedral, with its well-authenticated history, is just one of the most important points in the history of architecture on which turns the question whether the Early English style of Gothic was developed in England or was imported bodily from France? There are probabilities both ways, and, as usual, much may be said on both sides, as may be seen by the three letters in your last number, all from very able and learned men, as competent to discuss such a question as any three whom you could have picked out, but all belonging to the school of literary rather than of architectural antiquaries. I should be glad to hear what Professor Willis and M. Viollet-le-Duc have to say upon the subject: they have made architectural history their especial study, and are pre-eminently the masters of the subject, one for England, the other for France.

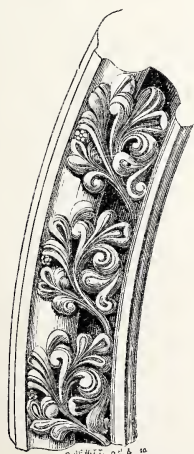
The lives of St. Hugh, written by his personal friends within a few years of his death, of which you have given an account, leave no doubt of the fact that the choir of his cathedral was ready for consecration at that time, (A.D. 1200). The fall of the central tower, recorded in the Peterborough Chronicle to have occurred about 1237, damaged the choir, and the repairs of the work are still visible; they were pointed out to a number of persons by Professor Willis at the meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1848. There is, therefore, no longer any doubt that the existing choir was built by St. Hugh between 1190 and 1200. He was long supposed to have been his own architect, but that is now clearly disproved. It was then said that the architect was a native of Blois, but I am unable to find any authority for this: it seems possible that some other manuscript may read *blois*, instead of *noiers* or *voires*,—the variation would scarcely be greater than that already found to exist; but this is mere conjecture.

The Count de Montalembert appears to take it for granted that the architect was a Frenchman, and claims the honour for his own province of Burgundy. He is so thoroughly well acquainted with the mediæval history and archæology both of France and of England, that it is almost pre-

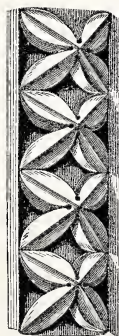
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



The Great North Window, A.D. 1190—1200.



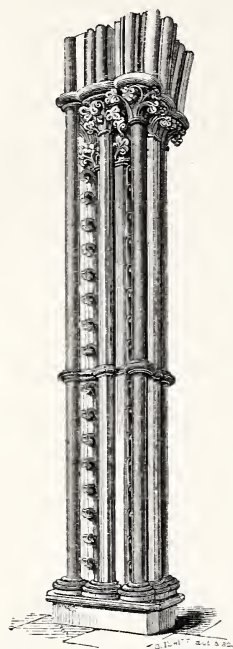
Foliage in Mouldings of Choir.



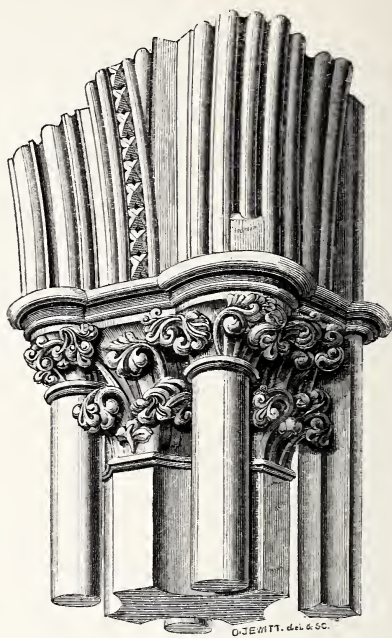
Tooth-ornament in Arch-mouldings of Choir



Ornamental Mouldings from the Galilee Porch, c. 1220.



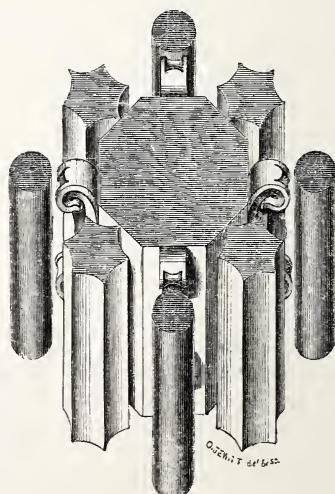
Pillar in the Choir, A.D. 1190—1200.



Capital of Pillar.



Crockets behind the Detached Shafts.



Section of Pillar.

sumptuous to question an opinion of his on such a subject; but it does appear probable that even if the architect was one of the Burgundian family of Noyers, he was naturalized in England, and it does not necessarily follow that he brought this style of architecture with him from his native province, although it is very probable that he did so. Your object, I imagine, is to make the evidence of style correspond with the evidence of history—the records cut in stone with the records written on parchment; and as the memory is apt to be deceitful on such points as architectural details, I will ask you to insert some of my woodcuts from the “Glossary of Architecture” of the most characteristic details of the choir of Lincoln, and will ask the Count de Montalembert or M. Viollet-le-Duc, or any other of our French archæological correspondents, whether they know of any building in Burgundy of the same period (1190—1200) with the same features, or equally advanced in style. I have long sought for evidence of this, but hitherto without success. Notre Dame de Dijon is very similar in style, but the date is thirty years later. On the other hand, the west window of St. Nicholas at Blois is almost a fac-simile of the great north window at Lincoln, but the other parts of that church are of the ordinary transitional character, and have none of the features of the Early English work at Lincoln. Some of these features are rather uncommon, for instance, the crockets arranged vertically behind the detached shafts: this feature occurs in the west front of Wells Cathedral, a few years after Lincoln, and I have found something like it in Anjou and Guienne, but I do not remember to have met with it in Burgundy. I am, however, quite open to correction, my object is only to elicit the truth from the most competent witnesses.

I am, &c.,

Oxford, Feb. 12, 1861.

J. H. PARKER.

THE ARCHITECT OF LINCOLN MINSTER.

MR. URBAN,—Who was “Gaufridus de Noiers”? I will assume that nothing more is known of him than we find in the extract from the MS. given in your December number, p. 641. If so, let us see what, in the absence of direct proof, seems to be the most probable presumption about him.

Mr. Dimock, with a praiseworthy national feeling, hints that he may possibly have been an Englishman, though of course an Englishman of French or Norman descent. If so, an ancestor of Geoffrey, a native of Noyers, must have settled in England and must have left the name of his birth-place to his descendants as an hereditary surname. “Gaufridus de Noiers,” as applied to our architect, would thus be not “Geoffrey of Noiers” but “Geoffrey De Noiers” or “Geoffrey Denoyer.” The name “Denoyer,” which perhaps really exists under the form of *Denyer*, would be exactly analogous to Devereux, Daubeney, and others of the same class.

This is perfectly possible, but I think the presumption lies the other way. Till some direct evidence is brought, one would rather be inclined to take "Gaufridus de Noiers," in its more obvious sense of "Geoffrey of Noiers"—Geoffrey born at Noiers, just like John of Oxford, Herbert of Bosham, and countless others. Mr. Dimock should, I think, show, what his examples do not prove, that De Noiers or Denoyer existed as an hereditary surname at that time. We should remember that hereditary surnames were then only coming into general use, and that the presumption is rather against a man, unless of high rank, having one.

It is then, I think, more natural to suppose that Geoffrey was a native of some place or other called Noyers, but if, as the Count of Montalembert says, there are thirteen such places, the question follows, Of which Noyers was Geoffrey a native?

The Count seems to assume that if a man was called Geoffrey of Noyers he must needs have been born at the greatest and most famous of the thirteen places called Noyers. He goes on to enlarge at some length on the greatness of Noyers in the Duchy of Burgundy and on the littleness of Noyers in Touraine. He also seems to assume that, if Geoffrey took his name from Noyers in Touraine, he must have been a monk of the Abbey there. All this seems to me absolutely beside the mark.

A man in those times very commonly took the name of his birth-place as his surname. One cannot suppose that he would abstain from taking the name of his birth-place because there was a more important place bearing the same name. Does the Count suppose that a native of Noyers in Touraine would argue thus? "I was indeed born at Noyers, but only at little Noyers; I cannot venture to call myself John or Peter of Noyers, lest people should think I was born at great Noyers." This implies a degree of local modesty which I cannot believe in. I cannot but think that a Geoffrey born at the smallest Noyers would as freely call himself Geoffrey of Noyers as a Geoffrey born at the greatest. The Count forgets also that the transcendant superiority of the Burgundian Noyers, clear as it is to the Count writing in Burgundy, would be much less self-evident to a native of Noyers in Touraine. Wells in Somersetshire is—we at least think so here—a much more famous place than Wells in Norfolk, but I cannot be quite certain (unless there is some direct evidence either way) that Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, was a West-Saxon and not an East-Anglian. Who could presume to fix the birthplace of John of Newport, Peter of Wellington, William of Sutton, Herbert of Hampton, or, most fearful bone of contention of all, Llewelyn of Llanfihangel? You could have no possible right to assume that they were all born at the greatest Newport, Wellington, Sutton, &c., even if you could be always quite certain which was the greatest. If I do not greatly err, the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Derby take their titles, not from the most famous Newcastle and the most famous Derby, but from

the comparatively obscure Newcastle-under-Lyme in Staffordshire and West Derby in Lancashire.

Again, the Count assumes that, if Geoffrey took his name from Noyers in Touraine, he must have been a monk of the abbey there. I cannot conceive why, unless Noyers in Touraine is a place so utterly insignificant as not to contain any one house where a lay infant might be born. If I come across a John of Glastonbury or a Simon of Muchelney, I do not set them down as monks of those abbeys, but as natives of those parishes. Nothing is more certain than that John of Oxford was not a monk of St. Frideswide's. Richard of Devizes, Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, Alan of Walsingham, were all of them monks indeed, but not one of them was a monk at the place whose name he bore. As far as I can see, a Geoffrey of Noyers called from Noyers in Touraine might perfectly well have been a monk of some other monastery, a secular priest, or a layman.

Now is there any presumption, on more solid grounds, in favour of one Noyers rather than another as the birthplace of Geoffrey? I think there is such a presumption, a slight one certainly, but real as far as it goes.

Geoffrey was an architect employed by St. Hugh of Lincoln. St. Hugh was a native of Imperial Burgundy (in more modern geographical language, of Dauphiny) settled in England. It is nowise impossible that he may have employed an architect from French Burgundy, as it is nowise impossible that he may have employed one from Spain, Germany, or Italy. But I think the presumption lies the other way. Till we have some direct evidence to the contrary, it seems much more likely that he would either bring an architect from his own country or else employ one whom he found in his adopted country.

If any one of the thirteen places called Noyers lies in Dauphiny, or indeed anywhere in the Kingdom of Burgundy, I should say that there was a decided presumption in favour of that Noyers above all others. No such Noyers has yet been produced, and, till such an one appears, the presumption second in strength is surely in favour of Geoffrey being a native of some Noyers within the dominions of the King of England. Two such have been mentioned, one in Normandy, one in Touraine. Under the Angevin Henry, a native of either of those places would be as much at home in England as an Englishman was, while a native of the Burgundian or Campanian Noyers—for it seems there is one in Champagne too—would be a mere foreigner. The presumption that Geoffrey was a native, or *quasi*-native—a fellow-subject at least—of the country where we find him surely quite overbalances any consideration of the comparative greatness of this or that Noyers. Tolosa (Toulouse) in Languedoc is an incomparably more famous city than Tolosa in Guipuzcoa, but did I find an architect called Johannes de Tolosa employed in Spain, I should (anterior to evidence to the contrary) set him down as a native of the Spanish city. So I should set down a Petrus de Bononia employed in France as more probably

a native of Boulogne in Picardy, or even of Boulogne close to Paris, than of the far more illustrious Bologna. So I think that a Geoffrey of Noyers employed in England is far more likely to have been a native of the least Noyers in Touraine or Normandy than of the greatest Noyers in the Duchy of Burgundy.

As yet, no direct evidence has been brought forward on any side. We have not got beyond presumptions, and not very strong presumptions either. Still, as far as they go, they seem to me to support your own view put forth in your December number, rather than that either of Mr. Dimock or of the Count of Montalembert. It is, I think, as yet most probable that Geoffrey was a native of some place called Noyers, and, out of the places called Noyers, a native of one in the Kingdom of Burgundy, if there be any there, and, if there be none there, then of one somewhere in the French dominions of Henry the Second. Still all this is mere presumption, which the smallest scrap of direct evidence would at once upset. It is quite possible that Mr. Dimock may yet show that Geoffrey was Geoffrey Denoyer, an Englishman, and quite possible that the Count of Montalembert may show that he was a native of Noyers in the Duchy of Burgundy. But the mere presumption seems to me to lie against both of them.

I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset, Feb. 6, 1861.

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

MR. URBAN,—Can you give me any information as to the present state of the publication of *Chronicles, &c.*, commenced some time ago under the direction of the Master of the Rolls? In common, I believe, with many other historical students, I should be glad to learn, not only what works have appeared, but also what are in progress. I have looked frequently in the advertising columns of the "*Times*," the "*Athenæum*," "*Notes and Queries*," and other literary organs, for the information that I require, but I am sorry to say I have looked in vain.

On inquiry at the publishers', I find that a list of the works printed, and of others in progress, is issued with each new book, but is not to be had separately. This appears but an indifferent way of making the undertaking known, as few people will care to pay for information regarding a Government publication which

they would obtain gratuitously, as a matter of course, if the books were issued by a private firm.—I am, &c.

F.

[Our attention was called some time since to the difficulty of obtaining information about the *Chronicles and Memorials* of which our correspondent complains; and we therefore printed a list of the works published and in progress, in our Advertiser for last month (pp. 533-5), which list we intend to reproduce whenever the issue of new books may require it. It will be seen from it that 21 works (comprised in 28 volumes at 8s. 6d. each) have been issued; that 15 others are in the press; and that 4 more are in progress. Several other works are at present under the consideration of the Master of the Rolls, and we are in a position to say that we shall be able to add them to our list at an early period—as soon, in

fact, as the imprimatur of the Lords of the Treasury is obtained.

We must express our surprise at the statement that information as to the progress of this noble undertaking is not to

be found in the columns of the "Times," &c., as we understand that a really liberal sum is allowed annually by the Stationery Office for the purpose of advertising.]

THE LIVERPOOL MUSEUM.

MR. URBAN.—The people of Liverpool will, I am sure, feel grateful to you for eliciting from Mr. Picton the declaration of the fact that the town of Liverpool does possess a public museum; because I can assure you it was not generally known. Perhaps Mr. Picton will make known also, for the benefit of those who live at a distance, the general nature of this museum. It is possible, perhaps, that the reason why Liverpool rejected the purchase of the Hobler collection of coins (mentioned in your last number,) was that the museum already possessed a better selected cabinet! However that may be, of course there is a selection of the works of John Gibson, the eminent sculptor, (a native of Liverpool). Will Mr. Picton mention a few of them? and will he state how many examples of the works of Wedgwood the potter are to be seen in the museum? I will not

press him on the ancient historical series, though should he volunteer information it would be acceptable.

The days of hobbies (which Mr. Picton says the Liverpool philosophers possess and wish to ride unreasonably,) are gone by, and I doubt if those personages who formerly exhibited them have representatives at Liverpool. Those who are entrusted with the formation of a truly national museum should be above being influenced by people's fancies. One more question I will trouble Mr. Picton to answer. It is, *How many rooms in the museum are devoted to history, and how many to stuffed birds?*—I am, &c.

F. S. A.

London,

Feb. 11, 1861.

P.S. Is there a free library of reference attached to the museum?

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

MR. URBAN,—Considerable interest has been taken in the history of our National Anthem, and I believe both the tune and the words are generally supposed to have had their origin in the reign of George II. The cry of "God save the King" may possibly have furnished the burden of an earlier song. I was struck in turning over one of the volumes of State Papers of the time of Henry VIII.,—published by the Royal Commission in 1830,—at finding a further portion of the well-known refrain used apparently as a familiar phrase at that period. In the order for the fleet taken by the Lord Admiral, Aug. 10, 1545, is the following direction:—"The watch wourde in the night shalbe thus, 'God save King Henrye;' the other shall aun-

swer, 'and long to raighn over us.'" It is remarkable, by the way, that in this colloquial watch-word the French form of the name 'Henry' is used instead of the English 'Harry,' which in the previous generation was used even in formal documents. A statute of the 19th Henry VII. recites the king's determination that the high and mighty prince, *Harry* duke of York, should be created Prince of Wales. A French form of another name, *Jane*, was about the same time substituted among the higher ranks for the English *Joan*.—I remain, &c.

FRANCIS NICHOLS.

157, *Westbourne-terrace,*

Feb. 8, 1861.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

EXCAVATIONS AT MALTON.—The drainage-works now in progress in the streets of Malton have exposed a section of the Roman road leading from Derventio to Eboracum. The road has been traced a distance of 150 yards, and is at an uniform depth of three feet below the present surface, and lies close upon the oolite rock. It does not appear to have been paved, but somewhat resembles the modern system of Macadam, and is formed of water-rounded gravel or shingle of the secondary rocks. Except a small fragment resembling the Samian ware, no pottery has yet been found. At two feet below the present surface an upper and more recent road was also cut through. On this the soil was nearly black, and some beds of ashes were found, and the stones bore numerous traces of fire. It is supposed that this marks the level of the street previous to the destruction of the town by the Scots, in Archbishop Thurstan's time, when it was burnt.

QUERIES.—MR. URBAN, Can you inform me why the second of the two titles of Lord Dufferin in the Irish Peerage is *Claneboye*, while he sits in the English House of Lords as *Baron Clandeboye*;—are both these titles correct? Or if they refer to some locality in Ireland, which is the correct one? It seems a singular discrepancy.

Also, how is it that the Earl of Haddington has been elected one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland, and actually sits as such in the House of Lords, and yet was not allowed to vote (his vote was rejected) at the late election of a Representative Peer in the room of the Earl of Leven and Melville? Is not this a strange anomaly?—I am, &c. K. T. G.

ICHTHUS^a.—The Greek word *Ιχθυσ* has been considered a symbol of our blessed Saviour from the earliest days of the Christian Church. Optatus, Bishop of Milevia in Africa, is, I believe, the first writer who has put on record the mystical signification of each letter, which was then, as in later times, *Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτὴρ*. His words are,—“*Piscis nomen, secundum apellationem græcam, in uno nomine per singulas litteras turbam sanctorum nominum continet Ιχθυσ, quod est latine, Jesus Christus Dei filius, Salvator*”^b. Your correspondent will find the history of the fish symbol illustrated very fully, and with much curious learning, by M. Didron, in his *Iconographie Chrétienne*.

Bottesford Manor, St. Valentine, 1861.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

^a See GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 171.

^b Optat. Milev. in Bib. Pat., vol. iv. lib. iii.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Pass and Class. By MONTAGU E. BURROWS, M.A., Commander in the Royal Navy. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo., 292 pp. (Oxford: Parkers.)

Education in Oxford: its Method, its Aids, and its Rewards. By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.A. Crown 8vo., 266 and x. pp. (London: Smith, Elder, and Co.)

We briefly noticed one of these works some time since, on its first appearance^a, but we again take it up for consideration along with a more recent volume.

We have here two works recently published, both having nearly the same end in view, both intended to make known the present system of education in Oxford, both written by resident graduates, both of whom have taken high academical honours, both now private tutors, and both belonging to the same Hall; and yet the two books are in almost all respects as unlike as possible. Captain Burrows had some years' experience in knocking about the world as an officer in the Royal Navy before he entered the University; having decided upon changing his profession, he set himself calmly and steadily to work to master the University course of learning in a creditable manner, and naturally, as a man of the world, first endeavoured to obtain a full comprehension of the system, and the objects proposed by the different courses of study and the different Examination Schools by which the results of that study are tested.

Having succeeded in passing creditably through his own course, and obtaining a distinguished first class in the new School of Modern History, he thought he might do good service by giving others the benefit of his experience. He has done this so clearly, so judiciously, and so thoroughly well in all respects, that any youth of ordinary abilities who will follow his directions will be almost certain to ob-

tain distinction in his University career. His aim has been practical utility, to make the University career better understood, and to shew what preparation is required for it; and he has succeeded in his aim. Perhaps his own recent success has given a favourable colouring to every object; he puts the best side forward on all occasions, and possibly paints every thing rather too much *couleur de rose*.

If this is the case, the perusal of Mr. Rogers' book will effectually dispel any such delusion: there is no mistake about the gall in which his pen is dipped, and the blackness of his colours. His book is evidently the work of a disappointed man and a cynic. He tells us that "he has lived in Oxford for eighteen years; during that time he has been pupil, teacher, and examiner. Academical life has been his living. He has instructed several hundreds of undergraduates, and has been familiar with most forms of undergraduate capacity and conduct. He has had the pleasure of teaching many very able persons, and has done his best with the material of many very stupid men." In other words, he has worked hard as a private tutor for many years, and has had a high reputation in that capacity; but whatever benefit he has conferred on others, and we have no doubt of his ability and scholarship, the occupation has afforded him little leisure for pursuing his own studies, and has not improved his temper or his goodwill towards others who may possibly be working in the same field. He sneers rather unfairly at Capt. Burrows, as one who has entered the University at a somewhat later period of life than usual, and who thinks to teach young men how to get through the Examination Schools creditably by the help of his book, which Mr. Rogers thinks quite a vain attempt, and is satisfied it can only be done by the help of a private tutor like himself. The manner in which he stands up for his own order is rather amusing.

^a GENT. MAG., July, 1860, p. 81.

"Better, however, than this system is that of private tuition for some definite period before entering at the University, provided the instruction is obtained from *those who are competent to teach*, and are well up to the present line of academical work. *Best of all, when such a teacher lives in or near the precincts of the University.*"

That is, private tuition, *in the hands of competent persons*, (such as Mr. Rogers, of course,) is of great value for the pupils, and the more so when it takes place in the University itself, (where Mr. Rogers resides.) Many good reasons are given for this, and we do not mean to dispute its general truth, though we cannot help being amused at the egotistical manner in which it is recommended. As an instance we must quote a somewhat longer passage.

"Still, the advantages of oral instruction, the opportunity which it gives of question and answer, and the fact that a competent teacher is not only a book, but an index to his art, would have made it practicable, even under the altered circumstances of the present time, that very large benefits would be offered and eagerly accepted by persons with whom the possession of knowledge bears a high market value in the endowments bestowed on proficiency under the names of scholarships and fellowships. But there is a state of things in Oxford which thoroughly neutralizes such hopes. This is the monopoly of college tutors.

"The modern sense of the words tutor and tuition, is a striking instance of the way in which the inherent meaning of terms is altered. A tutor is properly a person set over the conduct and morals of those committed to his care. A college tutor is properly a sort of academical curate, who is usually responsible for the guidance and government of youth. The word has not the remotest connection with education. Tutors were licensed by the University authorities, and were, like curates, removable at the discretion of these authorities. Now, however, this duty is merged in that of teaching, and attendance on the lectures of college tutors is always compulsory, and seldom discreet. As a consequence, the hours of public teaching are absorbed by the routine of the college lectures, and the public professor has to scramble for the scraps of the undergraduates' time. There cannot, I believe, be conceived or imagined a more

suicidal and more mischievous monopoly than that of the college tutor. College lectures are, as a rule, perfunctory, repressive, irritating. For one man who learns and profits by them, ten are depressed and discouraged. Under a healthier system, the fancy that a college could give adequate instruction in the various studies of the University, to the various capacities of its members, would be discerned to be the paradox which it is.

"This it is which more than anything else deadens the energies of the active professor. Were it removed, though one cannot expect that the palmy days of professorial teaching could be created or revived, yet much would be done which it is now hopeless to look forward to. If, indeed, a professorship is a reward for past services, and is to be looked on as a comfortable provision for acknowledged capacity, it may be well to continue the present state of things; but the practice of the university is strangely at variance with its statutes. On the one hand, it exacts the fulfilment of rigorous conditions from its officers, or affects to exact them; and on the other, it permits a state of things which negatives the conditions by completely emptying the lecture-rooms."—(pp. 60, 61.)

There is much truth in this, although Mr. Rogers betrays a certain jealousy of the college tutors and professors; and there is evidently no education, in his eyes, to be compared with that which he gives to his own private pupils. If we are correctly informed, there is, however, reason to believe that during the last half century a great change has taken place in the character, the position, and the duties of college tutors; we believe that fifty years ago they were much more like what the private tutors are now. The old idea of a tutor, what the name implies, one to take charge of and look after a certain limited number of young men, to be *in loco parentis* to them, is entirely lost sight of. The college tutor has become a deputy professor, who gives lectures more or less public, to perhaps forty or fifty young men in a class,—we have heard of the public lectures of the tutors at Christ Church having sixty or seventy in a class; these, we believe, are now abandoned, they were carrying the system to an extreme.

We have been informed by old Oxford

men that at the beginning of the present century, when the new system of Public Examinations was begun, a college tutor seldom had more than a dozen pupils, who were divided into two classes, one for beginners, the others for more advanced students; and these six youths, all of about the same acquirements, always working together through their whole academical course, stimulated and assisted each other; and these were some advantages in the system which are now lost. We believe we may safely appeal to the experience of able men still living and deservedly honoured and respected, as to the truth of this.

Sir John Coleridge has come forward as a witness, and the zeal which he has shewn in his protest against the shameful state of our great schools will bear fruit in due season. He has done his best as one of the Commissioners to reform the University of Oxford, and this reform will probably work much good also in due season. As yet the beneficial effects of it are not very visible, for the splendid endowments of learning in that University do not produce anything like the effect which they ought to produce. Perhaps if Mr. Rogers had partaken in the benefits of them his picture would have been more favourably coloured; but he has good opportunities of observation, and he is far too honest to disguise the truth wilfully. The facts are palpable; the number of Undergraduates has not been increased by all the changes, and by the throwing open of so many rich endowments to the best scholars without regard to any other qualifications. On the contrary, the number of youths entering the University has rather fallen off than otherwise.

The reform of the University should either not have been begun at all, or it should have been carried further. The ancient *prestige* of the University has been considerably shaken, if not destroyed, and it has not been replaced by making it conform to the wants and ideas of the present day. A member of the University of Oxford should bear the indelible stamp of a gentleman and a scholar upon him; we hear that this can hardly be said to be

the case with a considerable part of the present set of Undergraduates. On the one hand, at some colleges we believe, and at Magdalen Hall certainly, a youth may be entered as a member of the University without any examination at all; he has only to give security for the payment of his room-rent and his battels, in other words, his board and lodging, and he may sport his cap and gown forthwith. A ploughboy, or a miner who has been lucky enough to find a gold nugget, may enter the University forthwith, without any preparation at all. We have heard of a case within the last two or three years of an Undergraduate who had never opened a Greek Grammar at the time he was entered; much to the credit of the individual, who was a steady hard working lad, he passed his Little-go just twelvemonths after he was entered; but what a disgrace to the system! One year's reading is, then, all that is required to enable a young man to pass the first Public Examination of the University of Oxford. Surely so much preparation as this ought to be demanded before he was allowed to be enrolled as a member of the University. This point ought to have been insisted on by Parliament and the Commissioners. At present those who have passed the Middle Class Examination, and obtained the certificate of their qualifications by the title A.A., have a fair right to look down upon the freshmen of Oxford who have submitted to no test whatever of their qualifications. On the other hand, the system pursued by Balliol College is carried to an extreme the other way, and while standing alone is more calculated to make young men conceited pedants than gentlemen and scholars. The College has a perfect right to say that no one shall enter it who is not already prepared to pass his Little-go, and that any one who does not intend to try for Honours is requested to take his name off the books of the College. But then it is hardly fair to allow half-a-dozen candidates to compete for every vacancy, so that five out of six must always be disappointed; and so long as the system is confined to one College only, there is no fair competition with other Colleges.

The Balliol system ought to be made compulsory on the whole University, with certain reasonable modifications, and then, by ceasing to be singular, the objections to it would disappear. If a youth could not succeed in passing the moderate examination required for admission to the University, he would have to read for six months with a private tutor in order to qualify himself for it, and would be all the better man for this check and for the preparation.

The present system is mischievous to all parties; it is most injurious to permit a college tutor, for the sake of the emolument, to pretend to instruct a class of twenty young men, of whom probably fifteen are decent scholars, the other five absolute dunces, who do not know as much of Greek and Latin as their fellows in the same class knew at sixteen years of age. The lecturer is obliged to water down his instructions to the capacity of the dunces, and thereby wears out the patience of the bulk of his class and of himself also; he feels wearied and disgusted with his task, and that so far from improving himself by working with and assisting clever minds, he is actually retrograding year after year. Mr. Rogers draws out this picture very distinctly:—

“Look through the annals of English literature, through the biographies of English worthies, and find how it has been that honest labour has brought forward, under such a state of things as I wish might be revived, the yearnings of native enterprise. Why are such men debarred from their best right, a university education? Why should their powers be straitened by the miserable selfishness of a short-sighted monopoly, backed by the affectation of the impossible discipline of the colleges? The best discipline, as it exists at present in Oxford, is that of the proctors.

“I know that there are men who think that Oxford exists for the sake of squires and boobies. I know that there are people who measure the value of education by the rude and coarse rule of what it costs, instead of by what it does. Many people have drunk of the ashes of the golden calf, and have gathered a vigorous flunkeyism by the draught. I do not envy them the enjoyment, provided they derive an unobstructive pleasure. But one would not wish to waste time in arguing with them.”—(pp. 205, 206.)

This is strong language, Mr. Rogers, and marks the disappointed man and the cynic, but there is no denying that there is a foundation of truth in it. The system of college tutors' lectures is practically condemned by the colleges themselves; it is perfectly well known that when a young man is “reading for Honours” during his last year, he is “excused from attendance” on the college lectures, on the express ground that he cannot afford to waste his time in that manner. We have searched in vain in the pages of Mr. Rogers and Captain Burrows to see exactly what is paid to college tutors; we believe it varies considerably in different colleges, and that we are not far from the mark in saying that £10 a term, or £30 a-year, is about the average. There seems to be some mystery about it: the sum is included in the general charge of the college, called battels, which include room-rent, usually £10 or £12, a very moderate charge; food about £30, also very moderate; but then come the college fees for tuition, &c., which makes up the amount to about £100 a-year in most colleges. This amount is not excessive if the work were properly done, but for this sum the college ought to provide all the instruction that a young man really requires, in addition to that given by the public Professors of the University. It appears that a college with 100 Undergraduates has £3,000 a-year to be divided among the Fellows as Tutors, in addition to the endowments, which average £230 a-year to each Fellow. Instead of granting a licence of non-attendance at college lectures to all the “Honour men,” those lectures should cease altogether, as a matter of course, for all those who have passed their Second Public Examination in “Moderations;” and simultaneously with this, their compulsory attendance in the Classical School at the final examination should be abolished. To make it compulsory on young men in their two-and-twentieth year to be drudging at Greek and Latin is an absurdity. Now that young men can pass their first examination, or Little-go, in their first term, and can take Honours at their second examination, or Moderations, at the end

of the second year, that ought to be a sufficient test of scholarship; and the third year, when they have usually arrived at years of discretion, should be left open for each to follow the bent of his own taste and genius, in that line of study which is most likely to be useful to him in after life.

Mr. Rogers is particularly warm on the subject of endowments, possibly because he has not been fortunate enough to share in them, and we cannot help suspecting that he sees them through a mirage, which greatly magnifies them in his eyes:—

“All this has been altered. Very few scholarships are at present tenable for more than five years, the candidate being, *ipso facto*, superannuated at this date, or at an earlier period. Let it then be understood, that the average is five years. It will follow then, that not less than eighty scholarships will annually be available for competition, the majority of which number is without limitation; and taking these scholarships at the average value of £65 per annum, the resources in the hands of the colleges for the encouragement of promising students equals £26,000 a year, £5,200 of which is annually open to competition, apart from what is at least double in amount, the unincorporated and school exhibitions. The University is entrusted to distribute, for the same purpose, the sum of £1,835 in annual income, £766 of which is annually competed for.

“If, then, we include with the endowments attached to the foundation of each college, those exhibitions which are connected with a college or school, and estimate them at the rate which I have stated on inquiry to represent the proportions which they bear to each other, there is, or will be, I make no doubt, no less than a sum of £80,000 per annum bestowed on those who desire, or receive, as the case may be, eleemosynary aid in Oxford as Undergraduates.

“The annual value of the fellowships and college headships, *buildings included*, is at least £140,000. We shall, under the new Act, have decennial returns—at least they must be laid before the Visitor—of the income of each college.

“The annual value of ecclesiastical benefices connected with the colleges is at least £200,000, and the income of the University, including its trust estates, will bring the gross total to not much less than £500,000 per annum. Not much less

than a moiety of this sum is expended in pensions—that is to say, in assistance or reward without service or labour being rendered on behalf of the stipend. I do not mean that the stipend is not, or rather will not be, deserved; but it is absolutely irrespective of any return for the future on the part of the recipient.”—(pp. 231, 232.)

This estimate appears to us grossly exaggerated, and calculated to mislead. The including of the livings in the patronage of the different colleges and the University, and of the estates held in trust, is surely unfair, and this amounts to about half of the grand total announced by Mr. Rogers. Neither are his calculations and his statements consistent with each other; he reckons that “the number of Fellowships under the new constitution must be about 350, of about the annual value of £230, which gives about £100,000 a-year to be divided among the Fellows resident and non-resident.”

This is probably not far from the truth. To this we have to add, by his own shewing, £80,000 a-year for Scholarships and Exhibitions, in the hands of Undergraduates. Allowing this to be correct, and it is arrived at in rather a vague manner, there remains still a large sum to make up his total. There is, however, no doubt that the endowments are very large, and if well applied may do immense good. We do not see how Mr. Rogers reconciles this with his oft-repeated statement that “an Oxford education costs £1,000.” This is a common saying, and we believe a common and a mischievous delusion. If it even was true on the average thirty years ago, it was only because the average was drawn by including extravagant young noblemen and baronets, and some swindlers who aped them; (and that there ever were such characters Mr. Rogers can testify). But if, on the one hand, large sums have been squandered in Oxford by reckless young men, always sure of the protection of the college against their creditors, on the other hand there have been very many more steady young men who have not cost their families one shilling from the day of their entering in the University. The case of a steady, hard-working, clever boy, who

gets an Exhibition from his school of £50 a-year for four years, obtains a Scholarship in his college of £70 a-year, with rooms rent-free, and his battels, or food, charged at a low rate as being on the foundation, is a far more common case than that of the extravagant, reckless youth for which Oxford has such a bad name. Such a scholar as this lives upon his Scholarship and Exhibition, or perhaps runs in debt for furniture, clothes, and other necessities, to the amount of £50 a-year, but this debt he does not call upon his friends to pay; the credit system helps him over his most difficult time, and as soon as he takes his degree he either gets a Fellowship or takes private pupils, and is enabled to pay off his debts in two or three years. Such cases are of every-day occurrence, and far more numerous than the opposite class. If the average was fairly taken of the last five years, we are told that £500 would be much nearer the mark than £1,000. Mr. Rogers himself reckons £200 a-year as sufficient, and three years as all that are now required for the University course; this only gives £600 instead of £1,000. What gentleman's son of two-and-twenty spends less than £200 a-year? Do the boys at Eton or at Harrow spend less?

It is true that at Radley Dr. Sewell undertakes to board, and lodge, and *educate* boys for £100 a-year; but this does not include clothes, or travelling expenses, or pocket-money. He engages also to provide one Tutor, called a Fellow, for each ten boys. Radley is a model for all other colleges and public schools; its system is admirable; it has all the generous spirit of our ancestors. Unfortunately, it has no endowment, and is always so much involved in debt, that its best friends doubt the possibility of carrying it on unless some Rothschild or Coutts will endow it. If a Tutor to every ten boys is considered necessary where there is no endowment, how much stronger is the claim upon a well-endowed college. The actual proportion of tutors to undergraduates is about one to twenty, but these are by no means equally divided. The different tables which Mr. Rogers

gives, shew the numbers of Tutors and Undergraduates in each college and hall for the last twenty years; of classmen and prizemen; of matriculations; and of rooms available for Undergraduates,—all very interesting and useful to those who know how to apply them. It appears that at the present time there are 1,280 sets of rooms available, and 1,548 Undergraduates; so that after all the rooms are occupied, there would be 268 Undergraduates living in lodgings: but as in some of the colleges there are rooms vacant, though to a very limited extent, the actual number lodging out is probably about 300. This does not appear to us to shew such a bad state of things as Mr. Rogers would lead us to imagine. Still, from the fact to which he calls attention, that while the population and the wealth of the country have doubled during the last half century, and the number of Undergraduates at Oxford has rather retrograded than increased, there does seem to be room for improvement. Mr. Rogers's plan is to abolish the statute of Laud, which requires every member of the University to have his name on the books of some college or hall, and he expects thereby to obtain the addition of another thousand Undergraduates, free and independent of "the farce of college discipline." We should be disposed to modify the statute in a different manner, and allow any Undergraduate to lodge out after he had passed his second examination or *Mods.*, that is usually at the end of the second year instead of the third, as at present. The number of Undergraduates is in reality restricted by the number of rooms available in the popular colleges, and by this practical and easy measure the number might be increased, and that without any violent change of any kind. If, at the same time, he was exempted from college lectures, which, according to Mr. Rogers, three-fourths of the Undergraduates consider as a mere waste of time and an *intolerable bore*, nearly all the object of the reformers would be accomplished. The young men would then usually be one-and-twenty before they lodged out, and would have had the preparation of two years' college disci-

pline; and if the college Tutors would really return to their original duty and act *in loco parentis*, the young men ought to be safely trusted by that time.

We have mentioned Mr. Rogers's zeal in behalf of his own order, which the following extract well shews:—

“PRIVATE TUITION. — A very large number of resident Graduates occupy themselves in Oxford as private Tutors. There is nothing remarkable in the fact, *for the private teacher is the most ancient institution in the place*, from which Professors are an offshoot, and on which college tuition is a late usurpation. The terms of a degree are a licence to teach, whatever the degree may be; the special subject in which the Graduate is empowered to instruct others being definitely stated in the terms by which he is invested with his academical status.

“But, even if the private Tutor could not claim customary antiquity and a formal recognition of his functions, the exigencies of a natural demand would call him into existence. He is wanted for the work of the place; and if college instruction were ever so much improved, and professorial teaching made ever so effective, the inevitable result of a larger competition for academical honours would only call forth the energies of a larger body of private Tutors. As a proof of this, there is no college in which so efficient and laborious a staff of college Tutors can be found as at Balliol, there is no college which has for the last twenty years come near it in the acquisition of academical honours, and *there is certainly none the Undergraduates of which read so steadily with private Tutors*. And beyond doubt, now that this college has very wisely made a rule, which, by the way, should have been made for the whole University, that every Undergraduate shall, under pain of dismissal, appear in the final school, not as a candidate for a pass, but for a class; it will inevitably follow, that a still larger number of Balliol Undergraduates will seek the services of those men who give private and personal instruction. It betrays an utter ignorance of the nature of things, and of the ordinary rules which regulate every kind of competition, when college Tutors affect to dissuade Undergraduates from the use of private Tutors, on the plea that college lectures are sufficient for the purpose. The better the college lecture is, the more need is there for private instruction; and if, as sometimes may be the case, the college lecture is wholly worthless, there is still a need of private

instruction, though for a different reason. No doubt, to a person of very large abilities, a private Tutor may not be necessary, and especially is this the case when such persons do, from indolence or perversity, decline to compete for academical honours; but it may well be doubted whether, in such cases as these, the assistance of college lectures is at all appreciable in the product. Of course, if college Tutors act voluntarily as private Tutors to their Undergraduates, the case is different; but such voluntary action is rare, is precarious; and in default of ordinary human motives—those, namely, in which the services rendered are repaid by a pecuniary equivalent—is not over trustworthy. At any rate, these exceptional cases are no calculable diminution to the general rule.” —(pp. 138—140.)

The following observations of Mr. Rogers are worthy of all attention as the result of his long experience, and we believe that every other experienced Tutor in the University is of the same opinion:—

“Unfortunately, however, the English Universities and the English Grammar-schools, in their reciprocal action on each other, have given an enormous and utterly disproportionate value to the faculty of stringing together Greek and Latin verses. I do not know how the custom arose, but it is a very old one. I remember to have read how, shortly after Eton College was founded, one of the younger Pastons in the collection of these letters, sends his father from Eton a miserable doggerel couplet, which he announces with great pride as his own composition; and so I conclude that, in this school at least, the fashion of verse-writing, as a means of education, is antecedent to the revival of classical literature.

“As it is, the power of writing Greek and Latin verses is as fair and critical a test of the present and future capacities of the candidate, as dancing on the tight-rope or playing a piano would be. The power is exceptionable, and except in those cases in which there is a far more ample and safe mode of forming an estimate, is wholly worthless. However, it is of great hypothetical weight, and will be perhaps till college examiners get to be a little sensible of the utter inutility of their favourite test.”—(pp. 241, 242.)

When we look around and see the rapid progress which general education has made, and is making, in the country, those who love and revere the memory of

Oxford as we do, may well look with some apprehension on the present state of things, and see the necessity of carrying out the reform which has been begun. We cannot help seeing, as we have said, that the A.A.'s have a fair ground to look down upon the ordinary Undergraduates, and we fear we shall soon have reason to say, if the present system continues, that the parish schoolmaster has a fair ground for looking down upon the curate. The young men turned out of the Training Schools are far better informed men than the ordinary pass-men of the University. We have heard of an instance of the students at a Training School begging their Master as a favour to read Eusebius in Greek with them as a piece of extra work, getting up at six in the morning in order to have time for it. The same earnest thirst for knowledge is rife among that class; while at the same time the pass-men are seeking only how idle they can be, and with how little work they can contrive to scrape through the Schools.

The plan of the Commissioners for increasing the numbers of the University by means of new academical halls is evidently a failure; the only new hall (Mr. Litton's) is merely a nest for the small clique of extreme Calvinists who still exist in the University, and who were expelled from their old resting-place in St. Edmund Hall; and this will probably die out in a few years, unless the Simeon Trustees can be persuaded to endow it. There is no fair competition between a hall without endowment and a well-endowed college, with the additional advantage of a long-established *prestige* in its favour. We are surprised that the colleges have not more immediately and generally availed themselves of the privilege of having affiliated halls; we believe that Exeter College, which has bought Dickeson's coffee-

house and converted it to that use, is the only one that has made use of this valuable privilege. It is not necessary for a college to buy or build a house for this purpose; there must be many houses in Oxford which could be hired for £50 or £60 a-year, and made to hold ten or twelve young men, with an M.A. to look after them; in other words, a private Tutor with his pupils, only attached to some college instead of being independent. This would be a return to the old system before the Caroline Statutes, and obviously admits of the expansion of members to almost any extent without any violent change. It would then no longer be necessary to require names to be entered two or three years in advance, according to the present practice, which drives away a considerable number every year.

We should not be surprised to hear of the establishment of a Roman Catholic Hall, and a Unitarian Hall, and we are not sure that we should regret it, much as our prejudices are shocked at the first idea of such a change. It is better for an enemy to shew his real colours before he enters the harbour, than to steal in under false colours, and make his prizes before he is discovered. And it would perhaps be better for the University to have such halls openly, which the law now permits, than to have her most eminent professors suspected at one time of Romanism, and at another of Unitarianism. The suspicion is probably quite unfounded and unjust in both cases, but it is well known that such suspicions exist; and they have a very injurious influence on the University, and perhaps tend as much as anything to keep down the number of Undergraduates by the dread which parents naturally feel of their sons being exposed to such dangerous influence.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1861.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of February, 1861, Present,
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1861.

ENGLAND (*excepting Cornwall and Lancashire*).

Bedfordshire.—Joseph Tucker, of Pavenham, Esq.

Berkshire.—Henry Lannoy Hunter, of Beech Hill, near Reading, Esq.

Bucks.—Sir Anthony Rothschild, of Aston Clinton, Bart.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Edward Hicks, of Great Wilbraham, Esq.

Cumberland.—Thomas Ainsworth, of the Floss, Esq.

Cheshire.—Edward Holt Glegg, of Backford Hall, Esq.

Derbyshire.—William Thomas Cox, of Spondon Hall, Esq.

Devonshire.—Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, of Weare, Topsham, Bart.

Dorsetshire.—Robert Hassell Owen Swaffield, of West Down Lodge, Wyke Regis, Esq.

Durham.—Richard Lawrence Pemberton, of Barnes, Esq.

Essex.—George Alan Lowndes, of Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak, Esq.

Gloucestershire.—John Waddingham, of Guiting Grange, near Winchcombe, Esq.

Herefordshire.—Robert Henry Lee Warner, of Tiberton Court, Esq.

Hertfordshire.—William Jones Loyd, of Abbots Langley, Esq.

Kent.—Alex. Randall, of Foley House, Maidstone, Esq.

Leicestershire.—Richard Sutton, of Skeffington, Esq.

Lincolnshire.—Weston Cracroft Amcotts, of Hackthorn, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—James Proctor Carruthers, of The Grondra, near Chepstow, Esq.

Norfolk.—John Thos. Mott, of Barningham, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—John Edmund Severne, of Thenford, Esq.

Northumberland.—William John Pawson, of Shawdon, Esq.

Nottinghamshire.—Henry Savile, of Rufford Abbey, Esq.

Oxfordshire.—Henry Birch Reynardson, of Adwell, Esq.

Rutland.—William Fludyer, of Ayston, Esq.

Shropshire.—Geo. Pritchard, of Broseley, Esq.

Somersetshire.—Francis Wheat Newton, of Barton Grange, Esq.

Staffordshire.—John Wm. Philips, of Heybridge, Esq.

County of Southampton.—William Henry Deverell, of Purbrook Park, near Cosham, Esq.

Suffolk.—Edward Robert Starkie Bence, of Kentwell Hall, Melford, Esq.

Surrey.—Samuel Gurney, of Carshalton, Esq.

Sussex.—George Gatty, of Felbridge Park, East Grinstead, Esq.

Warwickshire.—Richard Greaves, of The Cliff, Warwick, Esq.

Westmoreland.—William Hopes, of Brampton Crofts, Appleby, Esq.

Wiltshire.—Charles Penruddok, of Compton Camberlaine, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Jas. Moilliet, of Abberley Hall, near Worcester, Esq.

Yorkshire.—Sir George Orby Wombwell, of Newburgh Park, near York, Bart.

WALES.

Anglesey.—William Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Coch, Esq.

Breconshire.—Jeston Williams Fredricks, of Talwen, Esq.

Carnarvonshire.—Henry M^cKellar, of Sygunfawr, Esq.

Carmarthenshire.—Arthur Henry Saunders Davies, of Pentre, Esq.

Cardiganshire.—Pryse Loveden, of Gogerddan, Esq.

Denbighshire.—Charles John Tottenham, of Berwyn House, near Llangollen, Esq.

Flintshire.—Robert Howard, of Broughton Hall, Esq.

Glamorganshire.—Edw. Robt. Wood, of Stout-hall, Esq.

Montgomeryshire.—John Heyward Heyward, of Crosswood, Esq.

Merionethshire.—David Williams, of Dendraeth Castle, Esq.

Pembrokeshire.—Edward Wilson, of Hean Castle, Esq.

Radnorshire.—George Greenwood, of Abernant, Esq.

LANCASHIRE AND CORNWALL.

Duchy of Lancaster, Feb. 4.—Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., Trafford Park, Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Prince of Wales' Council Chamber, Buckingham-gate, Feb. 5.—John Francis Basset, of Tehidy, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates, where given, are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Francis Lear, M.A., Rector of Bishopstone, to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and to the Prebend of Bricklesworth therein.

The Rev. J. Barber Lightfoot, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Jan. 25. Macnamara Dix, esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of St. Lucia; and John Palmer, esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of Dominica.

Jan. 29. Donald Mackenzie, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of Fife, *vice* Alexander Earle Monteith, esq., deceased.

Felix Bedingfeld, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.

Frederic Bernal, esq., now Consul at Carthage, New Grenada, to be Consul at Baltimore.

Bentinck Welbore Doyle, esq., now Vice-Consul at Santa Martha, to be Consul at Carthage, New Grenada.

Don Ramon San Juan, to be Consul General, and Don Pio de Esparanza Vice-Consul, at Sierra Leone, for Spain.

George Bouchier Ward, esq., now Vice-Consul Cancellier, or Registrar, at Constantinople, to be Consul at Galatz.

Feb. 5. Edward Thomas Rogers, esq., now Vice-Consul at Caiffa, to be Consul at Damascus.

Joseph Severn, esq., to be Consul at Rome.

John George Green, esq., to be Extra Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to Her Majesty.

Feb. 8. Charles Pressly, esq., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, to be an ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Right Hon. Edward George Fitzalan Howard, (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard,) to be Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

Mr. Augustus Charles Gumpert, to be Consul at Bombay for Austria.

Feb. 12. Mr. Johann Philipp Schneider, to be Consul at Calcutta for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

M. Edoardo Giovanni Leveson, to be Consul at Penang for Sardinia.

Feb. 15. Knighthood conferred on Col. Arthur Cotton, Col.-Commandant, H.M.'s Madras Engineers.

Knighthood conferred on Richard Charles Kirby, esq., Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and late Accountant-General of the War Department.

Charles, Marquis of Huntly, to be Lieut. and Sheriff-Principal of the Shire of Aberdeen, *vice* George, Earl of Aberdeen, deceased.

William Charles Gibson, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon; John Smale, esq., to be Attorney-General for the Colony of Hong Kong; and Francis Spencer Wigley, esq., to be one of H.M.'s Counsel for the Virgin Islands.

Lieut.-Col. Harry Saint George Ord, R.E., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bermudas, or Somers' Islands, in America.

Feb. 19. William Jenner, esq., M.D., to be Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty, *vice* William Baly, esq., M.D., deceased.

Mr. José Joel, to be Consul at Hartlepool for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

James Murray Robertson, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon; Dougald Yeates, esq., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Tobago; James Clement Choppin, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent; and Hill Dasent, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Nevis.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 8. *Borough of Leicester.*—William Unwin Heygate, esq., of Brent Pelham-hall, Hertford, in the room of Joseph William Noble, esq., deceased.

Feb. 12. *Borough of Bradford.*—William Edward Forster, esq., of Wharfside, Burley-in-Otley, York, in the room of Titus Salt, esq., retired.

Borough of Bolton.—Thomas Barnes, esq., of Limefield, near Bolton, in the room of Joseph Crook, esq., retired.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10, 1860. At Turanga, New Zealand, the wife of the Rev. W. Leonard Williams, a son.

Nov. 26. At Cape-town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of John B. Currey, esq., Civil Service, a dau.

Dec. 1. At Allahabad, the wife of Henry J. W. Wilkinson, esq., H.M.'s 48th Regt., a dau.

Dec. 4. At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. Robt. Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, 8th King's Regt., Acting Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, a dau.

Dec. 8. At Corosal, British Honduras, the wife of Robert Thornton, esq., Staff-Surgeon, a dau.

Dec. 10. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Barnard Hughes Preston, esq., of H.M.'s 2nd European (Madras) Light Infantry, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Gyah, Behar, the wife of Capt. Clement J. Mead, Bengal Artillery, a dau.

Dec. 20. At Ahmednuggur, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Galvin Ainslie Turnbull, esq., Surgeon 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, a dau.

Dec. 21. At Jaulnah, the wife of Capt. C. S. Fagan, 46th Regt. Madras N.I., and Commandant 1st Regt. Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, a dau.

Dec. 25. At Lucknow, the wife of Major W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Bengal Engineers, a son.

Dec. 28. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Bermuda, the wife of Dr. Smart, Deputy Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets, a dau.

Jan. 4, 1861. At Mangalore, the wife of Capt. Shand, H.M.'s 51st Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

Jan. 5. At Bangalore, Madras, the wife of Major Thomas Nisbet, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, a son.

Jan. 9. At Ahmednuggur, the wife of Charles Gonne, esq., Bombay Civil Service, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Downing, Flintshire, the Viscountess Feilding, a dau.

At Dolforgan, Montgomeryshire, the wife of R. P. Long, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Goldsborough-hall, the Hon. Mrs. Egremont Lascelles, a dau.

At Pennington Parsonage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. William Lambert, a son.

Jan. 18. At Brighton, the wife of Major W. S. Hatch, Bombay Artillery, a dau.

At Stradbally-hall, Queen's County, the wife of Robert G. Crosby, esq., late Inniskilling Dragoons, a dau.

Jan. 19. In Grosvenor-st., the wife of Francis Leyborne Popham, esq., a son and heir.

At Dublin, the wife of Captain J. H. St. John, 20th Regt., a son.

At the Vicarage, Iwerne Minster, the wife of the Rev. John Acton, a son.

Jan. 20. At Harlestone-house, Northamptonshire, the Lady Suffield, a son.

Jan. 21. In Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington, the Lady Isabella Whitbread, a son.

In Green-st., W., Lady Lambert, a son.

Jan. 22. In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Henry Burroughes, a son.

At Osidge, Southgate, the wife of Major C. J. Gibb, Royal Engineers, a son.

At Maesmaur-cottage, Llangollen, the wife of Edward Donatus O'Brien, esq., a dau.

Jan. 23. At the Vicarage, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. John Swaby Oxley, a dau.

Jan. 24. At Enniskillen, the wife of Major Baillie, Staff Officer, a dau.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Inglis, Royal Engineers, a dau.

Jan. 25. At Moulton Paddocks, near Newmarket, the wife of Astley Paston Cooper, esq., a son.

Jan. 26. The wife of Henry Baskerville, esq., of Crowsley-park, Oxfordshire, a son.

Jan. 27. In Lower Berkeley-street, the Lady Annora Williams Wynn, a dau.

At Grey Abbey, the Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a son.

At Dunccliffe, Edinburgh, Lady Brewster, a dau.

At Stubton Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. William S. Hampson, a son.

At Coltishall, the wife of Major-Gen. Prior, a son.

In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Lady Bright, a dau.

At Les Mériennes, Guernsey, the wife of H. C. Raikes, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At Emespie, Kirkcudbrightshire, the wife of James Mackie, esq., M.P., a son.

Jan. 28. At Warwick-villas, Paddington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Stamford, a son.

Jan. 29. At Eaton-place, South, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.

At Park-cottage, East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a dau.

At Stoke Damarel, the wife of Captain Arthur Lowe, Royal Navy, a son.

Jan. 30. At Round-hill-crescent, Brighton, the wife of Col. Charles Smith, late of the 20th Regt., a son.

At York, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert S. Karney, a dau.

Jan. 31. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Ker, wife of D. S. Ker, esq., a son.

Feb. 1. In Euston-square, the wife of the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., a son.

At Benwell-tower, Northumberland, the wife of Wm. J. Cookson, esq., a dau.

At Downe-lodge, near Bromley, Kent, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Stephens, a son.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the wife of Major F. D. Grey, of the 63rd Regt., a son.

Feb. 2. At Brough-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John Lawson, esq., a dau.

Feb. 3. At Hoveton-hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Randall Borroughes, a dau.

In Canning-st., Liverpool, the wife of Comm. J. Franier Ross, R.N., of H.M.S. "Desperate," a son.

At Widdington Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. C. L. Court, a son.

Feb. 4. At Tiddington-house, Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bengal Army, a dau.

In Priory-road, Kilburn, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Adam, a son.

Feb. 5. At Bognor, the wife of William Orme, esq., Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, a dau.

Feb. 6. In South-street, the wife of Alexander Matheson, esq., M.P., a son.

At Chichester, the wife of Major Robert B. Boyd, Depot Battalion, a dau.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-park-square, the wife of Edmund A. Grattan, esq., H.M.'s Consul at Antwerp, a dau.

In Ulster-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Arthur Kekewich, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of Capt. F. H. Gee, 17th Regt., a son.

Feb. 7. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. William Napier, a son.

At Leamington Priors, the wife of Charles S. Leslie, esq., younger of Balquhain, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Capt. Charles Gray Johnson, R.A., a son.

Feb. 8. At Mears Ashby-hall, Northamptonsh., the wife of H. M. Stockdale, esq., a son.

At Dalbury Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Hen. Cotton, a dau.

At Wartling Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. James Chataway, a dau.

At Stoke Newington, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Hervey, M.A., a dau.

Feb. 9. At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, Lady Charlotte Bankes, a son.

At Devonport, the wife of Capt. Charles Wake, R.N., a son.

At Becca-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Markham, a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of Col. Nedham, R.A., Colonel-Commandant, Sheerness Garrison, a dau.

The wife of Major Herbert R. Manners, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a son.

At Durham-terr., Westbourne-park, the wife of Col. Erskine, a dau.

At Langton-lodge, Blandford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George Mansel, a son.

Feb. 10. At Hopton-hall, near Lowestoffe, Lady Plumridge, twin daus.

At Chesterfield, the wife of Edm. G. Maynard, esq., a son.

The wife of Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, bart., a son.

At Eversley-cross, Hampshire, the wife of the Hon. W. B. Annesley, late 6th (or Inniskilling) Dragoons, a son.

At Tolpuddle Vicarage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. George L. Nash, a dau.

At Ashdale, Haverfordwest, the wife of Wm. P. Rodney, esq., a dau.

Feb. 11. At Cheltenham, the wife of Major-Gen. J. T. Brett, Madras Retired List, a son.

Feb. 12. At the Rectory, Drayton-Basset, Tamworth, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Browne, a dau.

At Tunbridge, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Little, a son.

Feb. 14. At Bray, the Lady Harriet Lynch Blossse, a son.

At Dorchester, the wife of Major-Gen. Michel, a dau.

At his residence, Eaton-sq., the wife of George Moffatt, esq., M.P., a dau.

Feb. 15. At Hillington Rectory, near King's Lynn, the wife of the Rev. H. E. B. Ffolkes, a son.

Feb. 16. In Cadogan-place, the Lady Mary Reade, a son.

In Merrion-sq., Dublin, the wife of the Right Hon. J. D. FitzGerald, a son.

Feb. 17. In Hereford-st., Park-lane, the Right Hon. Lady Rollo, a son.

At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Col. W. H. Askwith, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Gateshead Fell, Durham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28, 1860. At Auckland, New Zealand, Lieut. Francis Alexander Hume, R.N., third son of George Hume, esq., of Dorset-sq., to Hannah Charlotte Clara, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Chas. Emilius Gold.

Dec. 4. At Kandy, Ceylon, Lindsey H., second son of Captain E. M. Daniell, of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, to Alice Caroline, eldest dau. of Capt. W. Fisher, formerly of the 78th Highlanders.

Dec. 24. At Christ Church, Colombo, Ceylon, Wilmot, fifth son of the late Thos. Cave-Brown-Cave, esq., of Repton-lodge, and grandson of the late Sir Wm. Cave-Brown-Cave, bart., to Marie Annie, youngest child of the late Wm. Skinner,

esq., of Calcutta, and granddau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B.

Jan. 10, 1861. At Poona, Walter George Harrison, esq., second son of C. M. Harrison, esq., of the C.S., to Jane Jacob, second dau. of Major Candy, of H.M.'s Bombay Army.

Jan. 12. At Panama, Charles Toll Bidwell, esq., to Amalia, youngest dau. of the late Don Manuel José Hurtado, many years Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James for the Republic of Columbia.

Jan. 15. At St. Anne's, Dublin, E. N. Hill, Capt. 30th Regt., son of James T. Hill, esq., of Anlaby, Yorkshire, to Frederica Mary, dau. of

H. H. Hamilton, esq., Q.C., of Fitzwilliam-pl., Dublin, and granddau. of the late General Sir F. A. Wetherall, G.C.H., of Castle-hill, Middlesex.

Jan. 19. At Watton, Norfolk, Major James Hay Wodchouse, second son of the Rev. C. N. and Lady Jane Wodehouse, to Annette Fanny, youngest dau. of Wm. Massey, esq., of Watton.

Jan. 21. At St. John the Evangelist, Clifton, J. Cox Edwards, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and youngest son of John Edwards, esq., of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, to Maria Hedger, younger dau. of the late T. Rees, esq., of Macao, China.

Jan. 23. At East Ravendale, Lincolnshire, Capt. Stewart A. Cleeve, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, and Brigade-Major to the Queen's British Troops, Bombay, youngest surviving son of the late Col. Cleeve, Royal Artillery, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Mush, esq., of Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Jan. 24. At the British Embassy, Paris, W. G. Romaine, esq., C.B., Secretary to the Admiralty, to Phoebe, dau. of Henry Tennant, esq., Cadoxton-lodge, Glamorganshire.

At Llangattock Vibon Avel, Monmouthshire, Cornwallis Wykeham Martin, Lieut. R.N., third son of Charles Wykeham Martin, esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, to Anne Katherine, fourth dau. of John Rolls, esq., of the Hendre, Monmouthsh.

At Christleton, Joseph Kennerley, esq., of Tattonhall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Bennett, only child of Hugh Bennett Briscoe, esq., of Christleton Old Hall, Cheshire.

At Quatford, the Rev. John Butler Burne, M.A., Incumbent of Aldermaston, Berks, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late George Oldbury, esq., Eardington, Salop.

At St. Giles's, Oxford, John Robert West, esq., of Winslow, to Grace, only dau. of the late Rev. R. F. Walker, M.A., of New College, Oxford, and many years Curate of Purleigh.

Jan. 26. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., H.S.H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Langenberg, Capt. R.N., to Laura Williamina, youngest dau. of Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, G.C.B.

At Stoke-next-Guildford, Edward Baldwin Wake, esq., of H.M.'s 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, younger son of Sir Charles Wake, bart., of Courteen-hall, Northants., to Mary, second dau. of Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq., of Woodbridge, Surrey, Member of the Council of India.

At the British Embassy, Stuttgart, John Guthrie, fourth son of William Smith, esq., of Carbeth Guthrie, Stirlingshire, to Anne Penelope Campbell, eldest surviving dau. of the late James Robert Dennistoun, esq.

Jan. 29. At Christ Church, Craven-hill, Edmund Augustus Blundell, esq., late Governor of Singapore and Malacca, to Meliora Mynors, eldest dau. of the late H. H. Farmer, esq., of Dunseane, co. Wexford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Fermor, eldest son of the late John Turner Ramsay, esq., of Tusmore, Oxon, to Emily Susan, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Tredcroft, of Tangmere, Sussex.

At St. Giles's, Oxford, the Rev. C. B. Rowland,

fourth son of W. Rowland, esq., Ramsbury, Wilts, to Augusta Fanny, second dau. of the Rev. R. P. G. Tiddeman, Oxford.

At Rugeley, the Rev. G. B. Atkinson, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Principal of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, to Maria Tyndale, second dau. of the late Rev. William Hutton Wilkinson, M.A., formerly Incumbent of All Saints', Portsea.

Jan. 30. At Ivy Bridge, Devonshire, Henry Teed, esq., 23rd Regt., M.N.I., to Amelia Hannah, only dau. of Charles M. Teed, esq., Supreme Court, Madras.

Jan. 31. At Barby, Henry Armitage Gillbee, esq., only son of the Rev. C. Gillbee, Rector of Barby and Vicar of Kilsby, Northants, to Mary Armitage, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. Smith, Vicar of Long Buckby and Prebendary of Lichfield.

At Sparkford, Somerset, Archibald Hamilton Grahame, esq., Glasgow, to Susan Fanny, sixth dau. of the Rev. H. Bennett, Rector of Sparkford.

Feb. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. R. S. Temple, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Jos. Chitty, esq., junr., of the Middle Temple, and step-dau. to Victor de Méric, esq., of Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq.

Feb. 5. At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Capt. Chas. Cowper Benett, R.N., of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Eliza Agnes, second dau. of the late Rev. George Randal Orchard, Incumbent of Christ Church, North Bradley, Wilts.

At St. Nicholas', Brighton, the Rev. Edward James, M.A., to Emily, younger dau. of the late Thomas Kettlewell, esq.

At Kensington, Hen. Brackenbury, esq., Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Wm. Brackenbury, esq., of Usselby-hall, Lincolnshire, to Emilia, widow of Reginald Morley, esq., and dau. of Edmund Halswell, esq., of Kensington-gate, Hyde-park.

At Westerham, Kent, the Rev. John Rich, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vicar of Chippenham, Wilts, to Clara Sophia, third dau. of Thomas Holmes Bosworth, esq., of Westerham.

At St. Mary's, Monmouth, the Rev. Wm. Dyke, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College, and Rector of Bagendon, Gloucestershire, to Anne, younger dau. of the late Charles Morgan, esq., of Dixon, Monmouthshire.

Feb. 6. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, George Henry, eldest son of Mr. and Lady Louisa Finch, to Emily Eglantine, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Balfour.

At St. John's, Leicester, the Rev. S. Farman, jun., of Laver Marney Rectory, to Clara Letitia, second dau. of J. P. Clarke, esq., Leicester.

At Hove, Brighton, William Clegg, esq., Lieut. 1st Battalion 11th Regt., to Louisa Caroline, fifth dau. of the late John Barr, esq., of Bermuda.

At Coddtenham, the Rev. Hen. Ware Schreiber, fourth surviving son of the late Lt.-Col. James A. Schreiber, of the Hill-house, Melton, Suffolk, to Margaret Charlotte Anne, only dau. of the

Rev. Robert Longe, Vicar of Coddendam, and Rural Dean.

Feb. 7. At the Chapel Royal, Windsor-park, Capt. Ferguson, Grenadier Guards, son of Adm. and the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, to Nina Maria, eldest dau. of Colonel the Hon. A. N. and Lady Mary Hood.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Frederick Arthur Currie Knyvett, H.M.'s Indian Army, son of the late Lieut.-Col. F. Knyvett, late 64th Regt. B.N.I., to Henriette Gretton, only dau. of the late Rev. Simeon Ll. Pope, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire.

At Trinity, Paddington, Chas. Matthew Lewis, esq., H.M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadiers, eldest son of Arthur James Lewis, esq., Advocate-General, Bombay, to Louisa Middleton, third dau. of E. Coates, esq., of Park-pl. Villas, Paddington.

At Wyke Regis, Dorset, the Rev. R. Francis, youngest son of Thomas Lynes, esq., of Boultop-villa, to Louisa Eliza Josephina, eldest dau. of Robt. Hassall Swaffield, esq., High Sheriff for the county.

At St. John's, Frome, Capt. T. W. Sheppard, 25th (King's Own Borderers), to Mary Stuart, eldest dau. of George Wood Sheppard, esq., of Fromefield-house, Somerset.

At St. Thomas's, Wells, Somerset, the Rev. Francis Charles Drake, B.A., Incumbent of Wilesley, Derbyshire, to Sarah Catherine, only dau. of Joseph Giles, esq., of Wells.

At Newcastle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Isaac Penruddock, of Clifton, to Elizabeth Mary, widow of the Rev. George Hiekes, and elder dau. of the late John S. Rainsford, esq., of St. Michan's, Dublin.

At Charleton, Devon, Oswald C. Arthur, esq., youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral R. Arthur, C.B., to Elizabeth Fortescue Mary, youngest dau. of Capt. Wells, R.A., of Slade-house, Devon.

Feb. 9. At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, George Jackson Carey, Col. 18th Royal Irish, to Olivia Hester, only dau. of Wm. Gordon Thomson, esq., of Clifton-gardens, Hyde-park.

Feb. 11. At St. Mary's, Bayswater, the Rev. Wm. Winchester, M.A., late Chaplain in Bengal, to Elizabeth Maria Lowther, relict of Major the Hon. R. B. P. Byng.

At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, the Earl of Lincoln, to Miss Hope, dau. of Henry T. Hope, esq., of Deepdene.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Chas. Horwood, esq., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Harriet Mary, second dau. of C. J. Bloxam, esq., of Bedford-place, Russell-square.

At the Catholic Church, Killursa, John, second son of Francis Blake, esq., of Cregg Castle, co. Galway, to Mary, eldest dau. of George Lynch-Staunton, esq., of Clydagh, in the same county.

Feb. 12. At Sigston, Yorkshire, Henry, eldest son of Christopher Bramwell, esq., of Hardwick-hall, co. Durham, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the Rev. H. J. Duncombe, Rector of Kirby Sigston.

At the Subdeanery Church, Chichester, Henry Lloyd Randall, esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, to Katharina Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Gilbert Hen. Langdon, M.A., Vicar of Oving, Prebendary of Chichester, and Rural Dean.

At Christ Church, Ramsgate, the Rev. Charles Jas. Bird, M.A., Incumbent of West Fordington, Dorset, second son of the Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, to Caroline Vidler, youngest dau. of Robert Burdon Cay, esq., of Ramsgate.

At Ewell, Surrey, the Rev. Thos. Scott, M.A., Chaplain to the London Hospital, to Mary Amelia, second dau. of J. E. Walters, esq., of Ewell, and Lincoln's-inn.

At Leamington, John Albert Craven, esq., Royal Horse Guards, son of Henry Craven, esq., of Wickham-hall, Kent, to Ellen Amelia, second dau. of the Rev. Stuart Majendie, Rector of Barnwell, Northamptonshire.

At St. Thomas's, Winchester, Edw. Augustus Stotherd, Capt. 60th (King's Royal) Rifles, second son of Major-Gen. Stotherd, Royal Engineers, to Frances Evelyn, only dau. of Charles M. Deane, esq., of Winchester.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Patrick Hare, esq., of Clonegeera, Queen's County, to Eliza Houseman, eldest surviving dau. of the late Berkeley Westropp, esq., of Upper Sheen, Mortlake.

At St. John's, Upper Lewisham-road, the Rev. William Quested Scott, B.A., to Susan Martha Gaudy, youngest dau. of the late George Stuart, esq., R.N.

Feb. 14. At St. Peter's, Dublin, George Henry Lawrence, B.C.S., son of General G. St. P. Lawrence, Bengal Cavalry, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. R. Staveley, Prebendary of St. Munchin's, Limerick.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE DOWAGER LADY PETRE.

Feb. 10. At her residence, Mansfield-street, aged 58, the Right Hon. Emma Lady Petre.

The deceased lady, Emma Agnes, relict of Lord Petre, was the second daughter of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, where she was born Nov. 5, 1803. She married April 14, 1823 (as his second wife), William Henry Francis, eleventh Baron Petre, of Writtle, in the county of Essex, who died in 1850. Although the Dowager Lady Petre had been suffering from illness since October last, her life was not considered in danger until a very short time before its close. She leaves surviving issue, four sons, Frederick, Arthur, Edmund and Albert, and one daughter, Agnes Louisa Catherine, the wife of the present Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. Of her two brothers, Philip Henry Howard, Esq., late M.P. for Carlisle, is the esteemed representative of the Corby branch of the noble family of Howard, and Henry Francis Howard, Esq., is British Minister at the Court of Hanover; and a sister, Catherine, is the relict of the Hon. Philip Stourton. A bright and beloved presence has been taken not only from the bereaved family of the gifted lady just deceased, but from the large circle of friends to whom the charm of her manners, and her amiability and worth, no less than the Christian graces of her character, endeared her.

SIR HUGH LYON PLAYFAIR.

Jan. 21. At St. Leonard's, St. Andrew's, aged 74, Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, Provost of St. Andrew's.

The deceased was born at the manse of Meigle and Newtyle (of which parishes his father was minister), Nov. 17, 1786.

He was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, where his father, Dr. James Playfair, was Principal, and obtained an appointment in the Bengal Artillery, which he joined in the year 1805. His career in India was a marked one, and was frequently the theme of official commendation. In 1806 he was selected by the General to command a detachment of European Artillery proceeding to the Upper Provinces. On this occasion he won golden opinions from his superior officer by conducting his soldiers to Cawnpore, a distance of 800 miles, without having had to punish one of them, and without the loss of a single man.

In a short time, Sir John Horsford appointed him to the command of the Artillery at Bareilly. Shortly after he was ordered to Oude, to put down a disturbance caused by a robber chief named Tumon Sing, an enterprise in which he was completely successful.

In the year 1807, the fortress of Kumbonah being besieged, he volunteered to relinquish his command and proceed to the scene of action. His offer was at first accepted; but it was afterwards countermanded, with many expressions of regard. He was recommended to be appointed to the Horse-Artillery at Agra; and here he spent the year 1808 in constant drill and practice. In January, 1809, Sir Hugh marched to join the army at Sabarunpore, under General St. Leger and General Gillespie. In the following month he reached Sirhind and Lascarrie, and was engaged in frequent skirmishes with the Sikhs. Being about this time selected to go to the fair at Hurdwar to purchase horses, he refused to take any share of them unless he was allowed his choice of them for the Horse-Artillery, as those engaged in

that arm of the service did double work. He thus established a principle which has ever since been acted on in the Indian service. He was afterwards appointed adjutant and quartermaster of the Horse-Artillery, and was stationed at Meerut, where he laboured incessantly to bring his corps to the highest state of efficiency. In 1814 he took the field, and though wounded, succeeded in reducing the strong fort of Kalunga, before which the gallant Rollo Gillespie had recently lost his life*. In 1815 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and his health having greatly suffered from the climate, he soon after obtained his furlough, and proceeded to Europe. He passed most of the time in continental travel, and having married the daughter of William Dalgleish, Esq., of Scotsraig, Fifeshire, he in 1820 returned to India. He was offered the command of a troop of Horse-Artillery, but he declined it, and applied for the office of Superintendent of the Great Military Road, Telegraph Towers, and Post-Office Department, between Calcutta and Benares, which he obtained. He held this appointment for nearly seven years, but had to resign it on his promotion to be Major, and on his being appointed to command the 4th Battalion of Artillery at Dumdum. Before quitting his post, he requested the Government to appoint a committee to report on the manner in which he had discharged his duties. That committee travelled over the whole road, 440 miles in length, from Benares to Calcutta, and reported his bridges to be efficient, and the telegraph towers to be in a state that could not be surpassed. He soon became very popular in his new command, and he was beloved by the whole station, civilians, officers, and privates, for his unwearied efforts to promote the enjoyment and comfort of all. He instituted cricket and golf, established libraries, and started a regimental theatre. After three years thus usefully passed at Dumdum, he returned to Britain, and previous to his departure he was entertained at a public dinner by the officers of Artil-

lery, and highly complimentary mention of his various services was made in public orders.

In 1834 Major Playfair resigned his commission in the Hon. Company's Service, and returning to St. Andrews, he devoted himself with singular energy and success to the improvement of that decayed city. How he acted, and how his efforts were appreciated, are well told in the "*Edinburgh Courant*," from which we extract a passage:—

"In this brief sketch it is impossible thoroughly to realise for the general reader the utter degradation and miserable decay of St. Andrews thirty years ago. It was not then, nor for many years after, the gay yet dignified Scarborough of Scotland as we now recognise it. The magnificent links lay, with all their vast capabilities, untrodden; there was no aristocratic golfing club; the city itself was heaped with ruins; the streets were irregular and dirty; many of the present ones, such as the Bell-streets, Playfair-terrace, Gladstone-terrace, &c., were unbuilt; the cathedral and castle remains were crumbling into unheeded decay; pigs and kine grazed in front of the ill-attended colleges; so that, in fact, when Major Playfair schemed a reformation in St. Andrews, he was simply proposing to himself the erection of a handsome town on the site of a ruined city, and that with no public funds, little co-operation, and small chance of securing the application of private resources for his proposed end.

"First of all, 'the Major,' as he was generally known, took to golfing, infused a fresh spirit into the practice of that beautiful pastime, and founded a modest club under the name of the Union ParLOUR Club. This association was based on an effete body of royal and ancient golfers which had existed since 1754. In 1842, the Major accepted the office of Provost as a means of doing more good to St. Andrews. From that year forward, he carried on the most extraordinary campaigns against abuse, filth, niggardliness, and ignorance, till some ten years afterwards gay visitors of rank and fashion accepted (as a matter of course) the fine old city as the first watering-place in North Britain. How this was accomplished is matter for detail beyond the scope of a brief biographical notice. The Major was never known to try anything which he did not accomplish. In his own person he was proficient in all kinds of manly sports—a good me-

* See "*An Indian Mutiny and He who quelled it*," *GENT. MAG.* NOV. 1857, p. 535.

chanic, with a special leaning towards photography, which he was the first (being initiated by his friend Claudet) to introduce into St. Andrews, now celebrated as a chief home of the art. The Major was also endued with a plentiful fund of the driest of dry humour, which smoothed many a difficulty away in his intercourse with the inhabitants of St. Andrews. In music he was a proficient on several instruments; and, in general, Major Playfair may be described as an accomplished gentleman, with very shrewd, practical uses for the same. He was at home everywhere and with everybody—could talk my Lord at the club into a subscription for some pet improvement, and ten minutes afterwards walk down the broad pavement of South-street with a veritable fishwife on each arm, sharing their somewhat noisy confidences with an admirable affectation of interest. And here let us pay the tribute of one sentence to that able Lieutenant of the Major—Allan Robertson, the champion golfer, who died in September 1859. These two men, dissimilar in station, but akin in their genial natures, have done more for St. Andrews than school, or college, or storied tradition. The improved look of St. Andrews, consequent on the active interposition of Major Playfair, brought moneyed people into the place. The Madras School thrived apace. The red-cloaked students became more familiar to the streets. The easy aspect of prosperity settled upon the grey city. The cathedral remains were explorable by antiquaries. The most timid lady could safely shudder over the Bottle-dungeon of Beaton's Castle. The change, let us say it in brief and once for all, was wonderful indeed, and has no parallel as the result of what one strong will can do in the annals of an everyday life."

A local paper, the "*Fifeshire Journal*," bears a like testimony to his successful exertions:—

"Sir Hugh's career in the Hon. East India Company's Service was such as reflected much credit on him as a man and as a soldier. But his great achievements—those for which his name will remain as a household word in the county—were the improvements effected in St. Andrews. There is scarcely a spot in that now model city which does not bear the marks of his transforming and improving policy. Whatever tended to increase its amenity or improve the comfort of the inhabitants was the subject of his unceasing care; and with him generally to conceive or to plan was the precursor of to execute; by a way

and a will of his own, he managed mainly to carry his object. A 'committee of one'—to the decisions of which he was very partial—had no sooner decided than the decision was carried out; and as a result, many and various improvements were effected which otherwise must have remained undone, and which, had they waited for a decision of a Police Committee or Town Council, would have been unperformed to the Greek Kalends. Indeed, we do not suppose that in any corner of Britain a people can point with pride to so many improvements, effected mainly by one energetic, persevering citizen, as St. Andrews can do in regard to the changes for the better, effected directly and indirectly through the influence of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair. This influence was sustained and heightened by personal worth, and through being ever ready to be the first to aid liberally in the execution of his own designs."

Whilst Major Playfair was thus devoting himself singly for the good of St. Andrews, two of his sons fell in India—one at the battle of Sobraon in 1846, the other at the storming of Mooltan in 1848. More fortunate than some other public benefactors, the Major was appreciated by his townsmen. In 1844 he was entertained at a public dinner; in 1847 his portrait, by Sir J. Watson Gordon, was placed in the Old Town Hall; in 1850 he was presented by the town with a piece of plate for increasing enormously the revenues of the mussel bait department; in 1856 the University of St. Andrews conferred on him their highest honour, the degree of LL.D.; and the same year the honour of knighthood was bestowed on him by her Majesty the Queen. Seldom has that last honour more worthily been bestowed; and it was only a fitting mark of recognition on the part of Royalty to bestow it on the eccentric and energetic soldier who had begged, and bullied, and wheedled away the filth and ruinous neglect which bid fair to entomb St. Andrews.

Sir Hugh was twice married, and leaves a widow, four daughters, and three sons, the eldest of whom, Captain Frederick Playfair, Madras Artillery, was married to Miss Farnie in 1855.

"Whether," says a Scottish paper, "we

look on the deceased knight as the centre of a peculiar social circle, or as a city reformer, or as an exemplar to Provosts generally, we look on one not likely to recur in the burgh annals of Scotland."

THE HON. LITTLETON WALLER TAZE-
WELL.

May 6, 1860. At Norfolk, Virginia, U.S. America, aged 85, the Hon. Littleton Waller Tazewell, ex-Governor of Virginia.

It may be interesting to our readers to note that this gentleman was descended from a nephew of the Rev. William Tazewell, D.D., Rector of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, whose death, on the 16th of June, 1731, is announced in the *first* number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. This nephew, William Tazewell, a lawyer by profession, and the son of James Tazewell, Esq., of Limington Manor, co. Somerset, emigrated to the colony of Virginia, America, in 1715, at the age of twenty-five. Soon after his arrival in Virginia, he married Sophia, daughter of Henry Harmanson and Gertrude Littleton, who was a daughter of Col. Southey Littleton, and the son of that marriage was called Littleton after the surname of his grandfather.

"This Littleton was brought up in the Secretary's office under Secretary Nelson, and married Mary Gray, daughter of Col. Joseph Gray of Southampton. With the view of being near the relations of his wife, he sold his estate in Accomack, which has long been the property of his grandson Littleton Waller, and purchased lands in Brunswick, of which county he became Clerk of the Court, dying at the early age of thirty-three. The son of this marriage was Henry, (the father of our departed townsman,) who also studied law, became a Judge of the General Court, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, a Senator of the United States, and twice President of the Senate. The mother of Mr. Tazewell was Dorothea Elizabeth Waller, a daughter of Judge Benjamin Waller of Williamsburgh."

Mr. Tazewell was first introduced to the notice of the English public by "A Review of the Negotiations between the United States of America and Great Britain, respecting the commerce of the two countries, and more especially concerning

the trade of the former with the West Indies. By the Hon. Littleton W. Tazewell." Published in America in 1828, and republished by Murray, London, 8vo., 1829. This is very favourably received in the "Quarterly," Vol. XXX. No. 72. From a sketch of Mr. Tazewell's life, (written by William W. Sharp, Esq., formerly a student in his chambers,) which appeared in one of the morning papers of Norfolk, Virginia, on the 8th of last May, we borrow some particulars:—

"The mortal career of our celebrated townsman, Littleton Waller Tazewell, closed on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. He was emphatically one of the great men of his age, and a just memorial of his life will no doubt be specially prepared in due season*. Meantime we will note, that he was born in the city of Williamsburg, where his father, Judge Tazewell of the Court of Appeals, subsequently resided, on the 17th of Dec., 1774. After finishing his education at William and Mary College, he commenced the study of the law, partly under the care of his grandfather, Mr. Waller, and the late Mr. Wickham of Richmond.

"In a short time after his appearance in the Courts he was elected to the legislature, and was one of its members in the great session of '98, when the resolutions prepared by Mr. Madison were introduced. The next year he represented the Williamsburg district in Congress, being successor to Judge Marshall in that body.

"He declined a re-election to Congress, and came to Norfolk in 1802, then a place of extensive foreign commerce, and soon entered upon a large and important practice. During the same year he married a daughter of the late Col. Nivison, and from that time to the present continued to reside among us. With the exception of the interrupting years of the war of 1813-14, and of a short period during which he represented this city in the le-

* Since the above was written, "A Discourse on the Life and Character of the Hon. Littleton Waller Tazewell, delivered before the Bar of Norfolk, Virginia, and the Citizens generally, on the 29th day of June, 1860, by Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL.D.," 8vo., 124 pp., has been published by J. D. Ghisselin, jun., Norfolk, Va., and a copy is now lying before the contributor of this article. At page 7 the orthography of Tazewell is said to have been various; and that Taswell, Tanswell, and Tazewell "have been used indifferently by father and son of the same family for more than 300 years, and are so used at the present day."

gislature on a special occasion, he practised his profession with the honour and success that were to have been expected from one who was, while yet a young man, pronounced by Judge Marshall and Judge Roane to be unsurpassed, if equalled, by any competitor of his day. It was indeed hard to speak in measured terms of a lawyer who, though a resident of a provincial town, was consulted at the same time (1819) by London merchants on the 'custom of London,' and by the priests of Rome on the Canon Law.

"At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Monroe, he reluctantly accepted the appointment of one of the Commissioners under the Florida Treaty, being united in that duty with Mr. King and the late Hugh Lawson White; and after that work was done he withdrew from the practice of law to the privacy which he so much, perhaps too much, loved.

"In 1825 he was elected by the General Assembly a Senator of the United States over some distinguished competitors, and soon after taking his seat was called upon to discuss the celebrated Piracy Bill of Mr. Monroe's administration; and in a speech on that measure, which he defeated, displayed such extraordinary resources of argument and learning as threw all his associates of that epoch in the shade, and established his own reputation as the greatest debater of his age.

"He was a prominent member of the Convention of Virginia in 1829-30, where his compeers were Chief Justice Marshall, John Randolph, Watkins Leigh, Taylor, Upshur, and others of that brilliant assembly. He was at the same time a Senator from Virginia in Congress; and was in nothing behind the great personages of the Senate, where sat Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, save only in his invincible desire and love of retirement.

"In 1833-4 he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and soon after, and almost without his knowledge, he was elected Governor of Virginia, the duties of which office he actively and faithfully performed until his resignation, which took place before the expiration of his term.

"From that time he has continued in private life—but not uselessly, for he has been consulted from all parts of the Union on almost all subjects; and by his intimate acquaintances his opinions have been regarded as oracular inspirations. He has also attended with care to his private duties, and these with his correspondence have chiefly occupied his later years.

"It has been the subject of deep regret

that one possessing such colossal powers should have been so unwilling to exert them. But Mr. Tazewell had the right to judge and decide for himself, and that he preferred private to public life is rather to be lamented than complained of."

Mr. Tazewell's funeral was attended by the members of the Richmond Bar, in accordance with a resolution passed by that body on the day following his death, and the Discourse already cited was afterwards delivered before them.

T. L. WALKER, Esq.

Oct. 10, 1860. At Hong Kong, in China, Thomas Larkins Walker, Esq., architect.

He was the eldest surviving son of the late Adam Walker, Esq., M.D. He was a pupil of the elder Pugin; and, in continuation of that artist's "Specimens of Gothic Architecture," he published in 1831 "The History and Antiquities of the Vicars' Close at Wells," "The History and Antiquities of the Manor-House and Church at Great Chalfield, Wiltshire," and "The History and Antiquities of the Manor-house at South Wraxhall and the Church of St. Peter at Biddleston, Wilts." These formed Parts I., II., and III. of "Examples of Gothic Architecture," a series that did not proceed further.

Mr. Walker, soon after the production of these works, removed from London to Nuneaton, and afterwards to Leicester. We are unacquainted with his engagements in that part of the country, further than that he restored the ancient church at Ilkeston in Derbyshire, and was employed by Mr. T. R. Potter to make architectural drawings for his projected reproduction of Nichols' History of Leicestershire. We believe he was unfortunate in some speculations, which finally led to his emigration to China.

MR. JOHN SWAINE.

Nov. 25, 1860. In Dean-street, Soho, in his 86th year, Mr. John Swaine, line-engraver.

Mr. Swaine was a native of Stanwell, in Middlesex. Having lost his father at an early age, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie, a skilful draughtsman and self-taught engraver, who was

much patronised by Mr. Gough, Mr. Nichols, and other admirers of ancient art and architecture, and on the recommendation of the Earl of Leicester was appointed draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Schnebbelie died at the early age of 32 in 1791, and a memoir of him will be found in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for 1792, p. 189. Young Swaine then found a second master in Mr. Barak Longmate, the heraldic engraver and editor of the "Supplement to Collins's Peerage;" and on his death, July 23, 1793, a third in Mr. Barak Longmate, junior, (who died February 25, 1836, aged 68: see him noticed in *GENT. MAG.* 1836, i. 441,) whose sister he married in 1797.

As an artist Mr. Swaine far exceeded his masters the Longmates. Though somewhat deficient in a true perception of the highest beauties of his art, particularly in the important quality of light and shade, his workmanship was clean, very pains-taking, and often highly effective. His great merit was fidelity in copying, and in that respect his talents were duly appreciated by some of the best judges, among whom we may particularly mention the names of Mr. W. G. Ottley, the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, and Mr. Pickering the publisher. In the "History of Engraving" by the first-named there are some admirable fac-similes from the hand of Mr. Swaine of the very oldest engravings known to be in existence. His talents were employed with similar success in Mr. Singer's "History of Playing Cards." For Mr. Pickering and others he engraved in fac-simile some old title-pages, among which we may name that of Purchas's "Pilgrimages," (republished, fol., 1846), and that of the Book of Common Prayer, after D. Loggan, fol., 1662. Also some copies of Hollar's plates inserted in the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

Mr. Swaine copied several old portraits with great success, among which were Droeshout's Shakespeare (from the first folio), and a reduced copy of the same; W. Marshall's Shakespeare in 8vo.; and Thomas Stanley the poet, after Faithorne. Among his early works were about forty of the heads and autographs published in

Thane's "British Autography." He also engraved many modern portraits, one of which is an excellent likeness of Mr. Leigh the auctioneer, in 4to.

His accurate eye was employed as successfully in making fac-similes of autographs, of which he executed many plates before the time that the art of lithography offered greater facility for that description of work. We may especially mention several plates from Mr. Upcott's collections, executed in 1827.

Of Coins he engraved a long series, for "Oriental Coins, Ancient and Modern, described by William Marsden, F.R.S.," in nearly sixty plates, 4to., 1823. Also several small plates of Heraldry; and some of Stained Glass, from the works of Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A.

Mr. Swaine's time and labours were very extensively engaged for subjects in Natural History. He was engaged for the Transactions of the Linnean, Zoological, and Entomological Societies. He engraved some large plates for Mr. Marsden's work on the "Pepper Plant," published in 1813; others for the same gentleman's work on the "Fruits of India," 1810; and the outlines (afterwards aquatinted) of thirty-nine plates for "The Fishes of the Ganges," by Dr. Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), 1822, 4to. Mr. Orme of Bond-street employed him to make etchings to supply some of the worn plates of Samuel Howitt's "New Work of Animals, particularly delineating the Fables of Æsop, Gay, and Phædrus," in 100 plates, 1811, 4to. Among Mr. Swaine's productions were also the plates to Major Edward Moor's "Oriental Fragments," 1834, 8vo.

In Topography, besides his very earliest work as an apprentice upon Longmate's plates for Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," he was also employed for Sir R. C. Hoare's "History of Salisbury," and Dr. Lipscombe's "History of Buckinghamshire." He etched the outlines (afterwards aquatinted) of Major's "Views in Cambridge," 1822.

To this ample list of the results of a long and industrious life, we have lastly to acknowledge that Mr. Swaine contributed plates to the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGA-*

ZINE for a longer period than any other engraver, his first appearing in March 1804, and the last in April 1855.

Mr. Swaine was left a widower in October 1822, and in 1838 he had the misfortune to lose his only son, Mr. John Barak Swaine, at the early age of twenty-three. He was a very promising young artist, as a draughtsman, engraver, and painter; and a biographical notice of him was given in our Magazine for 1838, i. 552. The father has left two surviving daughters, one the faithful attendant of his latter years, the other married to Mr. Sartain, a successful engraver in the United States of America.

COLONEL HUGH OWEN.

Dec. 17, 1860. At the residence of John Lambert, Esq., Garret's-hall, Banstead, aged 76, Colonel Hugh Owen, a distinguished officer of the Portuguese service.

The deceased, who belonged to a good Denbigh family, was born in that town in the year 1784, and began his professional life in the Shropshire Volunteers, of which he was gazetted Captain in 1803. He had a patron in General Sir Stapleton Cotton, now Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, through whose influence he was appointed cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons in 1806; and he embarked for Portugal in 1809 with his regiment, and the 14th Light Dragoons, under the command of Lord Combermere. During the early campaigns he was always nominated as the outpost and skirmishing officer, and was thus employed in the cavalry affairs of Albergaria, Greijo, and Oporto, as far as Salamonde. At the battle of Talavera he commanded the united skirmishers of the 14th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons, and the 1st German Hussars. In 1810 he was gazetted captain of cavalry in the Portuguese service, under Marshal Beresford, and he was acting aide-de-camp to the Hon. Sir Henry Fane, commanding the rear-guard of General Hill's division on the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras. He was afterwards brigade-major to Sir Loftus Otway, commanding the 1st, 7th, 4th, and 10th regiments of Portuguese cavalry, when occupying the lines of Torres

Vedras; and subsequently brigade-major and aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, commanding a Brigade of the 1st, 11th, 12th, and 6th regiments of Portuguese cavalry. In 1813, at the battle of Vittoria, as he was leading the brigade into action during the temporary absence of the General, who had been sent to reconnoitre the enemy, his name was written down by Lord Wellington, who next morning ordered him to memorialize for a troop in the 18th Hussars, to which he was gazetted, and he was consequently promoted to a majority in the Portuguese cavalry.

In 1815 Major Owen was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with orders to organize and discipline the 6th Regiment, which he rendered so efficient that it became famous in the civil wars for its moral character, as well as for its superiority in the field, under the title of "Os Dragoens de Chaves." In 1820 he accompanied Lord Beresford to Rio Janeiro, and was sent home with despatches in August, as brevet-colonel to the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. On his arrival at Lisbon, finding the King's Government had been superseded, and that Lord Beresford and all British officers had been summarily dismissed by a self-constituted constitutional Government, Colonel Owen retired into private life. During the subsequent civil wars Colonel Owen was offered by Dom Pedro the rank of general officer, or an appointment as personal aide-de-camp; but, not having permission to accept from his own Sovereign, he declined these honours. Colonel Owen received the nomination of Knight Commander of the Order d'Aviz, Knight of the Tower and Sword, the Gold Cross for Peninsular campaigns, the silver medal with four clasps for Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and three Spanish medals.

JOHN BENTLEY, ESQ.

Dec. 20, 1860. At his residence, Park-crescent, Brighton, aged 74, John Bentley, Esq., late Secretary to the Bank of England.

He was the second son of Edward Bentley, Esq., formerly Principal of the

Accountant's Office in the Bank of England, who died July 24, 1838, (see GENT. MAG., vol. x., Second Series, pp. 337 and 346,) by Anne, the only sister of John Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire, and many years Editor of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Mr. John Bentley was born Nov. 12, 1786, and he early entered the Secretary's office in the Bank, and gradually rose in it, till he became Secretary in 1850, in succession to Mr. Knight. He retired after a service of fifty years, universally respected and esteemed, in the spring of 1860.

Mr. Bentley married in 1816, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Breen of Brighton, and had issue four sons—Edward Bentley, Esq., M.D., who died shortly after his father, John, Thomas William, and the Rev. Samuel Bentley, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, Salop; and one daughter, Mary Isabella, who died in 1856.

EDWARD BENTLEY, ESQ., M.D.

Feb. 2, 1861. At St. Thomas-square, Hackney, aged 43, Edward Bentley, Esq., M.D., eldest son of the above John Bentley, Esq.

He was born Dec. 31, 1817. On first entering life he became an operative chemist, and gained credit for his method of obtaining the more powerful vegetable preparations for medical use. He afterwards wished to enter the medical profession, and he prosecuted his studies for that object with success, except that in doing so he unfortunately injured his health, and after some years of trial and suffering, his friends were pained to find he was prevented from reaping the success which his acknowledged ardour and abilities might otherwise have secured. Latterly he was paralysed, but he bore his sufferings in a resigned and truly Christian spirit, still pursuing his practice, under great bodily disabilities, with considerable success.

Dr. Bentley, having received his professional education at Guy's Hospital, passed his examination at the Royal College of Physicians in 1845, and in the same year received his degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrew's. He was very

instrumental in founding the Victoria Hospital for diseases of the chest in Bonner's-fields, Victoria-park; and for some time acted as its Physician, and also as Physician to the City and Islington Dispensary. He was at his death Consulting Physician to the Elizabeth Fry Reformatory, Honorary Secretary to the Pathological Society of London, and to the Clinical Society of Guy's Hospital.

Dr. Bentley married in 1841, Esther, youngest daughter of John Tucker, Esq., of Westmoreland-place, by whom he leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, Edward John, Stanley Alfred, and Henry; Esther Mary, and Madelina Isabella.

F. W. R. ROSS, ESQ.

Dec. 25, 1860. At Top-ham, aged 68, F. W. R. Ross, Esq.

Mr. Ross passed his early life as an officer in the British navy. But for many years past he resided at Broadway-house, Top-ham, and devoted his life to the pursuit of different branches of natural history and kindred sciences. His very interesting and extensive museum, kindly opened to the public, contained many rare and valuable specimens in ornithology, conchology, geology, and other branches of natural science, as well as a rich collection of archæological remains. But perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole was the splendid illustrations from his own pencil of objects of natural history, in most instances painted from nature. His skill as a painter of birds, insects, shells, &c., perhaps stands unrivalled; his great and accurate detail and finish, combined with a fine eye for colour, gave him the power of combining all the requirements of scientific accuracy with artistic effect, and made his works really of great value as illustrations of natural science. His monographs of the British Lavidæ and of the richly-plumaged Trochilidæ, are perhaps his most complete works, and it is to be regretted that he has not published them. But Mr. Ross was a gentleman of great diffidence in his own powers, but for which modesty he would have made a name more extensively known among men of science. He mani-

fested great urbanity of manners and kindness of heart, and leaves many friends who will feel deeply the loss they sustain in his death.—*Exeter Gazette*.

W. PENNELL, ESQ.

Dec. 29, 1860. At East Moulsey, Surrey, aged 95, William Pennell, Esq., formerly, Consul-General for the Empire of Brazil.

Mr. Pennell was Consul at Bordeaux at that interesting period of European history when the first Bonaparte made his escape from the island of Elba in 1815. On this occasion there was in that place upwards of £80,000 worth of property belonging to the French government, which had been captured by the British army, and which was in danger of falling into Bonaparte's hands.

This property Mr. Pennell, at great personal risk, obtained possession of, and paid the amount into the British Treasury the day before General Clausel with the French army entered Bordeaux, and to his great disappointment found the treasure gone. For this important service Mr. Pennell never received any salvage, and was only allowed the paltry reward implied in a commission of 2½ per cent. from the British Government, although at that time no salary was attached to the office of consul and the fees were altogether insignificant. His services were highly appreciated by the Royal Family of France, and the Duchess d'Angoulême presented him with a ring, containing a single diamond of the value of a £1,000, as a souvenir. This ring he has left as a heir-loom in the family.

In 1817 Mr. Pennell was appointed Consul at Bahia, and was promoted to be Consul-General at the court of Brazil in 1829, which office he continued to fill till its abolition. On many occasions during his official career he received the warm commendation of his superior officers, and more especially the strongest expressions of approbation from those enlightened statesmen, Mr. Canning, Lord Aberdeen, and Mr. Gordon. After the war with Brazil and Buenos Ayres a warm dispute arose between England and Brazil respecting

British vessels captured by the Brazilian men-of-war, and it was through the judicious suggestions and intervention of the Consul-General that the making reprisals was averted, and the consequent injuries which would have resulted to our trade were avoided. During his residence in Brazil, through a time of great political excitement, revolution, and danger, Mr. Pennell had the good fortune to command the esteem and respect of all parties: and there are those living both in Portugal and Brazil who still entertain a grateful recollection of the asylum afforded them under his roof when their lives were jeopardized by the madness of opposing factions. Of Mr. Pennell's hospitality it may be truly said it was that of the "fine old English gentleman," without stint, and given with unostentatious liberality; once a week he kept open house, and these *réunions* were crowded by the British, French, and other foreign naval officers on the station, as well as by the British and distinguished natives and foreigners resident in the country. Alas! these are now reminiscences of bygone days. Through some mysterious and unknown agency the climate, which was formerly one of the most healthy within the tropics, has of late years become infected with fever and diarrhoea, which have in a great measure put an end to those agreeable and happy meetings, where there was such pleasurable and exalted interchange of sentiment and information.

It is a curious and singular fact that during the long career of Mr. Pennell as a public servant, he has not cost the country a single shilling, as the interest of the money saved by him at Bordeaux from the clutches of Bonaparte's general would more than doubly pay the whole of his salary and retiring pension up to the time of his death. This was a great satisfaction to him, and we trust his country will not think he has been an unprofitable servant.

In politics Mr. Pennell was of the Canning and Huskisson school. He was a man of a most happy disposition, and his great pleasure and delight through life was to promote the happiness and con-

tribute towards the prosperity of others. With the exception of his eyesight, which rather failed towards the last, he retained his faculties to the end.

Mr. Pennell was sprung from a very respectable family in Devonshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Carrington, Prebendary of Exeter, by whom (who died at an advanced age in 1854) he had twenty-two children, many of whom survive him; upwards of a hundred lineal descendants are now living to mourn his loss. Of his daughters, the eldest married, in 1806, the Right Hon. J. W. Croker; another married Sir Anthony Perrier, for many years English Consul at Brest; and the youngest is the wife of Sir George Barrow, Bart.

THE DEAN OF EXETER.

Jan. 17. At the Deanery, aged 79, the Very Rev. Thomas Hill Peregrine Furse Lowe, Dean of Exeter.

The deceased was the eldest son of Thomas Humphrey Lowe, Esq., of Bromsgrove, by Lucy, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Court-of-Hill, Salop, M.P. for Leominster, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Lowe, Rector of Chelsea, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Col. Furse, of Fernham, Berks, who was killed at Belleisle. He was born at his father's seat, Dec. 21, 1781, and was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1808, and priest in 1810, both by the Bishop of Worcester. His first curacy was at Shelsey in that diocese. In 1812 he became chaplain to Viscount Gage. In 1820 he was preferred to the Vicarage of Grimley with Hallow. In 1832 he was nominated Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, and immediately afterwards elected Canon Res-identiary by the Chapter; thereupon he relinquished his preferment in the diocese of Worcester. In the year 1837 he became Rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity in Exeter. When the Deanery became vacant in 1839, on the death of Dr. Landon, Precentor Lowe was elected to that dignity; the occasion having become memorable as that of the last free election of a Dean by

the Chapter of an English Cathedral. At the time there was a contest between the Crown and the Chapter as to the right of appointment—the Crown nominating the Rev. Lord Wriothresley Russell, half-brother to Lord John Russel, and the Chapter appointing Mr. Lowe. After a trial, however, the suit terminated in favour of the Chapter, and the deceased was duly installed. By a recent Act of Parliament the patronage of the Deanery is now vested in the Crown. In the year 1840 the Dean resigned the living of Trinity, and became Vicar of Littleham, a living of small value, which he held for a short time only with his Deanery. Mr. Lowe was a thorough gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a well-read and thoughtful theologian. His principal literary works are a volume of sermons published in 1840, another work on the Absolving Power of the Church, and several tracts and essays in literary and theological reviews. No one could be personally acquainted with him without esteeming and loving him. His unvarying cheerfulness, his great fund of information, his retentive memory and aptness at quotation, above all, his large-heartedness and genial temperament, made him a delightful companion at all times. As a preacher, he dwelt chiefly on the divine love as manifested in the Incarnation and Atonement; and in some of his later discourses he was very happy in replying to the infidel and pantheistic sophistries of the day. For some years Dean Lowe had been prevented by several severe accidents from taking any share in the public duties of the cathedral; his patience under suffering was exemplary, his spirits even, and indeed lively, to the very last. An acute attack of bronchitis on the eve of his eightieth birthday proved to be his last illness.

Mr. Lowe married, Feb. 25, 1808, Ellen Lucy, eldest daughter of George Pardoe, Esq., of Nash-court, Shropshire, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters. Lucy, the eldest daughter, is married to her cousin, the Rev. T. J. Rocke, now Vicar of Littleham with Exmouth. The Dean's brother, Arthur Charles, of Court-of-hill, is a Colonel in the army, and also

Captain of the Tenbury Rifle Volunteers. His elder sister, Louisa Elizabeth, was married in 1827, to Captain Hastings, R.N., now Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, of Titley-court, Herefordshire.

The family of Lowe, anciently Lawe, is of great antiquity in Worcestershire. According to Abingdon, their "ancestor was one of the Captaynes who fought under William Duke of Normandy, in the conquest of England." Stephanus de Lawe, at a very early date, gave lands to the priory of Worcester, and the family continued for a long series of years resident at the Lowe, in the parish of Lindridge. One of them, John, an Augustine monk, was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1433. The estate of the Lowe eventually passed in the eighteenth century to the Rev. William Cleiveland, son of the Rev. William Cleiveland, Rector of All Saints, Worcester, by Elizabeth, granddaughter and eventually sole heiress of Arthur Lowe, Esq., previous to which a branch of the family had become seated at Bromsgrove, and through them the ancient line was continued.

A. B. CORNER, ESQ.

Jan. 17. In Lee-road, Blackheath, aged 57, Arthur Bloxham Corner, Esq., Her Majesty's Coroner and Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The deceased was the second son of Mr. Richard Corner, a solicitor in Southwark, (still remembered by some of the senior members of the profession,) by his wife Maria, daughter of Mr. James Brierley; his elder brother being Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., solicitor, and vestry-clerk of St. Olave's, Southwark, in which parish Mr. Arthur Corner was born, January 29, 1803. He was educated at Gordon-house, Kentish-town, and at St. Saviour's Grammar-school, Southwark, under the Rev. Dr. Fancourt, then head-master of the latter school. In the year 1822 he entered the Crown-office, in the Temple, as a junior clerk, where his assiduity and attention to the duties of the office rendered him so conversant with the practice on the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench, that when the Crown-office was remo-

delled, pursuant to the Act 6 Vict. c. 20, Mr. Corner became chief clerk; and in May, 1847, on the death of George Barne Barlow, Esq., assistant-master, Mr. Corner's "valuable services, his intimate knowledge of the business of the office, his great probity, kindness of manners and good sense," recommended him to Lord Denman, then Chief Justice, who appointed him to succeed Mr. Barlow as assistant-master. On April 26, 1859, on the resignation of Charles Francis Robinson, Esq., the Queen's Coroner and Attorney, followed by that of William Samuel Jones, Esq., Master of the Crown-office, Mr. Corner was appointed by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, to succeed Mr. Robinson in the former important office, having for several months previously performed the duties of Queen's Coroner and Master also.

The office of Queen's Coroner and Attorney is one of great antiquity and considerable importance; and until the passing of the Act of 6 Vict. c. 20 (which gave the appointment to the Lord Chief Justice), was always granted by the royal letters patent; yet the Court has always been most careful that the office should be filled by a person competent to its duties, and has successfully resisted the appointment by the Crown of an incompetent person, of which a singular instance occurred in the 5th Edward IV. (1465.)

On the death of Thomas Croxton, the King's Coroner and Attorney, on June 30 in that year, one Thomas Vinter brought into court the King's letters patent granting the office to him and the deceased Thomas Croxton, jointly, and prayed to be admitted to the office then vacant by Croxton's death; but the Court, "because the said offices are of great burthen and weight, touching as well the crown of the King as his advantage, and the commonwealth, and require that he who fills them be discreet, learned, and expert in the said offices, and it is not possible that any one should sufficiently occupy and exercise the said offices unless he have been brought up in the same from his youth, and has had long and great experience in the same; nor had it ever been seen that any

one was admitted to exercise the said offices, unless he were one who had been brought up in those offices, or had continued a long time in other offices in the same court; and the said Thomas Vinter was neither brought up in those offices nor in any office in the court, by reason of which the said Thomas Vinter was altogether unfit to occupy and exercise the said offices, and the grant thereof made to the said Thomas Vinter, and the King's letters patent, were void in law." The court therefore refused to admit him, and afterwards being commanded to attend the King, and being questioned by his Majesty as to the fitness and knowledge of the said Thomas Vinter to occupy and exercise the said offices, the justices (Sir John Markham was then Chief) said that he was unfit and inexpert in knowledge and exercise to occupy those offices, for the advantage of the King and the people, &c. And being further questioned by the King who there was that might be fit, they said that one John West excelled others in the daily and continued knowledge and training in those offices; wherefore the King, by word of mouth, commanded the Chief Justice and Sir William Yelverton, Sir Richard Bingham, and William Laken, justices, that they should admit West, who was accordingly admitted and sworn on the 3rd of July following; and the King afterwards confirmed the office to West by letters patent in the seventh year of his reign^a.

In conjunction with his younger brother, Richard James Corner, Esq., of the Inner Temple, now Chief Justice of her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast, the gentleman so lately deceased was author of "Corner's Crown Practice," which was published in 1844, and has long been out of print.

He married, March 25, 1826, Miss Mary Jenkins, niece of William Maddocks, Esq., of Carmarthen, by whom he had no issue.

For several years past Master Corner had been in failing health, but he was always anxious to be at his post, and not-

withstanding the late severity of the weather, he thought himself able to go to Westminster on the first day of term, and he was actually in court during part of that day, but he went home to his lodgings, near the court, very unwell, and, after six days' illness, expired at his house in Lee-road, Blackheath, on the 17th of January.

He was buried at the cemetery of the parish of Charlton, adjoining to the last resting-place of his friend and neighbour, James Bunce, Esq., late one of the masters on the plea side of the Court of Queen's Bench, of which they were both valuable and highly esteemed officers. Indeed, we have the highest authority for saying that in Mr. Corner "the Court of Queen's Bench has lost a most painstaking, learned, and meritorious officer, whose loss will be sensibly felt and sincerely regretted."—*Law Times*.

JOHN HEATHCOAT, ESQ.

Jan. 18. At Tiverton, aged 76, John Heathcoat, Esq., many years M.P. for Tiverton.

John Heathcoat was the son of a small farmer at Long Whatton, in Leicestershire, where he was born in 1784. He was apprenticed at an early age to a frame-smith, named Samuel Caldwell, at Hathern, a neighbouring village. During his apprenticeship he acquired a complete practical knowledge of the business, and of all the mechanism of the stocking frame and warp machines. Some parts of the latter he improved by his own invention, when yet a boy. After having served his term of apprenticeship, Mr. Heathcoat settled in Nottingham, and commenced business on his own account, as a "setter up" of hosiery and warp frames, in the machine shop of Mr. Leonard Elliott, in Broad-street. Elliott was a man of superior mind and skill, and through him young Heathcoat became acquainted with the sanguine ideas then afloat in the proverbially ingenious mind of Nottingham mechanics. Among these was how Buckingham or French lace could be mechanically produced, and to this he gave un-

^a M. 5 Edward IV. 2 Anders; 118. Dyer 150 b; and see the record printed at length in Serjeant Manning's *Serviens ad legem*, p. 237.

divided attention. His great object was to construct a machine that should do the work of the pillow, the multitude of pins, the threads and bobbins, and the fingers, and to supersede them in the production of lace, as the stocking-loom had superseded the knitting-needle. This he at length accomplished, and in 1808 he patented his invention, but he improved upon it in the following year, and the principle of both patents remains embodied in the bobbin net machines of the present day, though with vast improvements—some effected by himself, and more by others, to whom he was ever anxious to accord their due meed of praise for the employment of talents only second to those by which the original machine was designed and executed.

This success was not without its cost. It was gained by the employment of self-directed talents, during hours of bodily and mental toil, added to the necessary labours of the day, without external aid or encouragement, and in the face of mechanical difficulties in the progress of the work so great that Mr. Heathcoat said, when describing in 1836 his whole procedure in the affair, "The single difficulty of getting the diagonal threads to twist in the allotted space was so great, that if now to be done I should probably not attempt its accomplishment." Domestic straits, and no ordinary personal self-denial were cheerfully encountered during this long outlay of time and money. But at twenty-four years of age Mr. Heathcoat stood the conscious inventor of one of the most intricate pieces of machinery ever produced. And the solid reward of his work followed quickly on his success. The first square yard of plain net was cheaply sold from the machine at £5; for twenty-five years the average price has been five-pence. During the like period the average annual returns of the trade have been at least £4,000,000 sterling, giving employment at fair wages to probably 150,000 work-people.

In 1816 the factory of Loughborough, in which Mr. Heathcoat's business was carried on, was attacked by the Luddites and the lace frames destroyed. This caused

the removal of the manufacture to Tiverton, where it restored the prosperity that had been lost by the decay of the woollen trade.

Mr. Heathcoat was one of the very few members of the House of Commons who had held an uninterrupted possession of a seat in that assembly for thirty years. He was first returned for the borough of Tiverton in 1831, and only retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1859. For many years he was the colleague of Lord Palmerston. Though not a frequent speaker, and taking no very prominent part in debate, few Parliamentary names were more familiar to the public than that of Mr. Heathcoat.

The establishment of Mr. Heathcoat and his partner, Mr. Boden, employs about 2,000 persons. For the benefit of this population schools have been established, a church built, and their welfare promoted in many ways, in addition to the great advantage of profitable employment.

Mr. Heathcoat's only son died in youth; but his daughters (Miss Heathcoat and Mrs. Brewin) survive him, and they have long employed their large property and influence in carrying out their father's benevolent views. Mr. Heathcoat Amory has had for some years the responsibility of managing the extensive business affairs of his late grandfather, of whom he is the sole male representative.

MRS. GORE.

Jan. 29. At Linwood, Lyndhurst, aged 61, Catherine Frances, relict of Captain C. A. Gore, 1st Life Guards.

Few particulars are known of the personal history of the deceased, though as a writer her name has been long before the world, and she was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant women of her time. It has been stated that her maiden name was Nevinson, and that she was born in London, in the year 1800. Another account makes her to have been the daughter of a wine merchant of the name of Moody, who carried on business at East Retford. Be this as it may, in the year 1823 she married Capt. Gore, of the Life Guards, and very soon after made her first appear-

ance as an author. She lost her husband in 1846, and of a family of ten children two only survive her—Cecilia Anne Mary, married to Lord Edward Thynne, and Capt. Augustus Wentworth Gore, aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who served with distinction in the recent Indian campaigns. About the year 1850 Mrs. Gore succeeded to considerable property on the death of a member of her mother's family, and henceforth her pen was less active. Latterly she was afflicted by loss of sight, and therefore lived in complete retirement.

The "Times" gives a very eulogistic notice of the deceased, and describes her as a woman—

"Whose talk overflowed with epigram and jest, and whose most commonplace remarks were more witty than the best wit of others. Her literary career was very successful, although her descriptions of fashionable life are not so highly estimated now as they were when that species of novel had a certain amount of originality, nor as they will be hereafter, when, through the mere lapse of time, her descriptions will attain somewhat of the dignity of historical pictures. For the moment we are tired of fashionable novels, and inclined perhaps to underrate the great mistress of the art. Her various publications followed one another with inconceivable rapidity; sometimes at the rate of a volume a month; and she has written from sixty to seventy different works, extending to nearly 200 volumes. It is a little library in itself. But the most remarkable point of all this fertility is that in the 200 volumes there is scarcely to be found one dull page. Mrs. Gore's wit was inexhaustible. Whether she wrote a poem or a play, a novel or a sketch, the composition was always above mediocrity. And then for the matter—it was interesting while it was new, and it will be interesting again when it is old. Every phase of it which it was possible for a woman to handle she has depicted with a minute fidelity which has all the merit of a first-rate collection of photographs.

"Nothing can be more lifelike and true than such novels as 'Cecil' and 'The Hamiltons,' in which she displays to the height all her happy art of portraying character and describing manners? Such tales as these will always find readers; but, though they may be mentioned as among her masterpieces, one may take at random any of her works, from her first,

'Theresa Marchmont,' published in 1823, to her last, which, we believe, was 'The Two Aristocracies,' with the certainty of finding in them clear-cut portraiture, the most lively narrative, and wit in profusion. It has been objected that she adopts with too much sympathy the tone of the society which she paints, and that her ideal of life is not lofty enough. This is but a disparaging method of stating a fact which from another point of view may be regarded as a merit. Most women are apt to take the high poetical view of things, and to measure mankind by a constant reference to this standard, so that their heroes and heroines are either angels or devils. Their aspirations are very beautiful, but they are also very deceptive; and Mrs. Gore avoided them in order to teach the homespun, useful lesson of contentment. She took men and women as they are, and the tenour of her philosophy is that good and evil, happiness and misery, are very evenly distributed in this world. It is a world of compensations, and Mrs. Gore had the good sense to take it as it is, sympathizing with high life as other writers have sympathized with low life. Whether she were right or wrong, however, in this, the general effect is that her pictures are all the more faithful, and have thus a permanent historical value over and above the mere pleasure which they are capable of affording. Her works will often hereafter be referred to as those of the best novel writer of her class and the wittiest woman of her age."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 26, 1860. At Exton, Tasmania, aged 64, the Rev. *Samuel Martin*, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Martin, Rector of Worksop, Nottingham.

Nov. 13. Aged 39, the Rev. *Charles Richard Pilling*, B.A., of Caius Coll., Cambridge, Master of Rochdale Grammar-school, and formerly an Engineer student in the University of Durham.

Jan. 12, 1861. Aged 59, the Rev. *John Holt Simpson*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Kent-st., Southwark.

The Rev. *William Villiers*, Vicar of Bromsgrove, and Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Jan. 17. Aged 65, the Rev. *James Donne*, B.D., Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, and Clapham, Beds.

Jan. 18. At Winslow, Bucks, aged 34, the Rev. *John Clarke*, junior Curate.

Jan. 19. Aged 60, the Rev. *John Parmeter Buck*, M.A., Vicar of Toft-Trees, Norfolk.

At St. Mary Abbott's-terr., Kensington, aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Lowe*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Oldham.

At Brighton, aged 36, the Rev. *Raymond Brewster Smythies*, M.A., of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, and Assistant - Master of Rugby School.

Aged 84, the Rev. *James Holman Mason*, M.A., Vicar of Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon.

Jan. 21. At Oxford, aged 70, the Rev. *Stephen Reay*, Laudian Professor of Arabic, sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, and formerly Vice-Principal of St. Edmund's-hall. He succeeded Dr. Wyndham Knatchbull as Laudian Professor in 1840.

At Wynstay-grove, Fallowfield, aged 66, the Rev. *Henry Dunderdale*, B.A., late Perpetual Curate of St. James, Over Darwen.

At the house of his brother-in-law, (William Bell, esq., of Gleadthorpe, Notts,) aged 29, the Rev. *T. R. Lombe*, S.C.L., Oxon, Incumbent of Coddington, Newark.

Jan. 23. Aged 70, the Rev. *William Hickin*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Ellenhall, Staffordshire.

Suddenly, at Brighton, of disease of the heart, aged 45, the Rev. *St. George Kirke*, Rector of Martin, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 24. The Rev. *Henry Thos. Cooper Hine*, M.A., Rector of Quarrington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

At Sidcliffe, Sidmouth, after a short illness, aged 54, the Rev. *William John Coney*.

At Torquay, aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Taylor*, Rector of Southpool and Vicar of Stokenham, Devon.

Jan. 25. At Brighton, aged 81, the Rev. *Charles Webb Le Bas*, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln. He graduated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, in 1800, when he was fourth wrangler and Craven scholar. In 1812 Bishop Tomline nominated Mr. Le Bas to the prebendal stall of Marston St. Lawrence, in Lincoln Cathedral, which he held to the day of his death. He was for a long series of years Principal of Haileybury College, now abolished in consequence of the changed system of Indian government. Mr. Le Bas was the author of several works, chiefly geographical.

Jan. 26. At his residence, New-inn, Strand, aged 60, the Rev. *Joshua Frederick Denham*, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, and Sunday evening lecturer at St. Bride's, Fleet-st.

Jan. 28. At Tostock Rectory, Suffolk, aged 91, the Rev. *James Oakes*, Rector of Tostock and Rattlesden, and Vicar of Thurston, in the same county.

Jan. 29. At Waldershare-park, Kent, aged 88, the Rev. *Francis North*, Earl of Guilford. He was the son of the Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, by Henrietta Maria, dau. of John Bannister, esq., and was born Dec. 17, 1772; he was educated at Oxford, and for many years held the livings of Alresford and St. Mary, Southampton, as well as the mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, but the possession of the latter involved him in lengthened law proceedings, and he resigned it some years ago. In 1827 he became Earl of Guilford, in succession to his cousin, Frederick, the fifth earl. He married, first, Emma, dau. of the Rev. John Harrison,

and 2ndly, Harriet, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B., of Dean-house. His eldest son, Dudley, Lord North, died in January, 1860, and the earl is succeeded in his titles by his grandson, Dudley Francis, born July 14, 1851.

Jan. 31. After a short illness, aged 61, the Rev. *John Thomas Pine-Coffin*, of Portledge, Devon, Rector of Alwington, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. The rev. gentleman caught a chill whilst attending a funeral during the heavy snow-storm which occurred in the first week in January, but no dangerous symptoms presented themselves until a week previous to his death, when he was attacked with inflammation of the brain, which terminated in his death. The deceased was for many years Curate of the parish of Alwington, but in 1837 he was appointed to the Rectory. He was a magistrate of the county; was for many years chairman of the Bideford Board of Guardians; and was one of the trustees of the Bideford Turnpikes, all which offices he filled in an exemplary manner.

Feb. 1. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. *Augustus Packe*, Rector of Walton-le-Wolds, Leicestershire.

Feb. 4. At Pye Hayes, Birmingham, aged 84, the Rev. *Egerton Arden Bagot*, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

Feb. 5. At Hammoon, Dorset, aged 41, the Rev. *Frederick Bliss*, Rector of the parish.

Aged 77, the Rev. *William Comins*, M.A., Rector of Rackenford, Devon.

Feb. 6. At Oxford, aged 79, the Rev. *Bulkeley Bandinel*, D.D., Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, and late Librarian of the Bodleian.

Feb. 8. At the Warden's-lodge, aged 70, the Rev. *Robert Speccott Barter*, Warden of Winchester College.

In Blomfield-terrace, aged 63, the Rev. *John Phillips Potter*, M.A., of Oriol Coll., Oxford.

In Palestine-pl., Bethnal-green, aged 63, the Rev. *James Boardman Cartwright*, M.A., for thirty years Minister of the Episcopal Jews Chapel, and Chaplain to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Suddenly, aged 63, the Rev. *Frederick Joseph Hilliard*, Rector of Little Wittenham, Berks.

At the Royal York-cres., Clifton, the Rev. *Richard Herbert*, Rector of Chetton, Shropshire, eldest son of the late Rev. Arthur Herbert, of Myross-wood, co. Cork, and grandson of the late Thomas Herbert, esq., of Muross Abbey, Killarney, co. Kerry.

Feb. 10. After four weeks' severe illness, at the residence of his mother, 21, Craven-hill, Hyde-park, aged 49, the Rev. *John William Donaldson*, D.D., M.A., formerly Master of the Grammar-school, Bury St. Edmund's, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Feb. 15. At the Round-wood, Ipswich, (the residence of Charles Schreiber, esq.,) aged 35, the Rev. *Spencer Woodfield Maul*, Rector of Drinkstone, Suffolk.

At the Rectory, Woodchurch, aged 83, the Rev. *Joshua King*, M.A., Rector of Woodchurch, and of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 25, 1860. At sea, on his voyage from China to the Cape, aged 30, Capt. Wm. Edmund Cater, 3rd Regt., (Buffs.)

Nov. 3. At Pietermaritzburg, Annie Maria, wife of Major the Hon. David Erskine, Colonial Secretary at Natal.

Nov. 17. At Tien-tsin, China, aged 21, Lieut. Charles Blackley Turner, H.M.'s 67th Regt.

Nov. 30. In Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 82, George Burnell, esq., second son of Thos. Burnell, esq., formerly of Hammersmith, who died May 13, 1824. Mr. Burnell was for many years mason to the Honourable Societies of the Temple, and a member of the Livery of the Stationers' Company. He has left a widow and two daus., the younger married to Henry Hansard, esq., printer to the House of Commons; and two sons, George Burnell, esq., F.S.A., Civil Engineer, and Edward Burnell, esq., who has lately served the office of Master of the Skinners' Company.

Dec. 2. After severe protracted illness, at Quiton, aged 22, Lieut. Julius Moxon, of H.M.'s Madras Engineers, 7th son of Thos. Moxon, esq., of Leyton, Essex.

Dec. 4. At sea, returning from the Chinese campaign, where he had volunteered to serve with the King's Dragoon Guards, aged 19, Wm. Taylor Jay, Cornet in H.M.'s 5th Madras Light Cavalry, younger son of James Jay, esq., of Litley, near Hereford.

Dec. 8. At Meean Meer, East Indies, aged 21, Lieut. Chas. W. Grey, of the 3rd European Light Cavalry, only child of the late Chas. Grey, esq., of the Bombay Army, and grandson of the Hon. Edw. Grey, D.D., formerly Bishop of Hereford.

Dec. 16. At Jacobabad, Scinde, Bombay, aged 33, Capt. Charles Edward Boodle, 5th N.L.I., and Commandant of the 2nd Regt. Jacob's Rifles, youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Boodle, Rector of Radstock, Somerset.

At Banda, Bombay, Michael Agnew Coxon, Judge of Dharwar, eldest son of the late John Stuart Coxon, esq., of Flesk Priory, Killarney.

Dec. 17. At Trichinopoly, aged 21, Louisa Mary, wife of Lieut. Cheek, of H.M.'s 13th Regt. N.I., second dau. of Oswald Cheek, esq., Town-Clerk of the borough of Evesham, and sister of the "youthful martyr of Allahabad."

Dec. 20. At Calcutta, from illness caused by over-exertion during the Indian campaign, Capt. Wilbraham Digby Milman, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Milman.

Dec. 22. At Kingston, Jamaica, the Hon. Rich. O'Reilly, Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court in that island.

Dec. 26. At Acton, Maine, aged 104, Mr. Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the men who took part in the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775. He was in Boston when the Prince of Wales was there, and had some conversation with the Duke of Newcastle.

Dec. 28. At Kustendjic, Bulgaria, of typhus

fever, aged 25, Henry, third son of the late Donough O'Brien, esq., of Hastings.

Jan. 4, 1861. At Abbeokuta, West Africa, after sixteen days' illness, aged 26, Sophia Mary, wife of the Rev. G. F. Bühler.

Jan. 8. At Madras, aged 55, Major Henry Jas. Nicholls, 25th Madras N.I., Assistant-Commissary-Gen., second son of the late John George Nicholls, esq., of West Molesey, Surrey.

Jan. 9. At Sierra Leone, aged 34, Arthur Geo. FitzRoy, Commander of H.M.S. "Falcon."

Jan. 12. At Forgan Manse, aged 77, Mr. Ebenezer Thomson, a scholar of great and varied attainments. Soon after having completed his curriculum at the University of Edinburgh, he was appointed Classical Master in Ayr Academy; and one or two who were his pupils there now adorn the Scottish Bench. Mr. Thomson had pursued the study of philology through the principal branches of the Teutonic language, both ancient and modern; and he was, we believe, the first to introduce the study of Anglo-Saxon into our schools. Besides occasional articles in literary magazines, Mr. Thomson published several works:—An edition of the "King's Quair," with philological notes; a small grammar of "German-English Analogies;" "Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest;" "Ancient and Modern Versions of the Hymn *Te Deum*," &c. But Mr. Thomson, in his modest merit, was ever more ready to help forward the researches of others than to advance his own fame. He had been for many years retired from public life, and used to occupy his leisure by daily attending as a reader in the British Museum, where he found abundant provision for his favourite studies. His able assistance in the reading and collecting of ancient MSS. has been acknowledged by other more eminent labourers in the field of philology.—*Fife-shire Herald*.

At Maceio, Brazil, of yellow fever, Henry Edwin Griesbach, esq., British Vice-Consul at that port, and for many years partner in the house of Lutteroth and Co., Trieste.

Jan. 15. In Prince's-street, Lambeth, aged 70, Mr. John Iliffe Wilson, son of Mr. Thomas Wilson, by Mary, dau. of Mr. John Iliffe, of an old family long settled at Hinckley. See Nichols' "History of Leicestershire," vol. iv. p. 738. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and was apprenticed to Messrs. Nichols and Son, printers, with whom he was for some years an assistant as reader. In 1820 he published a brief account of Christ's Hospital, and an enlarged edition entitled, "The History of Christ's Hospital, with Memoirs of Eminent Men Educated there," &c., in 1821, which he dedicated to his early patron, Mr. John Nichols. (These works were noticed in *GENT. MAG.* 1820, i. 437; 1821, i. 536.) He afterwards was a partner in the firm of Bentleys, Fley, and Wilson, of Bangor-house, Shoe-lane. On the dissolution of that firm he set up a business on his own account, but was unsuccessful, and became a reader in Messrs. Clowes' offices.

At her residence, Blackburn-terr., Liverpool, aged 50, Julia, last surviving dau. of Chas. Edw.

Rawlins, esq., of Liverpool, and of Brook-house, Lancashire, and last female relative of Jane, late Dowager Countess of Hyndford, and of John, Earl of Hyndford, of Carmichael-house, Lanarkshire, Ambassador to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna in the reign of George II.

Jan. 16. Aged 85, Mr. Kinnebrook, many years a proprietor of the "Norwich Mercury."

Jan. 17. At Henley-pk., Guildford, aged 86, Gen. Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., Col. of the 4th Light Dragoons, to which he was appointed in 1848. The deceased was born in London in 1774, entered the army in 1798, and received the rank of General in 1854. The venerable General had only retired from the active duties of Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, within the last four years, after being connected with that institution from 1829. He had a cross and clasp for Peninsular service, and the fourth class of St. Vladimir for Waterloo.

At Bromley College, Kent, aged 83, Ann Catherine, relict of the Rev. Robert Simpson, Vicar of Basford, Nottingham.

At Caenby Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Lucy, only dau. of the late Rev. George Cardale, formerly Rector of Millbrook, and Vicar of Flitwick, Beds.

At his house, in Lee-road, Blackheath, aged 57, Arthur Bloxham Corner, esq., Her Majesty's Coroner and Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench. See OBITUARY.

At New York, aged 42, Mrs. Eliza Gilbert, commonly known as Lola Montez. Very contradictory accounts have been published as to her origin, which she purposely involved in mystery, calling herself sometimes a Spaniard, at others a Creole. We believe the fact to be that she was born in Ireland. She ran away from school, near Cork, when not sixteen, with a young officer of the Bengal Army, named Gilbert, who married her and took her to India, but in consequence of her bad conduct he was soon obliged to send her back to Europe. She first tried the stage as a profession, but failing there, she openly adopted a life of infamy, and among other admirers succeeded in captivating Ludwig, the ex-king of Bavaria. She was by him raised to the rank of Countess of Lansfelt, but interfering in political matters, she was driven from the country, and her royal protector thought it advisable to abdicate the throne. She next came to England, and married Mr. Heald, an officer of dragoons, and nephew of the celebrated Chancery barrister, but a prosecution for bigamy being commenced against her, she again went on the Continent. Next she passed to Australia, thence to California, and afterwards to New York, sometimes appearing on the stage, sometimes delivering lectures, and, if the stories told were true, every here and there challenging persons who commented on her disorderly life, and horsewhipping them when they refused to give her "satisfaction." Her course of proceeding was scandalous, no doubt, but it is probable that her doings were exaggerated. A short time since she visited England, but she soon returned to New York, where in November last she had a paralytic attack,

from which she never recovered. The American papers give many details of her last illness, and represent her as dying a sincere penitent. The "New York Evening Post" says, "The last moments of Lola Montez offered a singular contrast to her earlier career. For some time she has been very ill at Astoria, and professed the heartiest penitence for the manner in which her life had been spent. About four weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Hawks was requested to call on her, and did so. He found her with her Bible open to the story of the Magdalen, and she expressed to her visitor her sincere anxiety in regard to her future welfare. At the same time she was hopeful. 'I can forget my French, my German, my everything,' she said, 'but I cannot forget Christ.' Before she died she purchased the little plot in Greenwood where she is now buried. On her coffin was a plate with the simple inscription—'Mrs. Eliza Gilbert, died January 17, 1861, aged 42 years.' . . . Lola Montez did not die in a state of utter dependence on friendly hospitality, as many supposed. She had some money, 300 dollars of which she left to the Magdalen Society; the remainder, after paying off her just debts, is to go to charitable objects."

Jan. 18. At Tiverton, John Heathcoat, esq., late M.P. for that town. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Westbourne-ter., Hyde-park, aged 67, Charles Chicheley Hyde, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

In Lansdowne-circus, South Lambeth, aged 76, Mr. William Taylor, late of the Home Office, Whitehall.

At his house in Walcot-place, Lambeth, Peter Deans, esq., late Assistant-Accountant and Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue.

At Haigh, near Wigan, after a short illness, aged 50, William Peace, F.C.S., for upwards of twenty-eight years agent to the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Aged 79, John Booth Freer, esq., M.D., of New Brentford, Middlesex, formerly of South-gate-st., Leicester.

At Dairsey, the Rev. George Scott, formerly editor of the "Fifeshire Journal," and afterwards chaplain to Glasgow prison.

Jan. 19. At St. Thomas'-terr., Church-street, Kent-road, aged 78, Peter Wynne, esq., eldest son of Mr. Peter Wynne, formerly an eminent wholesale bookseller in Paternoster-row, who died June 30, 1806, and of whom a high character is given in Nichols' "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iii. p. 741. Mr. Wynne was formerly of Dulwich and Paternoster-row, and was a member of the Court of the Company of Stationers. His younger brother, William Wynne, esq., of Itchin Abbas, Hants, also a member of the Court, died July 1, 1856.

At Shrub-hill, Dorking, aged 61, Lady Elizabeth Wathen. This estimable lady was the only surviving dau. of the late Earl of Rothes, and great-aunt of the present peeress, Henrietta, fifteenth Countess. She was born on the 30th of October, 1799, and married, on the 16th of December, 1836, Major Augustus Wathen, who died in 1842.

At Torquay, Adelaide, wife of Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B. The deceased, who had only been married a few months, was the youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Foley, and was born on the 19th of March, 1822.

George Harvey, son of Wm. Smith Nicholson, esq., of Hoo-lodge, near Rochester.

At Brynsteddfod, Conway, aged 68, Helen, wife of the Ven. H. C. Jones, Archdeacon of Essex, eldest dau. of the late John Carstairs, esq., of Stratford-green, Essex, and Warboys, Hunts.

In Westbourne-terr. North, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Solomon Treasure, esq., formerly Assistant-Secretary for the Affairs of Taxes, Somerset House.

At Shalford, Surrey, Mary Elizabeth, wife of G. W. C. Lydiard, esq., Capt. R.N.

At Guernsey, aged 62, Lt.-Col. De Lancey.

Jan. 20. In Craven-hill gardens, aged 76, Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Barry, formerly Rector of Sutton St. Nicholas, Herefordshire.

At Worcester, suddenly, Matilda, relict of Baron Fredk. De Bretton, of the Kingdom of Denmark.

At Stoke Damarel, near Devonport, aged 81, Commander Thomas Shapcote, R.N.

At Exmouth, Devon, aged 77, Retired Rear-Admiral R. W. Parsons.

At Merleton-villa, Wardie, near Edinburgh, aged 44, John Alexander Ballantyne, printer, Edinburgh.

Jan. 21. At his residence, Thornbury, co. Cork, aged 55, the Hon. Charles Ludlow Bernard, brother to the member for Brandon.

At Leonard's, St. Andrew's, Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, LL.D. &c., Provost of St. Andrew's. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Lansdown-erescent, Kensington-park, aged 80, Sir John Hall, K.C.H., formerly Secretary to the St. Katharine's Dock Company. He was appointed in 1807 Consul and Agent for the Maritime Seignior of Pappenburg, in East Friesland. In 1809 he was made Chairman for regulating convoys, and for the protection of British commerce and navigation to and from the ports between the Elbe and Calais. In 1816 he was appointed Consul-General for Hanover, in the United Kingdom, and in 1817 he served as High-Sheriff of Essex.

In Clarges-st., Piccadilly, aged 85, Mrs. Frances Hamilton.

In Charlwood-street West, Warwick-sq., aged 68, Rear-Admiral Edward Chappell.

At Elizabeth-ter., Westbourne-pk., aged 57, Lewis Henry Patterson, late Assistant-Librarian at the Colonial Office.

At his residence, Notting-hill, W., aged 76, Rear-Admiral Samuel Radford, K.H.

Jan. 22. At Llwn-y-brain, the Hon. Georgiana Marianna Gwynne, youngest daughter of George, 13th Viscount Hereford, and relict of T. H. Gwynne, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 20, Francis George Eyre, Scholar of New College, Oxford,

only son of the Rev. Francis John Eyre, Rector of Englefield, near Reading.

On board the P. and O. Company's steamer "Nemesis," Isabel, wife of the Rev. W. J. Smith, Consular Chaplain at Foo-chow-Foo.

At Portobello Barracks, Dublin, aged 20, James Edward Bradshaw, Lieut. 4th Light Dragoons, eldest son of James Edward Bradshaw, esq., of Fair Oak-park, Hants.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Elizabeth Catherine, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Cosby Jackson.

At Newby-hall, Ripon, aged 55, Henry Vyner, esq. The deceased was son of the late Mr. Robert Vyner and Lady Theodosia, youngest daughter of John, second Earl of Ashburnham. He married, in 1832, Lady Mary Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Earl de Grey, K.G., and was father of the Countess de Grey and Ripon, the Marchioness of Northampton, and Mr. Vyner, the new member for Ripon.

After a short and painful illness, Anne, wife of the Rev. Richard Waterfield, B.D., Rector of Thurcaston, Leicestershire.

After a few days' illness, Richard Thompson, late Major 5th Dragoon Guards, of Muckamore Abbey, co. Antrim, Ireland.

Jan. 23. Aged 67, Thomas Lindsay, of Dulascottage, Cusop, Herefordshire, upwards of thirty years a member of the New Water Colour Society.

At Homefield-house, Heavitree, Kate E., wife of the Rev. W. W. Howard, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, and daughter of the Hon. John McHutchin, late Clerk of the Rolls, Castle-town, Isle of Man.

At Paris, aged 34, Frederick Arthur St. John, late Capt. 60th Rifles, second son of the late Robert William St. John, Agent and Consul-General at Algiers, and grandson of the late Hon. General Frederick St. John.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 85, Mary Turner, only dau. of the late Hon. Patrick Maitland, of Freugh, and Jane, Countess of Rothes.

At Doncaster, aged 66, Mr. White, whose writings as "Martingale" have become familiar wherever British rural sports are cherished. About twelve months ago a cancer formed upon his tongue, which was operated upon, but the disease returned and caused his death, after five months of intense suffering.

At sea, Major Duncan Trevor Grant, youngest and only surviving son of the late Dr. W. L. Grant, of the Bengal Medical Service.

Jan. 24. At Boulogne, Charlotte, wife of George Lawrie, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Sir George Naylor (Garter).

At her residence, Lancaster, aged 77, Jane, widow of James Clarke, esq., Recorder of Liverpool, and Attorney-General of the Isle of Man.

At Kensington, after a painful illness, from disease of the heart, aged 37, William David Lewis, esq., Q.C., eldest son of the late Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., formerly of Ramsgate.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 26, Augustus Ayliffe, youngest son of the late Rev. G. J. Wyatt, M.A., Vicar of Chalk, Kent.

In Stanley-gardens, Kensington-pk., aged 57,

Mary Steele, widow of Charles Carpenter Bompas, Serjeant-at-law.

At North Parade, Bath, aged 86, Gen. James Welsh, of the Madras Establishment.

At Atholl-cres., Edinburgh, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Oliphant, dau. of the late Sir John Wedderburn, bart., of Blackness and Balindean, and widow of John Hope Oliphant, esq., H.E.I.C.S., late of Penang, Prince of Wales Island.

At the Rectory, Great Haseley, Albion Mary, youngest dau. of the late Donald Cameron of Lochiel and of Lady Vere Cameron.

At Leicester, aged 58, the Rev. George Legge, LL.D., a dissenting preacher of much eminence. The Senate of the Aberdeen University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1845, at the same time transmitting a similar diploma to his youngest brother, the Rev. James Legge, Principal of the London Missionary Society's Theological Seminary at Hongkong, and one of the first Sinologues of the age.

Jan. 25. In Cavendish-sq., of apoplexy, aged 70, George Robert Rowe, M.D. This gentleman was formerly a surgeon in the army, and served in the Peninsular war. He subsequently resided at Chigwell in Essex. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1812, and of the Royal College of Physicians in 1840. Dr. Rowe was also a Fellow of the London Medical Society, Honorary Physician to the Royal Dramatic College, a Director of the Reliance and East of England Life Assurance Society, and a member of the Society of Arts. He was the author of a treatise "On Nervous Diseases, Liver and Stomach Complaints," of which there have been sixteen editions; and of another work, "On some Important Diseases of Females, with Cases." The "Lancet" for 1843 contains his observations on Cancer; and the same periodical for 1849 his Abernethian Oration.

After a lingering illness, aged 22, Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. N. Braddon, St. Mary's Vicarage, Sandwich.

At her residence, Rose-hill, Pendleton, near Manchester, aged 78, Martha, widow of Joseph Brotherton, esq., M.P. for Salford.

At Winchester, of pleurisy, Sarah, second dau. of the late Col. James Wemyss, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wemyss, C.B.

In Porchester-ter., aged 73, Colonel Thomas Chadwick, of the late H.E.I.C. Bengal Artillery.

Jan. 26. At Brooke-house, Ash-next-Sandwich, aged 71, John Godfrey, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Kent.

In Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 38, Eliza Frances, wife of the Rev. William Charles Fox, of Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, and second dau. of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berks, and Wadenhoe-house, Northamptonshire.

At Worcester, aged 62, Charles Eustace Beauchamp, formerly Lieut. Royal Artillery.

Mary, wife of Joseph N. Mourilyan, esq., solicitor, Sandwich, Kent, and dau. of the late Wm. Bishop, esq., of Hastings, Sussex.

At Torquay, Augustus Hunt, late Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At St. John's Vicarage, Cardiff, aged 73, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. T. Stacey, Precentor of Llandaff and Rector of Gelligaer, and youngest and last surviving dau. of the late John Richards, esq., of Cardiff.

Jan. 27. In York-st., Portman-sq., aged 61, W. Dampier, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Bath, aged 68, John Samuel Williams, esq., formerly of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and late of Herringstone-house, Tunbridge Wells.

At Paris, aged 52, M. Caussidière, a noted Montagnard, who filled during the *régime* of the French Republic of 1848 the office of Prefect of Police, and who, since then, lived for many years in the United States, and for some years in England. He had but very recently returned to France.

Mr. Macgregor Laird, well known in connection with African exploration. At an early age Mr. Laird relinquished his interest in an extensive engineering establishment in Liverpool, and was associated with Richard Lander in conducting the first steam expedition up the river Niger, with a view to open up the commerce of the interior. After undergoing great hardships he returned to England in 1832, with the few of his companions who had survived the effects of the climate. He next turned his attention to transatlantic steam navigation, and by his abilities and enterprise materially contributed to the accomplishment of that object; subsequently he for a short time devoted his energies in furtherance of the great works in progress at Birkenhead. During the last twelve years of his life Mr. Laird devoted his attention exclusively to the development of the trade and civilization of Africa, having for many years advocated this as the only means of extinguishing the slave trade. With these views he obtained a contract from the Government, and established the African Steamship Company, which maintains a monthly communication with the coast, and in 1854 he fitted out a trading and exploring expedition at his own expense, but with Government support, the result of which was that the steamer "Pleid" penetrated 150 miles beyond the furthest point that had previously been navigated; and so admirable were the arrangements, that this expedition was distinguished from all those which preceded it by the fact that not a single death occurred. Encouraged by this result, and with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, as well as that of some gentlemen who sympathized in his philanthropic exertions, Mr. Laird fitted out another steam expedition on a still more extensive scale, opened up communications with the interior, and established trading depots, which still exist. Unfortunately for the cause of African civilisation, he has been cut off in the midst of these avocations, though it is to be hoped that others will profit by the experience afforded by his operations, and follow in the path opened up by his enterprise.

Jan. 28. In Montagu-pl., Montagu-sq., aged 64, Eliza, widow of the Rev. Henry Fardell, Canon of Ely, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Sparke, Bishop of Ely.

At Fronderw, Llanwrst, aged 31, Mary Adelaide, wife of James J. Drabble, esq., and dau. of the Rev. D. Nantes, Rector of Powderham, Devon.

From the effects of an accident on the South-Western Railway, William Baly, M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Jan. 29. At Hastings, aged 57, Chas. Symons, esq., late of the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset-house.

At Aberdeen, aged 64, Wm. Brown, esq., M.A., distributor of stamps and collector of taxes for the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

At Linwood, Lyndhurst, aged 61, Catherine Frances, widow of Charles Arthur Gore, esq., 1st Life Guards. See OBITUARY.

At Newport, aged 91, Henrietta Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis Worsley, formerly Rector of Chale and St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight.

In South-crescent, Bedford-square, aged 85, Gen. Alexander Fair, C.B., of the Madras Army.

Jan. 30. At his residence, Camden-road-villas, aged 69, Robert Burford, esq., the well-known artist and proprietor of the Panorama, Leicester-square. The reputation gained by his establishment through a long series of years made his name known beyond metropolitan limits; and the exhibition which he perfected has proved one of the most permanent of London attractions. In conjunction with the late Mr. Barker, the deceased originally opened the Panorama on the site of what is now the Strand Theatre, and about thirty-two years ago transferred it to the present locality.

At his residence, Woodfield-villa, St. John's, Sussex, aged 86, Major Charles Bayntun, formerly of the 6th Dragoon Guards and 54th Regt., and for 40 years Barrack Master at Brighton, from which he retired a few years since on a pension; he was also a Magistrate for the County of Sussex.

At Russell-place, Fitzroy-sq., Jane Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Prichard, senior Vicar of Llandaff Cathedral.

At Bath, Lieut. John Green, R.N., brother of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Andrew Green.

Aged 71, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Francis Lipscomb, Rector of Helbury, Yorkshire.

Jan. 31. In Grosvenor-sq., aged 84, Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Cleveland. Her Grace was the dau. of Mr. Robert Russell, and was second wife of the late Duke of Cleveland, whom she married in 1813, and who died in 1842.

In Lower Berkeley-street, aged 67, Henry Bosanquet, esq.

At Southsea, aged 68, Richard Percival, esq., Commander R.N.

In Stamford-road, Fulham, aged 80, Susanna, widow of Robert Harding Evans, esq., formerly of Pall-mall.

At Llanstephan, Carmarthen, aged 81, Captain Wm. Rickards, 64th Foot.

Lately. At Paris, aged 86, Madame de Bawr, a lady of many accomplishments and as many reminiscences. "As Mdlle. de Champgrand she had been taught her minuet by Vestris; had learned music at the feet of Getry; singing from Garat; chess with Philidor. Her musical

memory, which was great, remained unimpaired to the last—the eighty-seventh—year of her life. A word of farewell is claimed for her here, more especially on the grounds of her dramatic productions, which were various—as widely apart as a certain forgotten ferocious melodrama, *Les Chevaliers du Lion*, which ran for two years at the Ambigu-Comique, with all other productions of the same class, published anonymously—and certain little comedies in the style of Malivauz, one of which, *La Suite d'un Bal Masque*, will not be forgotten, since it was a favourite piece with that consummate comedian, Mdlle. Mars. Madame de Bawr was twice married, her first husband being the famous Saint Simon, from whom she was divorced. The marriage, as may readily be imagined, was not happy, the sublimated religious dreamings and chimeras of the husband seeming painfully absurd to the lively wife. Madame de Bawr afterwards married a Russian gentleman, who died long before her."—*Athenæum*.

A widow, whose name figures honourably in the military annals of France, died recently in the Hospice des Petits-Ménages, in Paris, at the age of 87. Her maiden name was Thérèse Figueur; she was born near Dijon in 1774, and she served as a dragoon in the 15th and 19th Regiments from 1798 to 1812. She was known throughout the army by the name of Sans-Gêne, and was so much esteemed by her officers that when the Committee of Public Safety determined on excluding all women from the army an exception was made in her favour. The history of her campaigns was published from her own dictation in 1842, and had a very large circulation. She began her military career at Toulon, when that port was besieged by the English in 1793. She was there put under arrest by Commandant Bonaparte for a delay of twenty-five minutes in executing an order. Some years after, when her old commander had become First Consul, he sent for the dragoon Sans-Gêne to St. Cloud, and afterwards gave her a good service pension of 200 francs. Sans-Gêne remained in active service until 1812, when she fell into the hands of the priest Merino's guerillas in Spain, and was taken as prisoner of war to England, where she remained till 1814. In the course of her twenty campaigns she had four horses killed under her, and was often wounded, the first time being at Toulon, when a ball struck her on the left breast. She entered the hospice in 1840, and lived upon her pension of 200f. till the present Emperor made a handsome addition to her means from his private purse.—*Galvani's Messenger*.

Feb. 1. At Sledmere, Yorkshire, aged 68, Lady Sykes. She was the daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, bart., of Ingleby Greenhow, and was married to Sir Tatton Sykes, bart., in the year 1822.

At Addington-park, near Croydon, Maria, youngest dau. of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and wife of the Rev. John Thomas, Vicar of All-hallows Barking.

At the Marquis of Ailesbury's seat, Tottenham-park, near Marlborough, from rheumatic

fever, G. E. Harcourt Vernon, esq., late M.P. for Newark. He was the eldest son of Mr. Granville Harcourt Vernon, son of the late Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of the Province of York, and was born on the 23rd of November, 1816. He was educated at Westminster School, from which he was elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, at which University he took a second-class in classics in 1839, and graduated M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to January, 1845, he was private secretary to the Earl of St. Germans, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and officiated in the same capacity to the Earl of Lincoln (now Duke of Newcastle) when Chief Commissioner of Woods, and Chief Secretary for Ireland from April, 1845, to July, 1846. Mr. Vernon was returned to the House of Commons for Newark at the general election in 1852 as a "Liberal-Conservative," being favourable to the policy of free trade and a moderate extension of the suffrage, but was opposed to the ballot. He married in November, 1854, Lady Selina Catherine Meade, only daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

At his residence, Broxbourne-house, Herts., aged 83, Thomas Hoskins, Commander R.N. The immediate cause of his death was the breaking out of a wound in the face, received in action upwards of fifty years ago.

At her house in Bolton-row, aged 83, Letitia, relict of Col. James Alexander Stuart, and dau. of the late Colonel Irvine, of Castle Irvine, co. Fermanagh.

At Tiddington, near Oxford, Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. James Edwards, Vicar of Fairfield, and Rector of Ashelworth, Gloucestershire.

At Cheam, Surrey, aged 96, Mrs. Bluton.

At Beaumaris, aged 23, Capt. R. Bulkeley, of the 7th Hussars, second son of Sir R. B. Williams-Bulkeley, bart., M.P., Baron-hill.

Feb. 2. At Hackney, aged 43, Edw. Bentley, esq., M.D., formerly Physician to the City Dispensary, and to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. See OBITUARY.

In Curzon-st., Derby, after many years of intense suffering, aged 66, Major Edward Appleton, Royal Marines (L.I.)

In Great Portland-st., Major Richard George Grange, 5th Royal Elthorne Light Infantry.

Feb. 3. At Strathtyrum-house, St. Andrews, aged 71, Major-Gen. Gairdner, C.B.

Aged 83, Catherine, relict of Col. Geo. Muttelbury, C.B., K.W.

Feb. 4. At the Rectory-house, Landford, Salisbury, aged 71, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Girdlestone.

At Pontypool-park, Charlotte Gwen, widow of Thos. B. Rous, esq., of Courtyrala, Glamorgansh., and dau. of the late Sir Robert Salusbury, bart., of Llanwern, Monmouthshire.

At the Parsonage, Stoney Middleton, Bakewell, aged 46, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Urban Smith, M.A.

Feb. 5. At Brighton, aged 83, the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, son of the first Baron Macdonald, and uncle of the present lord.

In Craven-hill-gardens, aged 79, Gen. Peter

De la Motte, C.B., of the 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry.

At Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 68, Wm. Pomroy Daniel, esq.

At Holloway, Sarah, wife of Capt. Justinian Barrell, R.N.

At Kingsbury, aged 62, Mr. F. Mattam, of Aldridge's, St. Martin's-lane.

At Anchorfield, near Edinburgh, Alexander Cushnie Morison, late Surgeon in H.M.'s Bengal N.I., son of Sir Alexander Morison, M.D.

At Pau, aged 50, Marshal Bosquet. He was born at Mont-de-Marsan (Landes), on the 8th of Nov., 1810, and was admitted into the Polytechnic School in 1829. Two years after he entered as sub-lieutenant the Artillery School at Metz, and left it in 1833. In 1834 he was made second-lieutenant, and embarked in June in that year for Algeria, where he served until 1853. In 1848 he was appointed to the command of the subdivision of Orléansville; he rendered himself conspicuous in 1851 as general of brigade, in the campaign of Great Kabylia, and being in 1853 raised to the rank of general of division, he returned to France, after having made twenty campaigns in Africa. When the Crimean war broke out he was placed on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud's army. The Marshal placed great confidence in Bosquet, and at the Alma appointed him to effect a flank movement on the left wing of the Russians and turn their batteries before the action became general. When at length the decisive blow was struck, on the 8th of Sept., 1855, General Bosquet took a leading part in the capture of the Malakoff, where he was severely wounded by the bursting of a shell, and was compelled to return to France. In 1856 he was raised to the dignity of senator, and in the same year was named Marshal. An apoplectic attack struck him some years back, and he sought at Pau the benefit arising from native air. His constitution could not, however, resist the effect of his wound, and he expired, the youngest of all the marshals of France.

Feb. 6. At Teynton-house, Gloucestershire, aged 84, Sir John Owen, bart., M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke.

At Leamington, aged 64, Capt. George Baker, R.N., second son of the late Sir Robt. Baker.

At Laura-place, Bath, aged 67, Captain John Talbot Warren, R.N.

Feb. 7. At Plymouth, aged 28, Willoughby Wintle Howell, Lieut. R.N., son of the late Thomas John Howell, esq.

At Bury, near Gosport, aged 26, Augusta Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Matthew Connolly, R.N.

In Lansdowne-circus, South Lambeth, aged 76, Mary, relict of Mr. William Taylor, late of the Home Office, Whitehall, having survived her husband only twenty days.

At Canonbury, aged 74, the Rev. Jacob Kirkman Foster, formerly President of the Countess of Huntingdon's College, at Cheshunt.

At his residence, Scaleby-lodge, Camden-road, aged 63, John Brown, esq., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.N.A.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 73, Benjamin Best, esq., many years of Doctors'-commons.

At Campden - grove, Kensington, aged 66, Sophia Hutchins, second dau. of the late Dr Calcott.

Feb. 8. In Bryanston-sq., of bronchitis, Jo-sette, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir de Lacy Evans, M.P., G.C.B. She was the dau. of the late Col. R. Arbutnot, and relict of P. Hughes, esq., of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Oldham, aged 27, Annie Amelia, wife of the Rev. Arthur Keene, Incumbent of St. John's, Oldham, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Canon Stowell.

In Cavendish-sq., Miss Talbot, dau. of the late T. Talbot, esq., of Margam-park, Glamorgan-shire.

Aged 95, William Goodson, esq., Surgeon R.N.

Feb. 9. At Thorington-hall, Suffolk, aged 73, Colonel Henry Bence Bence.

In Grosvenor-street West, aged 83, Adm. Sir George Mundy, K.C.B. He was born at Shipley-hall, Derbyshire, in 1777, his father, E. M. Mundy, esq., being for many years M.P. for that county. In July, 1789, he entered the Royal Naval Academy, and he embarked in October, 1792, as midshipman on board the "Blanche" frigate. He subsequently served on board the "Perseus," "Victory," and "Juno," and was in the latter vessel when she made a remarkable escape from the inner roads of Toulon, into which she had entered in ignorance of the evacuation of the place by the British. After assisting in the capture of many vessels and in the reduction of St. Fiorenzo, Mr. Mundy followed Capt. Hood into L'Aigle, 36, and was employed with the force at the taking of Bastia and Calvi. He was present at the battles of St. Vincent and the Nile, and soon after the latter he was appointed to the command of the "Transfer," a 14-gun brig, in which he was employed off Cadiz. In the war of 1803 Capt. Mundy was very active, and in command of the "Carysfort," the "Hydra," and other frigates, he made numerous captures, and rendered essential service to the Spanish patriots on the coast of Catalonia. In June, 1815, he was nominated a C.B.; was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral when in command of the "Royal George" yacht, in 1830; was created a K.C.B. in February, 1837; became Vice-Admiral November 23, 1841, and Admiral December 24, 1849.

At Shell-house, Exmouth, aged 68, Francis Danby, esq., A.R.A.

At Torquay, aged 36, Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, esq., of Hardenhuish-park, Chippenham, magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts.

Feb. 10. In Mansfield-street, the Dowager Lady Petre. See OBITUARY.

At West End, Hampstead, aged 88, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Browne, K.C.H., and dau. of Sir Wm. Wolseley, bart.

At Albrighton, aged 72, George Bate, esq., for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

At Victoria-road, Old Charlton, Lucinda Toler, wife of Major-Gen. Clarke.

Feb. 11. In Berkeley-sq., aged 80, the Dowager Countess of Haddington. Her ladyship, who was the only surviving child of George, fourth earl of Macclesfield, was born June 21, 1780, and married (Nov. 13, 1802,) Thomas, ninth earl of Haddington, who died in 1858.

At the Marquis of Bristol's, Kemptown, aged 16, Eliza Augusta Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Lord and Lady Arthur Hervey.

At Westerham, Kent, Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Thompson, Rector of Mistley-cum-Manningtree, and Vicar of Bradfield, Essex.

In Florence-road, New-cross, aged 68, Mr. Jos. Marshall, for many years in the house of Messrs. W. Tegg and Co., publishers.

Feb. 12. At Brighton, aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. John Leslie, K.H., Colonel of H.M.'s 35th Regt.

At the Priory, Monk Sherborne, Hants, aged 71, John Green Bishop, M.D.

At Torquay, aged 26, Caroline Keble, only dau. of the late Rev. James Edwards, Rector of Newington, Oxfordshire.

Feb. 13. At Edinburgh, aged 56, Kenneth Mackenzie Mackinnon, M.D., late Apothecary-General H.E.I. Co.'s Service, Bengal.

At Vienna, the Right Rev. Ernest Pauer, Superintendent of the Lutheran Church of Austria, Councillor of the Ecclesiastical Court of the Municipality, and first minister of the Lutheran Church in Vienna, decorated with the order of Francis Joseph, &c.

At Sidmouth, aged 80, Gilbert Harvey West, esq., late of the Treasury.

At the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, Captain Andrew Heartley, Military Knight of Windsor, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and for twenty-five years Captain and Adjutant of the East Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Feb. 14. At Cambridge, aged 52, Adelaide, wife of Capt. Digby Marsh, R.N.

At Squerres-ct., Westerham, aged 74, Chas. Warde, esq.

Feb. 15. At Campden-grove, Kensington, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 61, Arabella Hutchins, dau. of the late Dr. Calcott, being eight days after the death of her sister.

At Croyde, Georgeham, Devonshire, aged 82, William Prole, esq., Captain-Commandant of the Georgeham Volunteers in the reign of George III.

At the Vicarage, Beverley, Frances, wife of the Rev. B. Brander, and second dau. of the late Rev. John Liptrott, Rector of Broughton, Leicestersh.

At Newborough villas, St. Paul's-road, High-bury-park, aged 102, Mr. John Jones.

Feb. 16. At Chichester, aged 82, Sir William Burnett, M.D., K.C.B., &c., late Director-Gen. of the Medical Department of the Navy.

In Albert-st., Regent's-park, aged 46, Louisa, widow of Captain Thomas Bourmaster Brown, R.N.

Feb. 18. At Hillingdon, aged 66, Mary Penelope, widow of Major-Gen. James Grant, C.B.

At the Heath, Salop, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Henry Clerke, bart., of Mertyn, Flintshire, and late of the 52nd Light Infantry.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Jan. 26, 1861.	Feb. 2, 1861.	Feb. 9, 1861.	Feb. 16, 1861.
Mean Temperature			° 41·0	° 42·3	° 42·9	° 37·6
London	78029	2362236	1783	1544	1459	1328
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	269	257	230	213
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	384	335	231	292
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	275	248	232	187
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	392	306	294	259
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	463	398	372	377

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 26 .	770	201	311	417	84	1783	1034	944	1978
Feb. 2 .	728	185	256	290	76	1544	1049	1001	2050
" 9 .	690	186	242	276	65	1459	1067	999	2066
" 16 .	651	178	208	229	62	1328	889	903	1792

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending Feb. 16.	54	9	38	11	23	0	35	7	40	0	44	7
	55	10	40	6	22	11	35	2	41	5	43	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 21.

Hay, 2*l*. 0*s*. to 5*l*. 0*s*. — Straw, 1*l*. 10*s*. to 1*l*. 18*s*. — Clover, 3*l*. 0*s*. to 5*l*. 10*s*.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	4 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .	to	5 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 21.	
Mutton	5 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	to	6 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .	Beasts	760
Veal	4 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>d</i> .	to	5 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>d</i> .	Sheep	3,620
Pork	4 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .	to	5 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .	Calves	147
Lamb	0 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	to	0 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .	Pigs	340

COAL-MARKET, FEB. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 17*s*. 6*d*. to 19*s*. 6*d*. Other sorts, 14*s*. 0*d*. to 17*s*. 6*d*.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From January 24 to February 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	40	47	43	29. 94	cloudy, fair	9	43	46	38	29. 57	rain
25	46	53	49	29. 98	do. rain	10	40	42	34	30. 64	fair
26	46	51	47	30. 25	fair	11	36	37	29	29. 92	snow, fair, sn.
27	47	53	44	30. 16	do.	12	28	37	33	29. 60	fair, cloudy
28	45	50	37	30. 18	do.	13	34	41	36	29. 55	snow, rain, cl.
29	36	45	40	30. 10	foggy, fair, cl.	14	35	40	43	29. 59	cldy. hy. rain
30	36	44	43	30. 4	rain, cloudy	15	43	49	43	29. 61	rain
31	43	49	42	30. 8	fair	16	45	53	47	29. 66	cloudy, rain
F.1	43	53	44	30. 10	do. cloudy	17	47	54	43	29. 69	do. fair
2	39	45	35	30. 55	do.	18	46	53	42	29. 55	rain, fair
3	38	46	37	30. 45	cloudy	19	46	53	43	29. 56	fair
4	39	47	47	29. 88	do. fair	20	44	48	46	29. 54	cloudy, rain
5	40	46	46	29. 61	do.	21	46	53	43	29. 38	do. hy. rain
6	45	51	44	29. 34	do. slight shs.	22	44	53	46	29. 55	cldy. fair, cldy.
7	44	51	44	29. 47	rn. cl. fr. h. rn.	23	43	48	43	29. 41	heavy rain
8	44	48	45	29. 47	cloudy, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
24	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	232 33	5. 1 dis.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$			15 dis.	100
26	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$		6. 4 dis.	216 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 dis.	218		99
29	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	233	7. 3 dis.	216 18	17 dis.	99
30	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	233	7. 3 dis.	218		99
31	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$			20 dis.	99
F.1	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$				99
2	92	92	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	234	8. 5 dis.			99 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8. 4 dis.		20. 18 dis.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	233	7. 3 dis.			99 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6. 3 dis.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$		99
7	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 33	7. 3 dis.	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 dis.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 33	5 dis. par.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19		99 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 dis. par.			100
11	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 4	5 dis. par.	217 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	25 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	232	5 dis. par.	218 20	23 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 5	4 dis. par.	221		100 $\frac{1}{4}$
14	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	3 dis. 2 pm.			100 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 8	5 dis. par.			100
16	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	6. 2 dis.	220 22		100 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	239 41	8 dis.			100
19	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40	4. 3 dis.	221 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		100
20	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	236 38		223	15 dis.	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 2 dis.	223 24	25 dis.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100
22	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 37	8. 3 dis.	223 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25		99 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	91	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$		6. 2 dis.	223 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25		99 $\frac{3}{4}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1861.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Alleged Portrait by Holbein.—Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland.—Arrays in East Kent	358
On Some Discoveries in Connection with the Ancient Treasury of Westminster	359
A Novel Solution in Geometry	363
Architecture in Normandy	364
Archæology; and Literature in the Middle Ages.....	375
Monumental Brasses	383
The Siege of Cirencester: A Royalist Rhyme	391
The Central Tower of Durham	398
Annals of the Coal Trade	399
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries of London, 404; The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, 414; British Archæological Association, 419; Archæological Institute, 420; Institute of British Architects, 422; Ethnological Society, 424; Numismatic Society—London and Middlesex and Surrey Archæological Societies, 426; Cambridge Architectural Society—Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, 429; Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 431; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 432; Yorkshire Philosophical Society	434
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Flint Implements in the Drift, 436; The Discoveries at Abbeville and Amiens—Oxford, 437; Quarry in Window of Chapel, East Hendred House, Berks—Grants of Arms—the Thackwells, 439; The Cucking-stool	440
THE NOTE-BOOK OF SYLVANUS URBAN	443
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XXI., 447; Reasons for an Inquiry into the Position of the Executive Officers of the Royal Navy—Thoughts on Eton, by an Etonian—Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage—Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c., 448; Stubbs' "De Inventione Sanctæ Crucis"—The Abbé Malais' Calendrier Normand, 449; The East Anglian, No. 9—Maskell's Notes on Sepulchral Brasses in Allhallows Barking—Abbott's Brief Attempt to Account for Ecclesiastical Surnames—Moberly's Sermons on the Beatitudes, 450; Boys' God and Man considered in Relation to Eternity Past, Time that is, Eternity Future—Kennedy's Works of Virgil—Bernard on the Principle of Non-Intervention	451
APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS	452
BIRTHS	453
MARRIAGES	454
OBITUARY.—H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 456; The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.—Sir John Owen, Bart., 458; Gen. Sir Archibald MacLaine, K.C.B.—F. H. Northen, Esq., M.D., 459; Randle Wilbraham, Esq., 460; The Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, B.A., F.G.S., 462; Professor Stephen Reay, 463; Rev. Dr. Bandinel, 465; Rev. Dr. Donaldson—Rev. Dr. William Collier Smithers, 466; Edward Penrhyn, Esq.	467
CLERGY DECEASED	467
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	468
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 475; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	476

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

ALLEGED PORTRAIT BY HOLBEIN.

MR. URBAN,—In the memoir of the late Henry Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A., published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for February, it is stated that that gentleman has bequeathed to the Grammar-school at Coventry, where he received his early education, "a fine original, by Hans Holbein," of John Hales, the founder of that school; and the reader is referred to several communications upon this picture made to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in June, July, and August, 1854. On referring to the Magazine for that year, I find that the portrait was then purchased by Mr. Butterworth from the collection of George Arnold, F.S.A., and it is thus described: "The picture is on panel, and bears the date 1554, the very year in which Holbein died in London; it must be regarded, therefore, as one of his latest works."—(p. 562.)

It is remarkable that Mr. Butterworth's death has occurred almost concurrently with the discovery, by Mr. W. H. Black, of Hans Holbein's will, in the registry of the see of London; and as the artist is thereby proved to have died in the year 1543, it must be an error to ascribe to him a portrait that is dated 1554.

I also observe, in a letter from Mr. Joshua W. Butterworth, (in the Magazine for July, 1854, p. 43,) that the picture in question "differs in every particular from the St. Mary's Hall portrait" of John Hales, "which (he ventures to state) is at best but a fancy portrait of the Founder, of a later date, and indifferently executed."

But in the following Magazine (p. 156), it will be found that Mr. William Reader (the son of a former historian of Coventry, and the possessor of his father's MS. collections,) defends the authenticity of the portrait in St. Mary's Hall, and shews that it is probably the same which for-

merly hung in the Grammar-school, inscribed "D. D. Anna D'na Hales, relicta D'ni Joh'is Hales Baronetti, Fundatoris abnepta," having been presented by Dame Anne Hales in 1704, and which had been seen by Dugdale in the possession of John Hales, Esq., at Coventry in the year 1650.

From these testimonies it appears to be certain that Mr. Butterworth's picture is not a work of Holbein, and to be also very doubtful whether it is actually a portrait of John Hales.—I am, &c.

COVENTRIENSIS.

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

MR. URBAN,—When you reproduce your list of the "Chronicles and Memorials" it would be well to add a note to No. 13, *Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes*, stating that it cannot be procured. It was, I believe, issued in Oct., 1859,—October 22 is the date of my receipt of a copy,—but on application being made for another copy a short time afterwards,—an application which has been subsequently repeated,—no copy could be supplied; and yet from that time to the date of the last volume, *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Feb. 1861, it has continued to figure in the list of works published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, which may be had of Messrs. Longman and Co. !—I am, &c.,

March 2, 1861.

M.

ARRAYS IN EAST KENT.

MR. URBAN,—May I inquire whether any of your correspondents could direct me to any MS. Muster Rolls or other papers relating to Arrays in East Kent, A.D. 1590—1600.—I am, &c.,

PEREGRINUS.

The letters of Aubrey, spoken of at p. 363, are unavoidably postponed, as well as many other articles in type.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ON SOME DISCOVERIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ANCIENT TREASURY OF WESTMINSTER ^a.

THIS discovery was made by Mr. Scott when prosecuting his examination of the remains of the Confessor's building. It was first brought to my notice upwards of eleven years ago, when I was desired by that gentleman to assist him in examining what seemed a heap of rubbish, but which, when trodden on, was more "springy" than its external appearance justified. It was in a kind of cellar close to the cloister door of the Chapter-house underneath this chamber^b, into which no daylight could enter, and in a part of the chamber which consisted only of a narrow walled-up passage. Our examination was then only a slight one; but I saw enough to enable me to see that the bulk of this mass of "rubbish" appeared to consist of documents of a public nature that had probably by some accident been separated from the contents of the ancient treasury, which once occupied the adjoining chamber.

I have said that the mass to which my attention was drawn by Mr. Scott was at once seen to contain public documents. The requisite steps were taken in the matter, and I have made an official report upon the collection, of which a specimen is before you.

In continuing his description of this portion of the building, Mr. Scott says:—

"I presume, therefore, that this, too, was a treasury; and I have a strong idea that it then formed a part of, and that its door was the entrance to, the pyx chamber; and it is possible that, after the robbery of the chamber before alluded to, the king, finding the terror of human skins offered no security, remodelled the chamber."

It is with reference to this great robbery of the royal treasury that I have to present to you a few particulars, which will, I trust, be of some interest. I cannot claim for them any great novelty, as they are nearly all in print, but in such print that their readability (to the uninitiated) is not much improved. The detailed

^a A paper by Joseph Burtt, Esq., read at the Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Oct. 25, 1860. See GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 59.

^b See Mr. Scott's paper, "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," printed in GENT. MAG., Feb.—June, 1860, for the precise locality.

account of the judicial investigations into this most daring and important robbery, (a robbery of two millions of money,) which has been printed in one of the Record publications, has not, I believe, been turned to any further account. It will be found, however, to be full of illustrations of the manners and state of society of the times; and considering that we are now over the very chamber from which the treasure was taken, and that the whole of the immediate locality was the scene of the various circumstances which are most distinctly and minutely referred to in the account, I thought some of those details might be acceptable to you, as they bear closely upon the subject in hand, and the event itself perhaps accounts completely for the discovery now brought to your notice.

I shall make no attempt to trace the history of the ancient treasury. From the earliest times, and in many countries, the royal treasury has been associated with a place of worship. The exchequer was held in a portion of the royal palace; the king and the abbot were generally much associated together; the palace and the monastery were contiguous; a strongly built vault was at the king's service as a store-room for his jewels not in general use, his plate and the cash that might not be wanted but for some great occasion. At later periods we have complete inventories of every article in the treasury, and most interesting they are, but there is none at this date. Such was the state of things in the year 1303, when Edward I. was preparing to take summary vengeance upon the Scotch for their so-called rebellion against his power. He probably anticipated a stubborn resistance, for he had consigned to the safe keeping of his treasury a large sum of money for the purpose of this war, and yet no subsidy had been granted since that two years previously. On the 14th of March he left Westminster; he lingered about the neighbourhood of London for a short time, and then advanced slowly northwards, reaching Newcastle on the 6th of May.

About the first of that month, or late in the preceding, for the accounts vary a little, the treasury was broken into, and the treasure carried off. From Linlithgow, on the 10th of June, the King issued his first writ directing the investigations into the matter. There is little reason to doubt that a large quantity of the treasure—that consisting of the plate and jewels—was recovered. One of the principal thieves, Richard de Podelicote, was found with £2,200 worth in his possession. This man himself subsequently confessed the whole matter, as did another. Their accounts are not quite consistent, which is usually the case. Podelicote is always spoken of as the great culprit, and in his confession he takes the whole blame of the matter, as well as of a previous robbery of the conventual plate from the refectory. I will read a small portion of his story:—

“He was a travelling merchant for wool, cheese, and butter, and was arrested in Flanders for the King's debts in Bruges, and there were taken from him £14 17s., for

which he sued in the King's Court at Westminster at the beginning of August in the thirty-first year, and then he saw the condition of the refectory of the Abbey, and saw the servants bringing in and out silver cups and spoons, and mazers. So he thought how he might obtain some of those goods, as he was so poor on account of his loss in Flanders, and so he spied about all the parts of the Abbey. And on the day when the King left the place for Barnes, on the following night, as he had spied out, he found a ladder at a house which was near the gate of the Palace towards the Abbey, and put that ladder to a window of the chapter-house, which he opened and closed by a cord; and he entered by this cord, and thence he went to the door of the refectory, and found it closed with a lock, and he opened it with his knife and entered, and there he found six silver hanaps in an ambry behind the door, and more than thirty silver spoons in another ambry, and the mazer hanaps under a bench near together; and he carried them all away, and closed the door after him without shutting the lock. And having spent the proceeds by Christmas he thought how he could rob the King's treasury. And as he knew the ways of the Abbey, and where the treasury was, and how he could get there, he began to set about the robbery eight days before Christmas with the tools which he provided for it, viz., two 'tarrers,' great and small knives and other small 'engines' of iron, and so was about the breaking open during the night hours of eight days before Christmas to the quinzain of Easter, when he first had entry on the night of a Wednesday, the eve of St. Mark (April 24); and all the day of St. Mark he stayed in there and arranged what he would carry away, which he did the night after, and the night after that, and the remainder he carried away with him out of the gate behind the church of St. Margaret, and put it at the foot of the wall beyond the gate, covering it with earth, and there were there pitchers, cups with feet and covers. And also he put a great pitcher with stones and a cup in a certain tomb. Besides he put three pouches full of jewels and vessels, of which one was 'hanaps' entire and in pieces. In another a great crucifix and jewels, a case of silver with gold spoons. In the third, 'hanaps,' nine dishes and saucers, and an image of our Lady in silver-gilt, and two little pitchers of silver. Besides he took to the ditch by the mews a pot and a cup of silver. Also he took with him spoons, saucers, spice dishes of silver, a cup, rings, brooches, stones, crowns, girdles, and other jewels which were afterwards found with him. And he says that what he took out of the treasury he took at once out of the gate near St. Margaret's Church, and left nothing behind within it."

The other robber who confessed speaks of a number of persons—two monks, two foresters, two knights, and about eight others—being present at the "debrasure." His account, too, makes it a week later than the other.

The affair was evidently got up between the sacrist of Westminster, Richard de Podelicote, and the keeper of the Palace, with the aid of their immediate servants and friends. Doubtless they speculated upon comparative impunity, while the King was so far away and occupied on such important matters, and they arranged accordingly. An extraordinary instance of the amount of cunning and foresight exercised by the robbers is shewn by the circumstance of the cemetery—the green plot enclosed by the cloisters—being *sown with hemp* early in the spring, "so that the said hemp should grow high enough by the time of the robbery that they might hide the treasure there, and the misdeed be unknown." This, if true, shews that the plot was deeply laid and the crime long prepared for.

But the King acted with his usual vigour in the matter. Writ after writ was addressed to the magistrates of London, Middlesex, and Surrey; they knew him too well not to act vigorously upon them, and terror was struck into the hearts of the robbers. Jurors were summoned from every district in which any portion of the

crime appeared to have been perpetrated, and we have (as I have already said) a tolerably complete account of all that took place. It must be borne in mind that the office of jurors was then to collect evidence, and give it and support it in every way. They were summoned, not as now from their *ignorance*, but for their *knowledge*, of the facts. In every ward in the city, in numerous hundred courts of the contiguous counties, evidence was given upon the subject. Many persons, especially goldsmiths and dealers, appear to have been implicated through the agency of the three persons named. Just before the robbery some friends of William de Palais "met in a certain house within the close of the prison of the Fleet, together with a knight and four ribald persons unknown, and there staid two nights eating and drinking, and in the middle of the third night they went armed towards Westminster and returned in the morning. This they did for two nights, and then came no more. And as the treasury was broken into about that time—say the jurors—they were suspected of the felony." Much of the treasure seems to have been hid in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, to be carried off at the convenience of the thieves. A linen-draper at St. Giles had a large pannier full of broken vessels of gold and silver sent to him, about which he became so alarmed when the royal proclamation was published, that he gave it to a shepherd-boy to hide in Kentish-town, where it was found. Some of the treasure found its way across the water, but was not traced, although the boatmen of the river from Lambeth to Kingston were examined. The case against the sacrist and the monks appears to be that the robbery could not have occurred without their knowledge, the gates of the Close must have been opened to admit some of the thieves, and *they* had the keys of them, while they refused admittance to a man who had bought the herbage of the cemetery, as they knew what was hid there, and that afterwards much treasure was known to have been taken to the sacrist's house, and claimed by him. I am sorry to say, too, that even their antecedents were brought forward to strengthen the case against them, for it is said there was "a great suspicion against the monks because four years ago an attempt was made to break open the treasury in the cloister, which was enquired into, and the abbot made peace with the King respecting it."

Doubtless the criminals had their deserts, though the record does not give the sentences passed upon them.

But it is high time that we returned to the collection before us, and I will now attempt to shew how it is connected with the tale we have heard.

In some further portions of his lecture Mr. Scott describes the low vault which is outside the pyx chamber, and how by scientific induction he had arrived at the conclusion that this exceedingly enigmatical portion of the structure had once been a part of the treasury, and had been perhaps separated from it in consequence

of the great robbery. I think this conclusion, arrived at inductively, is fully borne out by the documentary evidence.

In a part of the records of the proceedings on account of the robbery is a notice of an indenture, shewing that the keeper of the royal wardrobe in the Tower had all the recovered treasure and jewels handed over to him to be there kept. It was doubtless then decided to make alterations in the chamber for the purpose of ensuring the safety of its future contents, as the structure itself had been attacked by the robbers, and injured. When it was first re-occupied does not appear, but there is evidence that it was so in the year 1327, as there is an indenture in existence specifying the delivery of the contents of that treasury from an outgoing treasurer. The alterations made consist of the building of the wall across the northern side from east to west, at the intersection of one of the central columns, shutting out a window in the east wall, the doorway in the Chapter-house vestibule, and the steps which gave access to the dormitory. It was the southern portion only (now the pyx chamber) which was subsequently used as the treasury, though probably the occupation of both continued in the royal officers. The collection, then, was found in what was the northern portion of the ancient treasury chamber.

In conclusion, I would wish to draw attention to a few of the pieces of iron-work now exhibited, which appear to me to have belonged to some large leather bag, or "forcer" as it was called. One of these bags, characteristically ornamented, is still in the pyx chamber. There are notices of their being used for the conveyance of the stolen treasure, and they are referred to as regular places of deposit in Bishop Stapleton's Calendar.

A NOVEL SOLUTION IN GEOMETRY.

AMONG the letters of Aubrey to Wood, referred to on another page^a, are many quaint allusions and old college jokes, but neither so good nor so bad as to deserve preservation. Perhaps the following, which occurs in a letter from London of January 23, 1674, may form an exception, on the latter, if not on the former score :—

"Dr Kettle would shew how to make a Triangle in a quadrangle. Bring a pig into the Coll. Quadrangle, then sett the Colledge dog on the pig, to fowle him by the eare; whiles the Dog holds the pig by the eare, take the taile of the pig in one hand, and the taile of the Dog in t'other, then is there a Triangle in a quadrangle."

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 404.

ARCHITECTURE IN NORMANDY ^a.

To the architect and archæologist the name of Caen must be one of extreme interest; the quarries of Allemagne and La Malarderie have furnished for centuries the stone employed in the noblest churches of England, while the abbeys of St. Etienne and La Trinité at Caen have supplied the model of the earliest Norman buildings. Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, presided over the Abbey aux Hommes. In the two works quoted in the note to this paper, every matter relative to an accurate knowledge of the history and antiquities of the former capital of La Basse Normandie, has been fully detailed; and it will no doubt be agreeable to our readers to form an acquaintance with the rich information they contain, in a brief form, and learn the actual condition of the buildings and the churches of Caen; their repairs, restorations, and, alas! mutilations now in progress.

The vandalisms now perpetrated by the municipality and, we regret to add, those sanctioned by the clergy, are of the most flagrant kind. The grand church of St. Nicholas is occupied as a granary by the cavalry of the Remonte, as we know to our cost, when recently stumbling over trusses of hay and straw, groping up dark staircases, and brought to a stand-still by huge partitions and lofts formed so as to bisect the building longitudinally. The church of St. Sauveur serves as the corn-market; the tower having been previously curtailed of a fine spire. St. Etienne le Vieux is a work-shop, and the rich bench-ends, aumbries, and portions of stall-work we saw laid in heaps in the outer court, destined to be burned this winter to warm the school-rooms of the Bons Frères. The church itself, as well as that of St. Gilles, is threatened with demolition. The curious frescoes on the south wall of St. Pierre have been obliterated with white paint; and a jeweller in the Rue St. Jean, who occupies a house which was pointed out to us by M. Bouet (the artist who drew many of the beautiful woodcuts engraved

in the "Domestic Architecture") as one of the most interesting remains of the period of the Renaissance, assured us, with a well-satisfied smile, that he intended next year to scrape down the front. The timbered houses, with carved barge-boards and sculptured fronts, will probably be supplanted by modern buildings according to the taste of their present occupants, or removed in the course of the alterations in the streets, which are being widened and provided with trottoirs. In a few years, at most, probably many of the buildings which we may have occasion to pass under notice will be things of the past.

St. Nicholas des Champs is a cruciform church, founded in 1083, with a saddle-backed, central tower, and a south-west tower of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, as far as the nave-parapet, where it is corbelled out to receive a superstructure with two long windows in each face, of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Its saddle-backed roof is crowned by a graceful pinnacle. A north-west tower was commenced, but apparently was never

^a *Caen. Précis de son Histoire et ses Monuments.* Par G. S. TREBUTIEN, Conservateur-adjoint de la Bibliothèque. (1855.)

Statistique Monumentale du Calvados. Par M. DE CAUMONT, Fondateur des Congrès Scientifiques de France.

completed. The nave, of nine bays, has a clerestory of single round-headed lights, divided by flat pilasters. An arcade is continued under the windows round the pentagonal apse of the chancel, which is covered by a conical stone roof, resembling those of the apsidal chapels of the transept. The old roof was of less elevation, and marks of it remain on the east wall of the central tower. The arcade of the nave has round arches; the pillars are arranged with four engaged shafts crosswise; the capitals are composed of two volutes with a plain slab of stone in the centre, which was left by the builders to be sculptured or painted by their successors. In the transept the capitals have foliage of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is observable that not any two of the churches of Caen point in the same direction (eastward), some have even a marked southerly inclination. We commend the fact for consideration to those who entertain the theory of orientation. Some very interesting frescoes remain on the east wall of the north transept.

The church of St. Ouen-sur-Odon, near the gardens of the Bon Sauveur, is cruciform, with a central tower; the earliest portions do not date earlier than the close of the fifteenth century.

The church of St. Etienne le Vieux is cruciform, and composed of a long nave with aisles, central tower and lantern, transepts, and chancel with lateral chapels, that on the south forming a double aisle set at right angles. The nave is of five bays, with a clerestory and triforium gallery. The vaulting is quadripartite and enriched with bosses. The architecture is mainly of the third stage of the medieval period, with parts of the sixteenth century. Considerable injury was done to the building in 1417, and reconstructions commenced in 1427. The flying buttresses of the chevet are of the sixteenth; the capitals, lower part of the transept, and choir, are of the fourteenth; the west end is of the fifteenth century. The north porch is one of the richest in Caen, retaining a fine range of statues and canopied niches in the interior; a sculpture representing the stoning of St. Stephen,

and canopied niches, on the outer side. Upon the gable of the south transept is a statue of St. Denis, with a lion of later date at his feet; and on the wall of the apse is an equestrian figure of the twelfth century, said to represent William I.; the equipments and dress offer several very interesting details.

The church of St. Sauveur is now used as a corn-market. The fine west portal of the fifteenth century has been barbarously blocked up by a huge modern front. The tower, of the thirteenth century, is lighted by two pointed windows on each face, having saw-tooth mouldings. The municipality have destroyed the spire, although the expense of repairing it would have amounted to less than the cost of its destruction. Under the tower are Norman pillars and arches, and at the south-west angle there is a large internal stair-turret. The nave, of four bays, of the fourteenth century, has a superb triforium gallery with a cornice-table having a vignette pattern, circular pillars, and the innermost order of the arches resting on corbels, while the outer form a diagonal cross interlacing at the apex. The stone groin-ing retains its sculptured bosses. The south aisle retains two windows which have preserved their tracery. The transepts are each of one bay; in the wall of the south wing there is a portion of a trefoiled water-drain. The choir, of three bays, terminates in a trigonal chevet; the triforium gallery has a wall passage, and under the gallery is a pretty trifoliated stringcourse. The aisles retain their stone vaults; that of the central lantern is peculiarly rich; eight ribs unite in a central boss, which is surrounded by a large foliated circle. The choir is of the period of the Renaissance, c. 1530-46. The flying buttresses are of the sixteenth century; on one of the tower-piers is a curious carving of a mendicant crawling on his knees.

St. Jullien, held by the Templars and Knights of St. John successively, has a trigonal chevet, and a rather rich portal of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

The church of the Cordeliers, formerly belonging to the Benedictines, retains

three lancets in the west front of the thirteenth century. A door with battle-mented mouldings remains in the side wall of the modern St. Sepulchre.

St. George in the Castle was almost entirely rebuilt at the close of the fifteenth century, but retains a wall with a sculptured corbel-table, and the semicircular chancel-arch resting on capitals of the beginning of the twelfth century. There is also in the château the Exchequer-hall, a large building of the eleventh century, used as the ducal Court of Justice.

St. Gilles was built on the site of the cemetery-chapel of the poor founded by William I. and Queen Matilda. The nave of nine bays, remarkable for the extreme lowness of its arches, is of the latter part of the twelfth century; the choir is of the fifteenth. The rich south portal was added c. 1510—1520. The nave-aisles have stone vaultings, which, like the parapet and pinnaced buttresses, are of the sixteenth or end of the fifteenth century. The whole building is in a miserable state, the pavement rough and uneven, and the walls green with damp and mildew. The tower, which is crowned with a spire, is attached on the north side, at the junction of the choir and nave.

St. Michael Vaucelles has a south tower and spire of the eleventh or twelfth century, attached at the junction of the nave and choir, and retaining a Norman arch in the interior. The nave and aisles are of the sixteenth century; the north porch, of the same period, which is very rich, has been engraved by Pugin, and was formerly approached from the street by a broad flight of forty steps. The choir and chapels are of the fifteenth century. At the north side is a curious chapel, open to the day, and forming a substructure of the choir. Behind the altar is a small oblong recess, probably used in the ceremonial of Good Friday for the reservation of the crucifix.

St. Martin de Toussaints is now used as part of a gas factory. It was built in 1061, in memory of a council held to establish *la trêve de Dieu*, and retains its apsidal chancel and arcaded walls; the capitals have very curious sculptures. It

has been desecrated since 1793. Near it is the ruin of a second church, also of the Norman period, dedicated to St. Paix, or Notre Dame de la Fontaine.

St. Etienne, or Abbaye aux Hommes, 364 feet in length and 98 feet in height, was founded by William I., who was buried in the chancel, and was consecrated in 1077 by John d'Avranches, archbishop of Rouen. The front is heavy and severe, and its masonry is as solid as on the day it was built. The portal is unornamented, and, with the simple round-headed windows above it, contributes to the meagre appearance of the lower portion of the façade. The towers to the roof, the nave and transepts, which terminate in apses, are partly of the eleventh century. The fine octagonal spires of the fourteenth century were built after 1360, when the church received considerable injury from Charles the Bad, King of Navarre. In 1417 the gunners of Henry V. were posted in the central tower, and the spire, 379 feet high, was destroyed by the Calvinists in 1562. On the north-west side of the nave is a large chapel of the fifteenth century, the date of the vaulting of the aisles and the quatrefoiled gallery of the nave. The vaulting-shafts of the nave-roof are arranged alternately singly and in triplets; the capitals are simply chamfered. The sacristy in the south transept (which is parted off by an internal pillar supporting the round-headed arches, as at Winchester,) has a beautiful Pointed arcade. The choir, of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, is lighted by lancets; the triforium has two lancets under a round-headed comprising arch in each bay. The triforium of the nave is very large, like that of Norwich. The apse of the choir has an arcade of interlacing arches in the exterior: a fine wheel-window fills the east end; the flying buttresses on the exterior are plain and few, without pinnacles, except the four which flank the curve of the apse. The double aumbries and credences in the radiating chapels are of the last period of the Gothic style, consisting of two round-headed arches with square apertures. The singular openings in the west towers for the eleva-

tion of the bells, and the curious arrangement of the clerestory triplets, owing to the hexapartite construction of the vault, deserve especial notice.

In the Rue Bicoquet the Almonry gate remains. The sides of the outer gate of the enceinte and those of the great abbey gate are still to be seen. A two-storied building, forming the court-house and prison, with trefoiled windows and turrets covering the staircases, is on the north side of the court; and on the west is a long range of a two-storied building of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, distinguished by a pointed arcade, and a projecting portion in the centre of the front; this, which is now the Normal School, was probably the Abbey Guest-house. The outer walls of hewn stone, of the fourteenth century, may be traced on the south towards the Prairie and Bon Sauveur.

The magnificent Salle des Gardes remains; it is 160 feet long by 90 feet, but bears too evident marks of the mutilations effected by Caffarelli, the *préfet* of Calvados. The southern gable is crocketed and flanked by two turrets, that on the east containing a staircase; below it are three lancets, of which the central was filled with foliated circles in the head; the octagonal turrets terminate in pinnacles, below which are trefoiled lancets, with quatrefoils in the spandrels. In the north gable there is a noble rose-window, above two-light windows with trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in the head. Two arches opened into the ground story on the south. The sides of the hall were lighted by lancets. The architecture is of the fourteenth or the close of the thirteenth century. Some encaustic tiles and colour on the roof with armorial blazonings remain.

The Abbey of the Holy Trinity, or Aux Dames, is now in course of restoration. The choir is restricted to the use of the Augustinian canonesses who occupy the Hotel Dieu. The church is smaller and less elevated than that of St. Stephen, but is much richer in mouldings; the capitals have various kinds of foliage, and the arches of the lower arcade of eight bays in the nave have battlemented mould-

ings. In each bay of the triforium are six narrow round-headed arches. The clerestory is composed of triplets. The choir has a semicircular apse, and the triforium is provided with a gallery and a wall passage, wanting in the nave. The east chapel of the south transept is very beautiful, and reminds the English visitor of the eastern chapel of Salisbury. That in the north wing has been destroyed. The crypt roof is supported by thirty-four pillars. The three fine western portals have chevron mouldings. The central tower is of the beginning of the thirteenth century. The western spires were destroyed by du Guesclin during the war with Charles, king of Navarre.

Notre Dame, now called St. Sauveur, contains several interesting features: the apse of St. Eustache, c. 1520, and another apse of the second part of the fifteenth century, both richly sculptured on the exterior, and connected within by an arch of enormous span; a fine tower and octagonal spire of the fourteenth century; a south wall and door of the sixteenth century, with good wood panels, which have been engraved by Pugin; and a sixteenth-century fresco of a bishop on the wall of one of the recesses on the north, formerly the chapel of Etienne de Mondrainville. There is a small staircase embedded in the wall, with rich tracery, and a groined niche behind; the steps are indicated by the upward slope of the lines.

St. Pierre, although not the largest, is beyond doubt the most picturesque among the churches of Caen. Its superb line of clerestory windows, its grand portals, and richly carved apse and radiating chapels, combine in one imposing structure, to which a pyramidal effect is given by its soaring tower, relieved by long, well-proportioned belfry-windows, and crowned by a noble spire, rising out of a group of four open-work turrets at the angles, and pierced by forty-eight foliated circles, which give a wonderful richness to the entire composition. There are four spire-lights at the base. The nave is of four bays, the choir of six bays, but one of the latter is thrown into the nave. The clerestory is composed of four-light windows

throughout the church. The triforium in the nave consists of a round arch, which is wanting in the choir; a wall-passage is continued along the story, fronted by a gallery pierced with quatrefoils in the nave, but filled with Flamboyant tracery in the choir. The nave has plain vaulting, with diagonal ribs, and bosses at the intersection; that of the choir is enriched with fan-tracery and pendants. The apse is four-sided, with canopied arches, and carved work between the string-course and the sill of the windows. Statues of saints are introduced in the hollows of the shaft-mouldings in the four chapels of the chevet. On the sides of the Lady-chapel there are bas-reliefs; and in the chapel of St. John Baptist, on the north-west, a rich but mutilated reredos remains. Recesses for altars are ranged along the aisles of the nave and choir. The choir and nave may be referred to the close of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century; the apse built upon piles, and the choir-vaulting, were added by Hector Schier about 1521; the tower, 220 feet in height, was added between 1308-17 by N. Langlois, the treasurer, the architect being M. Huet. The great north porch is mentioned as "the new portal" in 1384, but the sculptures illustrative of the life of St. Peter, added in 1608, have long disappeared. The north aisle was built about 1410, the south aisle being added some time later. On the capitals of the pillars on the north side of the nave, towards the west door, are some curious sculptures; they represent Sir Gawain seated on a lion; Aristotle on all fours carrying a lady to the palace of Alexander; Tristan crossing the sea on his sword to his mistress, who is seen accompanied by her dog upon the opposite shore; Virgil in a basket suspended from a wall; a huntsman in chase of an unicorn, which takes refuge in a girl's lap; a pelican in piety; and Sir Lancelot in a cart in quest of Queen Guenevra passing through the streets of Rome.

St. Jean is remarkable for its leaning west tower and central lantern, which has been left unfinished owing to the marshy nature of the site. Some portions of the

noble nave are of the fourteenth century, the date of the west tower. In 1434 the upper portion, with its lofty lancet windows, was in course of construction; the choir is of the fifteenth century; the central tower of the sixteenth century; and part of the transept is later than 1464. The church suffered greatly in 1417. The original Lady-chapel is occupied by a miserable stucco representation of the Resurrection, in the worst taste. The choir is paved with Minton's tiles; and the clerestory was filled with stained glass by Thévenot of Clermont in 1854. The large window of the south transept has glass stained by the Carmelites of Mans; that of the north wing is filled with stained glass by De Nozan of Caen; but it is inferior to English manufacture. In the north aisle of the nave there are remains of old glazing, and an ancient reredos in the chapel of St. John wretchedly mutilated. On the crest of the choir-roof there is an original leaden cross of exquisite design. White paint in 1854 effectually obliterated remains of gilding and colour on the nave-roof. On the vault in the chapel of St. Honoré there are curious carvings of bakers' instruments, as it was frequented by their guild.

The Public Library occupies the ancient church of the Eudistes, and considerable conventual remains near the quay are now tenanted by the gendarmes, or divided into store-rooms; the octagonal tower offers a good landmark to the stranger.

We will now turn to the rich specimens of domestic architecture to be met with everywhere in Caen.

Hotel de M. Vautier, Député du Département de Calvados; known also by the name of the Hotel du Than. The front of the house, dated 1577, bears over the more modern porch-door two shields charged with lions rampant. The river front is peculiarly fine, with sharply-pointed pediments, flanked by little pinnacles common in the style of the period; and the contents of the interior demand a somewhat lengthened notice. The first room contains two cabinets, one a superb Cinque-Cento cabinet, richly carved with bassi-relievi of the story of *Œdipus*, with

tritons and sea-nymphs on the fronts of the drawers, Palissy ware, Tuscan ware, and specimens of the work of Faenza. The ceilings, like those of the other rooms, are panelled with portraits, and the walls are hung with pictures by various masters. The door is of Flamboyant work. The dining-room contains a magnificent clock, taken from the bedroom of Mde. du Barri, the mistress of Louis XV., beautiful majolica, china, and a tea-equipage used by the Empress Josephine; windows of Flemish manufacture, with the inscription "Hans Gheel en Chaelken sijn huyzdn, año. 1619," and representing the Crucifixion, St. Katharine, and the departure of Tobias; St. Jerome, the Annunciation, the Expulsion from the Temple, and a man, holding a pair of shears and a death's head and cross-bones, riding on a cow which treads upon a prostrate woman. There is a richly-enamelled Moorish hanging lamp. An ivory horn of large dimensions is very observable. At the back of the entrance-door of the next room, which is carved on the outside, are paintings of the Nativity of the Saviour and St. John Baptist. On two stained windows opening towards the court are to be seen the Presentation, the Annunciation, the Arraignment before Caiaphas; and two curious portraiture, of Sobriety and Drunkenness, probably, of the time of Louis XII. In the windows of another room are several coats of arms, St. Michael weighing souls, by Herr Joachim Mertzden of Stettin, with the date 1657, scriptural subjects, saints, St. Francis, &c., and one with a pitcher and bread, looking towards a ship. There are some large Chinese jars. In a third room is a beautifully inlaid ivory and ebony cabinet, probably of the time of Francis I.; the bedroom contains Venetian glass, and a carved fireplace in wood; the bed and wall-board are most richly carved with four figures standing at the four corners, and arabesques between the legs. The windows represent the Saviour, St. Mary, St. Martin, and other saints. In the dressing-room are windows representing St. Giles, and various subjects, one forming an illustration of a Litany of the Virgin,

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCX.

1646; a crozier-staff in wood, carved with events of our Lord's life, with an infinite number of small figures, three triptychs, a fine Pietà, and a Descent from the Cross by Urbino. The collection of pictures was made by M. Vautier from the gallery of Didot-S. Marc at Paris; it comprises St. John by Raphael, St. John and the Infant Christ by Murillo, David by Rembrandt, the Daughter of Herodias with the Baptist's Head by Rubens, Leda and the Swan by Murillo, St. Mary by Guercino, a Madonna by Vandyke, a third by Rubens, the Doubt of St. Thomas by Domenichino, St. Peter and the Angel by Sebastian del Piombo, a Man Eating Mussels by Jordaens. A rich collection of diamonds, brilliants, and jewelled ornaments; a superb Chinese box for counters, once belonging to the Duchess de Berri; a ceiling of the time of Louis XIV., painted by Mignard; medals, autograph letters of Charlotte Corday, German and Italian enamels of great rarity, manuscripts, birds, shells, and natural curiosities, are among the other remarkable objects of this museum, which we believe has not hitherto been described.

In the Rue St. Jean are several other interesting houses. No. 94, a four-storied timber-house, of which the stories project one above the other, the uppermost retains its carved barge-boards. No. 100, Hotel d'Aubigny, belonged to the family of Novince, or D'Aubigny. Catharine de Navarre, sister of Henry IV., lodged here on her visit to Caen in 1593. There are some slight remains of the house visible in the back court. Hotel de Beuvron, No. 214, is of the latter portion of the sixteenth century, and was a college attached to the Abbey of Barbey, until it became the property of Pierre d'Har-court, Marquis de Beuvron. It is now used as the Hotel Central d'Octroi. No. 158, of the seventeenth century, a two-storied house, has a gable, with a finial towards the street, which was, before the Revolution, the mark of a gentleman's house. No. 37, approached through a passage, is of the fifteenth century, the only fine remaining specimen in Caen. No. 13 is a house of stone and timber of

the fifteenth century : and at the corner of the Rue St. Jean and Rue des Quais is a fine timber-house with arabesque medallions and statuettes of saints. On the opposite corner is a stone house, with rich carving, like those in No. 37 ; it is about to be destroyed.

L'Hotel de Mondrainville, in the Cour de l'Ancienne Halle, was built by an eminent Caen merchant, Etienne Duval, Seigneur de Mondrainville, who died in 1578, and is now occupied as a printing press. On the lower story are three arches divided by four Corinthian columns ; on the bases are mutilated sculptures of the Four Horsemen of the Revelation. On the first floor are three round-headed windows, in the centre, flanked on either side by two pedimented windows. In the front of the tall roof is a large pedimented dormer window. The upper story is reached by a stair-turret crowned with a domed lantern. On the frieze of the building is this inscription : "De Sudore quies et de mœrore voluptas, Ne vitam silentio prætereant quid optes aut quid fugias." The Hotel des Monnaies was a dependence of the former building, and is extremely picturesque, having two round turrets, one resting on an encorblement and pier, and enriched with medallions. This bears the motto, "Cælum non solum." The door, dated 1534, leading from the Rue St. Pierre, bears the arms of de Mondrainville, Arg., an unicorn's head, gules ; on a chief azure, three crosses or.

In the Rue Geole is the house of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, formerly the Hotel de Loraille Baillie of Caen, in 1468, and afterwards a Benedictine convent. A tower of the fifteenth century is still standing. No. 31 is a remarkably fine timber house and octagonal stone tower, which belonged in 1380 to John Quatrans, notary, of Caen. No. 17 is a stone house, with medallions, of the sixteenth century.

Opposite the church of St. Etienne le Vieux are remains of the College du Mont of the fourteenth century, which resemble a college front in Oxford. In the Rue des Capucins, No. 42, a portion of a manor-house of the sixteenth century, with

dormer-windows, having crocketed fronts ; in the Rue Ecuÿère, No. 42, a stone house of the fifteenth century, with a large door enriched with foliage ; two timbered houses, Nos. 10 and 12, of the time of Francis I. ; in the Rue du Montoir Poissonerie, the Hotel Colomby, of the reign of Louis XIII., with a square tower boldly corbelled out ; No. 6, Rue des Cordeliers, a fragment of an old court of the sixteenth century ; No. 9, Rue St. Gilles, and remains of a large house in the Rue St. Malo ; a stone house, No. 33, Rue Froide, and a tower corbelled out Rue des Chanoines ; and, lastly, a portion of the old palace of the Bishops of Bayeux, No. 50, Rue Neuve St. Jean, of the close of the fourteenth century, still remain to interest the visitor.

The Rue St. Pierre is peculiarly rich in houses of interest. Nos. 52 and 54, of the fifteenth century, with statuettes and finely carved beams ; No. 78, of the same date, and two timber houses, Nos. 18 and 20, with a scale-work pattern on the wood-work. The Hotel de Nollent, a gentleman's "Folly" of the time of Louis XII., about a quarter of a mile from the town, is chiefly interesting as having battlements with stone bowmen placed behind them, as in some instances of English castles along the Border. The finest building of the period in Caen is the present Exchange, Place St. Pierre, built in 1538, as the Hotel le Valois. It is also commonly known as the Hotel du Grand Cheval, from a sculpture of the Horsemen of the Revelation. In the court are large statues of David and Judith, medallions and rich bas-reliefs over the doors. It has the appearance of having been built by Italian architects. Dormer-windows, lantern-turrets, arcades, columns, and entablatures are lavishly employed to contribute to its grandeur.

The famous quarries of Caen stone lie on the sides of the green hills of Haut-Allemagne, which rise steeply from the river Orne. They consist of huge, deep caverns ; one which we entered was low-browed, with its natural roof upheld by pillars of limestone left by the first excavators for purposes of safety : it was of

very considerable length, and a torch carried by one of the workmen dwindled to the size of a spark of fire when seen at a distance of nearly half-a-mile from the mouth of the cave. A broad road broken into deep ruts served for the passage of the rough carts employed, which travel upon wheels eight feet in height. The block, often ten feet and upwards in length, is quarried out by a gang of about thirty-five men at either end, then undermined, and finally dragged into the cart by means of a windlass attached to the dray front and stout chains of iron. A team of twenty hardy Norman horses at length brings it to daylight.

The paving-stone for the streets is brought from Feugnolles, some miles to the south of Caen. Under the plain which lines the road to Cherbourg are many quarries, pits with a depth of fifty feet below the soil. At their mouths are huge tread-wheels, about sixty feet round, and worked by men who move along projecting pieces of wood set at intervals of one foot upon the tire, after the manner of the turnspit dog or a convict on a tread-mill. The wheel moves on a stout axle-pole of oak, strengthened with iron rods, and provided with coils of a chain which is attached by a hook to the block in the quarries. The block is moved along the galleries upon rollers under the opening of the pit, and then having been hoisted up, is transferred to a dray for transport to the town^b.

The roads in the neighbourhood of Caen are excellent, and they afford a welcome

relief to the foot passenger wearied with the rough stone-paving of the streets in the town. The suburb of La Grande Malardrerie takes its name from the ancient Lazar-house of Beaulieu, so called from a park of a Duke of Normandy here, founded in 1162 by Henry II., which was destroyed recently for the purpose of building a Central House of Detention on the site. On the left-hand side of the road is a small aisle-less church of the second half of the twelfth century, called *Nombrie Dieu*, or Trinity Church, now used as a barn. It retains stone groining in the choir, and a timber roof in the nave. The double belfry at the junction of the nave and choir would serve as a good model for a similar addition to an English village church.

The Abbey of Ardennes, three miles from Caen, near the Cherbourg and Bayeux road. The remains of the Premonstratensian Abbey, founded at Ardaines by Ailph de Marcha and his wife Asceline about the year 1121, are of considerable interest, shewing the transition from Early English to Decorated. They comprise the nave of the church, the gatehouse, the great court with a large buttressed grange on the north-east angle, stables, and other portions of the conventual buildings, in good preservation. The gatehouse has an upper story above a large round-headed arch, with billet-mouldings, flanked by a lancet-headed arch. The doorways of the porter's lodge remain on the inside. The niche for a lamp at night is observable on the exterior, near the gateway. The buildings on the north-east and west sides of the court are of two stories, those on the north being strengthened by buttresses, and on the south-west side are two large arches opening into a substructure. The grange-barn is divided into three alleys by a range of round pillars supporting pointed arches, and retains its plain raftered roof and hammer-beams. The nave of the church is of eight bays, and consists of a central alley and lateral aisles; the groining is simple, the pillars are massive and circular, with attached shafts; there is no triforium, but in front of the clerestory, com-

^b At a remote period the stone quarries in use were on the banks of the river Orne, between Caen and the sea; but these were exhausted, and new quarries were opened higher up the river. Those now in use are a few miles above Caen, and the navigation of the river being impeded by mills, the stone has to be carried to Caen in carts. The stone varies very much in quality, and consequently in price on the spot, where the quality of the stone from different quarries is well known. English builders are often grossly cheated, and very inferior stone is sent to England at the price of the best, and as it is all called Caen stone, its well-deserved reputation has been much injured of late years from this cause: the stone from the inferior quarries does not stand the weather so well as Bath stone, which is of very similar quality.

posed of two foliated lancet-arches, with a quatrefoil in the head under the comprising arch, runs a gallery with panels of geometrical tracery. The choir-arch has been walled up, and three lancets remain embedded in the masonry, with traces of frescoes, one representing an archangel holding a cross-flag. At the north side of the church there are traces of a very large porch. At the angles of the nave on the exterior are four octagonal turrets, rising slightly above the gable, which is depressed, and at the west end masked by an arcade, like the rose-window below it, of the fourteenth century, or Flamboyant period. The west door is deeply recessed, and round-headed, with an arcade of lancets on the flanks, and detached shafts standing out boldly in front. The aisle-doors are also lancet-shaped and recessed, of three orders. There is an old tradition that the site was occupied by the temple of Ardrusia, a heathen goddess mentioned by Tacitus. Charles VII. took up his residence here during the siege of Caen, and left the abbey to make his solemn entry into that city, July 6, 1450. Cœur-de-Lion and John Lackland are mentioned among the benefactors of the abbey.

Bernières-sur-mer. The church is composed of a west tower of the thirteenth century, crowned with a spire, and faced with a good porch; a nave with the western portion of the close of the twelfth century, the eastern part older; a north porch; and a choir of the fourteenth century. The nave consists of six bays, with round arches resting upon massive pillars, which are divided on the side towards the body of the church by flat pilasters from which the ribs spring; some of the pillars are round and others are composed of attached shafts; the clerestory is composed of round-headed lights, deeply recessed and splayed. The choir is of two bays, formed by pointed arches; the clerestory is composed of three-light windows under a comprising arch. The roof of stone rests on vaulting-shafts which rise from the ground. In the presbytery, also of two bays, there is a trefoiled arcade, under a line of quatrefoils, below the clerestory. The vaulting-shafts rest on

corbels below the stringcourse. The east wall is pierced with three two-light, acutely-pointed windows, with six-foiled circles in the head below a small triangular abutment. There is a stone vaulting throughout the church, which is enriched with bosses in the choir. The nave and choir only have aisles. The capitals in the choir have a stiff foliage; in the nave they are fluted. In the south choir-aisle there is a double (Early English) piscina with a slab. The chancel-arch is round. In the north choir-aisle, on the walls, are inscribed texts of Holy Scripture,—Rev. xiv. 13, Is. liii. 5, and St. Luke xxiv. 46. The tower, according to a plate on the wall, is 134 feet in height; M. Trebutien says 200 feet. On the exterior, at the north side in the nave-aisle and clerestory, the walls are arcaded under a corbel-table; towards the west the arches are pointed, those to the east are round-headed. The flying buttresses of the choir terminate in spire-lets. On the south side of the choir the aisles are lighted by single broad lancets. The clerestory consists of three trefoiled lights under three quatrefoils in the presbytery. The north side of the choir is pierced with two-light pointed windows, and in the nave with round-headed lights. The tower has angle-turrets, and spire-lights to the octagonal spire; it is of four stories, and arcaded, with two-light transomed windows in the upper story, and two narrow lights in the second story, on each face; the aisles are continuous to the west front, thus forming an interior chapel.

Langrune. The church of St. Martin stands at some distance from the shore and modern watering-place, which extends to Luc. It is cruciform, and possesses a noble central tower; its size and the character of its architecture render it worthy of observation. The nave, of eight bays, is of the earlier part of the thirteenth century: the body is separated from the aisles by round pillars, which support pointed or round arches; the triforium arcade consists of five lancets in each bay; the clerestory is composed of plain lancet-lights, separated by flying

buttresses. The three westernmost bays are the earliest. The tower, as far as the top of the first story above the roofs of the church, is of the thirteenth century; the upper stage, an arcade of four lancets, and the spire, are of the succeeding age. The central two-light windows, mullioned and transomed, of the former story, form an internal lantern. The mouldings of the windows, and leaf-patterns along the cornices, are very beautiful. The spire-lights and open angle-turrets have been destroyed, and the spire, which was struck by lightning in the last century, has been capped by a hideous piece of stonework, which gives it a truncated appearance. There is a deeply recessed northern porch, with a tall pediment, before the north transept: there are traces of a statue of St. Martin on horseback. The choir, of the close of the thirteenth century, ends in a pentagonal apse, and contains some exquisite foliage on the capitals of the pillars. The whole church is in course of restoration. There is an indented corbel-table round the nave, which is changed for a crenellated moulding in the choir. In the nave the capitals of the pillars are either fluted or have a leaf-pattern; one on the south side curiously combines both ornaments. In the three western bays there are large brackets, which end in well-cut foliage. The vaulting-shafts are arranged by threes together. There is an arcade of lancets over the west porch, of the thirteenth century, which is vaulted with stone. There is a double piscina in the north transept, a pointed arch under a round trefoiled arch, with foliage in the cusps and spandrels. The spire is covered with a fish-scale moulding, and lighted by foliated circles.

Douvres, St. Remy. The name of the hamlet, like that of the neighbouring village of Ryves, bears with it vestiges of English occupation; Langrune is also said to be a corruption of Long Reach. The church consists of a nave and choir and transepts. Four round-headed arches opened into the south aisle, which has been destroyed. The tower, of the twelfth century, occupies the place of a north transept, opening on the nave by a magnificent arch, with lo-

zenge, zigzag, and other mouldings. An east arch, with lozenge-mouldings, communicates with the lateral chapel on the north side of the choir: there is a similar chapel on the south. The choir is of the close of the fifteenth century. The upper stage of the tower has two pointed windows, of three orders, with an indented moulding and flat masks on the outer arch; in the second story there is an arcade of five very long round-headed arches; and in the base tier is an arcade of three round-headed arches with an indented moulding: there is a door in the north-east angle of the nave and tower. The octagonal spire rises well from the tower; the spire-lights remain, but the four angle-turrets, as at Langrune, are wanting. In the choir there are two bays, with pointed arches resting on octagonal pillars and capitals. The north transept retains its stone vaulting. The nave on the north side has flat pilasters and round-headed windows. The pillars of the Norman nave have a cruciform plan; and some have a leaf or foliage pattern on the capitals. The bishops of Bayeux had a manor-house here, portions of which remain.

De la Delivrande. The chapel of Nôtre Dame, according to tradition founded by St. Regnobert in the seventh century, and destroyed in the ninth by the Northmen, was rebuilt in 1050 by Baldwin de Redvers. The Huguenots, in 1562, inflicted great injury upon it. Louis XI., in August 1473, made a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of the Virgin. On the Feast of the Assumption the neighbouring clergy and parishioners, with banners and chanting, visit the church, and the men place bouquets of artificial flowers in their hats and women in their corsets. Some portions of the church are of the twelfth century; the south transeptal chapel was built in 1523, that on the north was of the following century. The choir has stone groining, and an apse with three round-headed windows. The chancel-arch is pointed; the capitals have a peculiar leaf-moulding. The missionaries of the diocese have a large college here; and a convent of nuns of St. Vincent de Paul

long established here has also a cell at Norwood.

The church of St. Quentin at Luc has a nave and tower of the twelfth century. The tower is remarkable from the addition of battlements in the sixteenth century.

Oistreham. The church has an apsidal choir, square tower, and a nave of six bays, transitional Norman. The west front is very lofty, and has three fine arcades and a good door.

Than. The church of St. Mauvieux, now deserted, is one of the most interesting examples of the first half of the eleventh century.

Rosel, six miles from Caen. The church has a nave, of the close of the thirteenth century, choir, and attached south tower, the latter of peculiar interest as belonging to the type adopted in the twelfth century for the Norman towers in Calvados.

Norrey, thirteen miles from Caen. A fine cruciform Early English church, with a beautiful spire. The capitals, with exquisitely carved foliage, in a chapel on the north-east, are deserving of particular regard. The spire of Bretteville, one mile from Norrey, is also fine.

Mathieu has a Norman nave, of the close of the eleventh or beginning of the following century; a choir, mainly of the latter period, with a foliated door of the thirteenth, and a chevet of the fifteenth century.

Lion-sur-Mer, twelve miles from Caen, has a lofty Norman tower, a nave of the eleventh, and choir of the fourteenth century.

Le Fresne Camille has a fine Norman church, with additions in the thirteenth century.

Notre Dame, Fontaine Henri, has a Norman choir, and rich south door, drawn by Cotman, who has also drawn the Norman nave and choir of Crecelles.

Ifs, three miles from Caen. The church

possesses a Norman nave, a tower of the same date for half its height, and thence upwards, with its exquisite spire, of the thirteenth century: the choir is of the latter date. Over the chancel-arch is written "Silence, Jesus est ici." The building is in a melancholy state of neglect.

Heronville St. Clair has a nave and a portion of the choir of the latter half of the eleventh century.

At St. Martin's, Haut Allemagne, there is a tower, with an intersecting arcade and good arch, which has been drawn by Cotman and Turner.

The antiquary will find Roman roads near Caen, and traces of their fortifications near Bernières. The student of military and civil architecture may visit the châteaux of Lion, of the first half of the sixteenth century; Lasson, of the time of Francis I.; Fontaine Henri and Etoupeport, and the castle of Cruelly, partly of the twelfth century; and the round tower of Falaise, the birthplace of Duke William.

Such are the chief architectural monuments of Caen and its vicinity; and we have left ourselves no space to dilate on its fine river, the noble avenues of the Cours, and the rich plains covered with various crops and colza; we can only mention that Caen is associated with the names of Lanfranc, Malherbe, Huet, Segrais, Decaen, Auber, Boileau, and Charlotte Corday, and is still the residence of De Caumont, Trebutien, and Bouet, archæologists known far beyond this country of castles and churches; and, as creature comforts are not to be despised by the most ardent archæologist, we will conclude with recommending to him, after six weeks' experience of it, as the most comfortable of the inns of Caen, the Hotel Humby, kept by a worthy Englishman.

M. E. C. W.

ARCHÆOLOGY; AND LITERATURE IN THE MIDDLE AGES^a.

THE popular form which the study of antiquities has of late years assumed is entirely owing to the movement made, some fifteen or sixteen years since, by Fellows of the old-established Society of Antiquaries, who, impatient of the restrictions which seem inseparable from this respectable institution, and unable to endure the state of inactivity to which their membership chained them, sought to engage their energies in a wider field, and to work independently with more zealous and active colleagues whose abilities remained unsolicited and unrecognised by the parent Society. It was considered, moreover, that such a movement would naturally rouse the Government to afford, if not a parliamentary commission, at least some measure calculated to protect the national antiquities which are yearly diminishing, and which can only be effectually guarded from utter destruction by the strong arm of an enlightened Government. The projectors of the enterprise may now cast a retrospective glance upon their labours; and if they have been unable hitherto to excite the sympathy of the rulers of the land, they can point to a very considerable amount of work done, in the numerous volumes published by the metropolitan and provincial societies.

It was not to be expected that the essays and communications which compose this large collection of books would be equal in merit; and it was perhaps difficult to guard against the insertion of much that is trivial and void of novelty; and thus the archæological student, who naturally includes these publications in his course of study, is somewhat perplexed how to discriminate, and how best to prosecute the various subjects of his study. He cannot possibly avoid heavy labour; and unless he should come to his task with considerable rudimentary information, he will often be puzzled to know what to select and what to refuse. It is not, moreover, convenient to all to purchase some forty or fifty volumes; and libraries of reference are not always accessible. It is therefore a great advantage to the student, whenever a writer of established reputation collects, revises, and re-edits his papers, presenting in a tangible and convenient shape a large mass of scattered information, the value of which it was previously difficult fully to appreciate. The volumes to which we are called upon to direct attention are a striking proof of the importance of this concentration; and waiving their claims as well-considered essays on a special science, moulded as they now appear, they form attractive and

^a "Essays on Archæological Subjects, and on Various Questions connected with the History of Art, Science, and Literature in the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., &c." 2 vols., 8vo. (London: J. Russell Smith.)

readable volumes which any educated person may sit down to and peruse with pleasure and profit. We shall here endeavour, so far as our limits will permit, to give a general notion of these Essays, which are arranged chronologically, commencing with the more obscure primeval epoch, and concluding with subjects, many of singular curiosity, appertaining to the middle ages.

The system of dividing primeval antiquities into periods called *stone*, *bronze*, and *iron*, was perhaps to be defended on the score of convenience, when previously there had been no system at all. To a certain extent, also, it was useful ; but it is obvious that if the arrangements of museums are to be made upon this principle, the ethnological characteristics, which are all important, will often be confounded or lost sight of. As Mr. Wright remarks in his Essay on the Remains of a Primitive People in the South-east of Yorkshire,—

“ Relics of antiquity should be classed according to the peoples and tribes to whom they are known or believed to have belonged, and to the localities in which they are found ; and then only have they any intelligible meaning. But people have been adopting a practice of placing flint implements with flint implements, bronze with bronze, and iron with iron, until, forgetting entirely the real elements which give them an individual meaning, they begin to look at them just as if they were so many fossils belonging to such and such geological strata, and thus form systems which are pretty and attractive to look at, but which in truth belong only to the imagination.”

The instances given in favour of an ethnological classification are striking, and they could easily be multiplied. A paper in the same division, on the Ethnology of South Britain at the Extinction of the Roman Government, affords abundance of historical and monumental evidence to shew that Britain was tenanted by mixed races, and the consequent difficulty in determining from mere craniological peculiarities the origin and nature of sepulchral interments ; and also the uncertainty in deciding from the objects found in graves the race to which the tenant of the tomb belonged. The arguments advanced are not calculated to discourage the science of craniology, but merely to enforce caution.

The student of the early history of our country would do well, before he receives as truth all that is supplied by the chroniclers, to test the validity of their statements by the evidence afforded by monumental remains of various kinds, the investigation of which has hitherto been too much confined to professed antiquaries. In Essays on the Ethnology of the South of Britain, and on the Origin of the Welsh, Mr. Wright has advanced many arguments and suggestions which are calculated to rectify the errors arising from unrestricted confidence in writers who narrated occurrences long antecedent to their own times. Gildas, for instance, states that when the Roman legions left the island they made a wall from sea to sea, to defend the Britons against the Picts and Scots ; but that, as this wall was only made of turf, the northern barbarians broke through it : that then the legions returned and built a stone wall. It must be believed that any

person living at this period or close upon it, and qualified to write its history, would have known that this wall had been standing for centuries, and that it could not have been built as stated by Gildas. We naturally infer, then, that the writer lived at a much later period :—

“But it is a point,” as Mr. Wright observes, “of still greater importance, that Gildas is made to describe the population of Britain at the time of the departure of the Romans as being entirely Christianized; and, in lamenting over the ruin caused by the Picts and Scots, he particularly mentions the overthrow of the sacred altars, (*sacra altaria*). Now I need not say that the numerous towns, and stations, and villas, which have been excavated by antiquaries, are found just in the state in which they were left after their ruin by the barbarian invaders, and it is true that the altars are found overthrown and scattered about; but what are those altars? All absolutely heathen: Roman paganism and the paganism of the Roman auxiliaries; and among, I believe I may say, hundreds of altars which have been brought to light, not the slightest trace of Christianity has yet been discovered. The same is the case with the equally numerous sepulchral monuments which have been found in various parts of Britain, the inscriptions on which are all unmistakeably pagan.”

The author himself is at the present moment directing researches which, it may be expected, will afford confirmation to his assertion, which, in point of fact, has never yet been disproved. The excavations at Wroxeter will also, if fully prosecuted, correct the notions of some who have considered the Roman towns in the west of Britain inferior in extent and importance to those in the central and eastern parts.

As antiquities often aid the historian, so, on the other hand, historical evidence frequently serves to assist in the appropriation of remains of doubtful origin. The advantages which have arisen from the twofold study have been nowhere rendered more apparent than in the pages of our Magazine, devoted to ecclesiastical architecture and to reviews and notices of eminent living writers on the subject. A fresh source of unnoticed information as regards Anglo-Saxon architecture was opened a few years since by Mr. Wright, in illuminated manuscripts, of which Strutt had so largely availed himself for costume, customs, and manners. These manuscripts abound in architectural sketches, often unartistic, but usually so marked in character and with such an obvious attention to details as to leave no doubt of their being generally drawn from objects familiar to the draughtsman and before his eyes. The dates of the manuscripts, then, being ascertained, those of the buildings represented are also determined, at least approximately. Some of the manuscripts being copies, many contain drawings sketched from much earlier originals; and thus the two distinct styles of buildings which occur may be accounted for, namely, the Byzantine and the late Anglo-Saxon.

The arcades, the baluster columns, and the triangular-headed doorways of the manuscripts are very analogous to some yet in existence in churches considered as Saxon by our best architectural writers. In juxtaposition with the illuminations Mr. Wright gives representations of similar details

in our most ancient churches; and having pointed out other striking coincidences, he concludes this section of the Essays by observing that—

“We have, then, in the manuscripts under consideration a series of architectural drawings which are purely Saxon, and of the date of which there can be no doubt. They present a number of characteristics which are sufficient to distinguish a peculiar style, which probably was the general style of Anglo-Saxon buildings. It is certain that the old artists produced little on parchment which was not modelled on what really existed before their eyes. I would add, that although illuminated manuscripts become more numerous after the Conquest, I never met with one of a later date exhibiting any of the peculiar characters mentioned above. We find a similar style on parts of existing buildings which are evidently of a very early date, and which therefore, as it appears to me, we are justified in attributing to the same age as the manuscripts, in the same way that we should ascribe an unknown effigy to the age in which its costume is found to prevail in similar illuminations. It remains for further examinations to shew how far we ought to refer every example of this style to the same age of the Saxon period. The dates of early buildings appear to have been often fixed too arbitrarily.”

The architectural antiquities of the middle ages as illustrated by illuminated manuscripts are also treated on by the author, and he has likewise a word to say on medieval bridge-builders. Passing over, from necessity, a well-illustrated dissertation on Anglo-Saxon antiquities, based on the Faussett collection, papers on some of the early English biographers and historians and others, all evincing a wide range of study, keen perception, and sound judgment, we turn to an essay which we do not remember to have read before, in any form, and therefore infer it is now printed for the first time. It is on the origin of Rhymes in Medieval Poetry, and its bearing on the authenticity of the early Welsh poems.

The author traces with much care the history of rhyming verse from the classical times downwards, and shews how, by slow degrees, the rhymes came into use in the south of Europe; how they remained a long time, rough and unpolished; and how, by degrees, they grew in the West into their more complete and finished state in the ninth and tenth centuries; and how in the vernacular French it was still further perfected in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Having shewn consecutive examples, and traced the slow progress of rhyming verse to this comparatively late period, Mr. Wright remarks that—

“There is, however, apparently one very extraordinary exception to this rule. The Welsh lay claim to a series of vernacular poets, under such names as Aneurin, Taliesin, and Merlin, who are asserted to have lived in the *sixth* century, and others belonging to ages immediately succeeding; and they shew us what are asserted to be their genuine compositions, and which present, strangely enough, a system of perfect rhymes, and of the different forms of versification, exactly like those which, after a long and laborious course of formation, are only first found in French poetry of the twelfth century. This is, certainly, a very startling circumstance, and one which may well lead us to hesitate in accepting these Welsh poems as authentic. We have no evidence whatever of the use of rhyme among the ancient Celts, either in Britain or in Gaul; and surely it is utterly inexplicable how, if this perfect system of rhyme had existed so generally and publicly among them, the whole Latin Church should have remained

totally ignorant of it, and should have been striving through two or three centuries to invent and improve rhyme, when it was all the while to be found close beside them in a perfect state of development!—The system of rhyme of the primitive Welsh bards, such as Taliesin, and Aneurin, and Llywarch Hên, does not resemble that which we find scattered sparingly over the Latin metrical compositions of the sixth and seventh centuries; but it is an evident imitation of the more perfect rhyme of the French versification of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as much so as the vernacular English poetry of the same period. Any one who will take the trouble to compare the Gododin attributed to Aneurin, and most of what appear to be the oldest of the poems ascribed to Taliesin, with the old French *romans de geste*, cannot fail to be convinced that, in their metres and rhymes, the former are imitated from the latter."

Sharon Turner, in his "Vindication of the Genuineness of the Ancient British Poems," shews the use of rhyme between the fourth and ninth centuries; but it is the peculiar and sparing employment of rhyming verse, and its imperfect form in the early versifiers, that, in Mr. Wright's opinion, contrast so strongly with the matured system exhibited in the Welsh poems, and tell against their coeval antiquity. Sharon Turner's would have weight were the Welsh poetry as rude as that of the Latin poems he cites. Mr. Nash in his dissertation on Taliesin and the Bards and Druids of Britain, published a short time since, lays stress on frequent allusions in the poems of Taliesin which, he considers, decide the date of many of them to be not older than the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The greatest service is conferred on the national literature by discussions such as these; and we have no doubt they will be treated in a similar truth-seeking spirit by the eminent scholars who have hitherto appeared as champions on the side of the genuineness of the poetry attributed to the early Welsh bards. The philologist will find many suggestions and explanations to excite his attention in the paper on the History of the English Language, which forms an excellent accompaniment to the volume of Vocabularies edited for Mr. Mayer, reviewed in our Magazine in 1858. We join in the expression of regret, which closes the Essay, that our grammarians and lexicographers have, during the last two centuries, been labouring in their ignorance to reject from the English language some of its purest and best phraseology.

The Essays on Comic Literature in the Middle Ages, and on the Satirical Literature of the Reformation, are among those which especially claim attention, but of which we can here only give the titles. The "History of the Drama in the Middle Ages" is a subject so curious, that we hope the author will be induced to recur to it. The sacred plays called Mysteries and Moralities, and the origin of the Farce and Interlude, are treated on down to the time of Elizabeth. The precise condition of the drama immediately anterior to the productions of Shakespeare would form an interesting theme for a continuation of the subject; for we are better acquainted with it subsequently to the time of our great dramatist. When we read Mr. Wright's account of the coarse buffoonery of the exhibitions upon

the stage which suited through so long a period the popular taste, the genius of Shakespeare is the more conspicuous and remarkable, creating as it did, suddenly, the national drama, in a state of perfected development, a standard and model for all time.

It is somewhat paradoxical that in Protestant England any persons should be found, at the present day, engaged in republishing and seriously investing with the sanctity of religious faith those wild legends of the darkest days of the middle ages which in France, a Roman Catholic country, are examined and discussed like other literary remains, candidly and philosophically. But so it is: our reason, by a certain Protestant party, is called upon to subscribe to an enormous mass of curious but absurd stories which the more enlightened and liberal Roman Catholics do not accept as of the slightest historical value. This is very remarkable. In the *Lives of Saints* and in their *Miracles* is a vast amount of most valuable matter when subjected to the critical examination of the scholar and historian, who gladly accepts myths and traditions, provided he is not compelled to regard them as something which, in their very essence, they cannot possibly be. The sincere searcher after truth seeks only to learn the state of the public mind from age to age from facts as they are presented to him in the beliefs which prevailed, and the errors and superstitions of multitudes are as necessary in estimating properly the various phases of society at particular times, as the most indisputable discoveries of the greatest philosophers. It is only when they are thrust upon us by the bigot to be accepted as he himself receives them, apart from historical testimony and opposed to common sense, that we reject them and their advocates' illogical doctrines.

In the chapter devoted to this subject, Mr. Wright observes that—

“The *Lives of Saints* may be arranged in several classes. Some were mere forgeries, inventions to serve the purposes of those who first compiled them: others, equally lives of persons who never existed, had their foundation in nothing but popular fables, and even in mistaken allegories: in other instances, they are the mere legends which during ages had gathered round the memory of some personage known only by name, and committed to writing long after the period at which he lived; while in many cases we have the life of an individual written by his contemporary, sometimes a friend, almost always a prejudiced chronicler, intentionally or unwittingly inserting much which it would have been very difficult indeed to have ever authenticated or ascertained. The saints of this latter class (the only one which has much historical importance) are of two races. They gained a place in the calendar, either by the part they took in supporting the usurpations of the Church upon the civil power, during the long struggle in which the former was not over-delicate in the choice of its weapons, or by their activity as missionaries in converting the heretics or the heathen to the Church of Rome. In general, the more authentic the lives, the fewer the miracles; and, in like manner, the earlier lives of the same saint contain much fewer miracles than the later ones. The mass of the mediæval miracles appears to have originated in the mixture of ideas produced by the conversion of the pagan tribes by men who, though Christians, were as superstitious and credulous as themselves.”

M. Alfred Maury, one of the most eminent French writers on the

legends of the middle ages, divides the medieval miracles into three classes : 1. Miracles imitated from the Gospels and from the Old Testament ; 2. Legends formed by confounding the figurative meaning with the literal, in consequence of the tendency of uncultivated minds to refer anything to material life ; and 3. Miracles or legends invented to explain figured symbols or emblematical images, the real meaning of which had been forgotten. He cites imitations of the Annunciation in the lives of no fewer than fourteen different saints : twenty-nine imitations of the miraculous multiplication of food, and of the changing of water into wine ; and every miracle in the Old and New Testament has been more or less copied. The Franciscans asserted that for the single transformation of the Saviour, St. Francis had exhibited twenty ; had changed water into wine thrice ; had restored more than a thousand blind to their sight, more than a thousand lame to the use of their legs, and had raised more than a thousand dead to life ; but numerous as were the miracles wrought by saints when alive, they were insignificant when compared with those worked by their bones long after their death. Mr. Wright, however, shews whence these materials were in many instances derived, and upon what very insignificant occasions the relics, after long inactivity, began to display their miraculous powers. When in this country attempts are being made to revive popular belief in such matters, it is wholesome to display some of the evidence upon which our forefathers of the time of the Reformation formed their judgment. It is humiliating for human reason ; but full of instruction to those who in the failings and errors of our nature gather warning for the future, and who study as a safe guide the accumulated experience and wisdom of the past.



Sir John de Creke and Lady, c. 1325, Westley Waterless, Cambs.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES ^a.

WE have before us two recently published works on Monumental Brasses, which treat their subject with much ability, and to each of which we can afford hearty commendation. One attempts a full description and complete catalogue of such monuments still existing in the British Isles, while the other confines itself to a single county; and each is well done. Monumental brasses are now, whatever may formerly have been the case, much more numerous in this than in any other country, and accordingly they have received a very considerable share of attention from the time of Gough downward, and their value as a source of information as to history and genealogy, the foundation of churches, but more particularly as studies of costume, has been freely acknowledged. The Cambridge Camden and the Oxford and Exeter Architectural Societies have laboured in this field with vigour and success, and, to name a few only, Messrs. Waller, Boutell, and Manning have ably seconded them by works that treat of brasses in general; while Fisher, Cotman, and Hudson have confined themselves to those of particular districts. In the year 1848 the Rev. Herbert Haines published, under the auspices of the Oxford Society, a Descriptive Catalogue of some 450 rubbings which form a part of their treasures, and he appears to have devoted himself ever since to enlarging and perfecting his work, which has thus grown to more than double its original size, while the illustrations are nearly four times as numerous as before, and, as will be seen by some specimens that we are able to add to this notice, executed in a style of art that leaves nothing to be desired. It is not, however, in mere added bulk that the difference between the first and the second issue of Mr. Haines' labours consists. His materials have been arranged in an improved mode, and his work is to all intents and purposes a new one.

The number of Monumental Brasses now existing in this country has been somewhat vaguely estimated at 6,000 ^b, and as this is the first time that anything professing to be a complete catalogue of them has been

^a "A Manual of Monumental Brasses: comprising an Introduction to the Study of these Memorials and a List of those remaining in the British Isles. With Two Hundred Illustrations. By the Rev. Herbert Haines, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford; Second Master of the College School, and Chaplain of the County Asylum, Gloucester." (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker. 1861.)

"The Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire: a Series of Examples of these Memorials, ranging from the Thirteenth to the Seventeenth Centuries; accompanied with Notices descriptive of Ancient Costume, and generally illustrative of the History of the County during this Period. By Edward Kite, Assistant-Secretary to the Wilts. Archaeological Society." (Printed for the Author, and sold by J. H. and Jas. Parker, London and Oxford. 1860.)

^b Kite, Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire, p. 2.

attempted, our readers will probably agree with us that Mr. Haines may be fairly congratulated on his success in having furnished us with detailed descriptions of upwards of 3,200 brasses with figures, and 1,200 inscriptions and fragments. He, however, solicits corrections and additions, and having worked so hard as he manifestly must have done in producing his book, we trust that he will meet not only with a remunerative sale for his labours, but such friendly co-operation as may enable him to give at a future day an equally good account of those which for the present have eluded his search.

Mr. Kite, who is the Assistant Secretary to the Wilts. Archæological Society, has confined himself to the Brasses of Wiltshire. He has engraved and described a series of about sixty of these memorials, which range from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and he has manifestly spared no pains in properly illustrating them. In his address issued from Devizes, Jan. 1, 1859, after speaking of the choice brasses that had been figured and described, he very truly remarked that there remained—

“a large number of these memorials scattered throughout the various counties, less worthy, perhaps, of notice when regarded merely as specimens of art, or examples of mediæval costume, but still presenting a variety of interesting and remarkable features; recording, in some cases, the founder of a chantry, or benefactor to a church; and in many others tending to throw light on the descent of property, the pedigrees of ancient families, and their armorial bearings, thus furnishing much information otherwise unattainable, and rendering them of the greatest value to the genealogist, the topographer, and the antiquary.”

What he proposed to do was thus set forth:—

“The county of Wilts. possesses more than sixty examples of these memorials scattered throughout its various churches, the whole of which it will be the object of this volume to collect into one point, as well as to preserve, on the authority of Aubrey and others, a record of such as may have been lost or defaced; and also to notice a few of the more remarkable matrices which yet remain, and from some particular feature are capable of being identified with the individuals they were intended to commemorate.”

The pledge thus given has been amply redeemed. We mark with pleasure numerous citations of records and wills, several pedigrees, and much information not only as to costume, but also on the general history of the country, and, a feature that the more general work of Mr. Haines does not admit of, satisfactory biographies of many of the persons represented on the brasses. Mr. Kite's book is furnished with thirty-two lithographs beside some woodcuts, mostly from his own drawings; he apologizes for these as the productions of an amateur, and it must be allowed that in artistic effect they are not equal to those of Mr. Haines, but still they appear to be correct, and may therefore very well pass muster:—

“The series includes the brasses of Robert Wyvil (1375), and Edmund Geste (1578), Bishops of Salisbury; also the ecclesiastical brasses of Erton, at Long Newnton; Rede, at Fovant; Freckylton, at Aldbourne; with a demi-figure at Upton Lovell, and several inscriptions. Of effigies in armour—Quintin, at Clyffe Pypard; Cerne, at Draycote;

Bettesthorpe (the founder of a chantry), at Mere, and a broken figure of Berkeley from the same church; Baynard, at Lacock; Danvers, at Dantsey; Baynton, at Bromham; Dautesay, at West Lavington; and Powlett, at Minety. Of civilians—the demi-figures of Polton, at Wanborough; and Bayley, at Berwick Bassett; the effigies of Stokys, at Seend; Darell, at Collingbourne; Seymour, at Great Bedwyn; Goddard, at Ogbourne; Barley, at Preshute; Chaucey, at Charlton; Horton, at Bradford (the two latter being founders of chantries); Webb, at Salisbury; Coffey, at Wilton; Hyde, at Tisbury; Rutland, at Chiseldon; Erington, at Woodford; Poticary, at Stockton; Bennet, at Westbury; Younge, at Great Durnford; Button, at Alton; Longe, at Broughton Gifford; and Kent, at Devizes. Of ladies—St. Amand, at Bromham; Walker, at Barford St. Martin; and Longe, at Bradford. Of children—Seymour, at Collingbourne; and Evelyn, at West Dean. In addition to these there are inscriptions to the Wiltshire families of Bonham, Ernle, Auncell, Weare *alias* Browne, Matyn, and others.”

We have said that Mr. Kite has not spared pains in seeking illustrations from all available sources. As examples of this, we may mention that the description of the brass of Bishop Wyvil contains some hitherto unpublished documents relating to the recovery of Sherborne Castle by that prelate, A.D. 1355; and that of Bishop Geste, a series of documents relating to the church of Draycot Foliat, with his order for its demolition, A.D. 1571; and, with a view to the completeness of his work, he has added a notice of the brasses of John de Waltham (1395), and Robert Hallum (1416), Bishops of Salisbury, from Westminster Abbey and Constance Cathedral.

Mr. Kite's book has been issued by subscription, and we are glad to observe a fair number of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county in the list.

If the brasses of a single county properly occupy a volume to themselves, it would seem almost impossible to deal satisfactorily with those of the whole country in any reasonable limits, but Mr. Haines has solved the problem, no doubt at the cost of immense labour to himself. His work consists of two parts: (1.) An Introduction to the Study of Monumental Brasses, of 263 pages, illustrated by (on the average) an engraving to nearly every page; and (2.) A List of the Monumental Brasses in the British Isles, extending with Appendix and Indexes to 286, which is the most remarkable specimen of the condensation of information that it has been our lot for a long time to see, and which represents an amount of labour really fearful to contemplate. All the English counties are arranged alphabetically, with a like sub-arrangement of places; and there is an Index of full 3,000 names, so that every possible facility is afforded for consulting the work. Beside employing abbreviations wherever possible, Mr. Haines assumes a great number of particulars, which he thus explains at the commencement of his list:—

“Unless otherwise stated, the following particulars are to be taken for granted:—mural brasses have the figures kneeling and of small size; Ecclesiastics are in eucharistical vestments; Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen before 1550 are represented in

armour, after that date in civil costume; and canopies have as many pediments as there are principal figures beneath them.

"Words or dates enclosed in rectangular brackets contain information which cannot be ascertained from the present state of the brass. When the inscription, &c., is described as *lost*, the brackets are omitted.

"The dates in Clarendon type are those of the engraving of the brasses, usually the date of decease.

"Figures less than eighteen inches in length are described as *small*, above three feet and a half as *large*.

"The author has examined rubbings of those brasses which have not the marks *† attached to them. An asterisk prefixed to a notice of a brass, or to the name of a church containing one or more brasses, indicates that the description has been obtained from recent communications or publications, and is most probably correct. The mark †, placed before a few notices of brasses, implies that their present existence or the accuracy of their description is uncertain. Notices of Inscriptions of slight interest or unauthenticated are generally omitted.

"The reference to pages of the Introduction is placed at the end of the description of the brasses. The titles of works in which engravings of brasses are to be found are printed in italics.

It will readily be conceived that these assumptions save an enormous quantity of space, but it may perhaps be feared that they render the List dry, and altogether unintelligible. We certainly cannot commend it to those who read for entertainment, and we conceive that its laborious author did not much consider them while toiling over it; but whether it is intelligible we will enable our readers to judge for themselves by submitting to them the first dozen entries:—

"Bedfordshire.

"AMPTHILL. I. Wm. Hiccheock, wolman, mcht., and 'locum tenens' of the Staple of Calais, mutil., 1450, and widow, 'domina' Agnes. II. John Lodyngton, junr., eff. lost, 1485, and w. Margt., sm., worn. III. John Barnard, chapman, 1506, and w. Ellen, sm.; inscr., 4 sons and 3 daus. lost. *Fisher's Lithograph*, No. 32. IV. Sir Nich. Harve, in arm., 1532, with marg. inscr., once on A.T., now under moveable floor, N.A. *Fisher's Lith.*, No. 2. INSCR. V. Seven Eng. vv., Hy. Trin. seated on a rainbow lost, p. 223. *Fisher's Lith.*, No. 31. All these brasses, except No. IV., were loose in the parvise, April, 1857.

"ASPLEY GUISE. I. *A Priest, in cassock, knz., and St. John Bapt. standing, a cross between them and marg. inscr. gone, c. 1410, p. 77. *Fisher's Collections for Bedfordshire*, pl. 6. II. — Guise, Esq., c. 1490, inscr. lost, p. 116. *Fisher's Beds.*, pl. 5. Both brasses are under seats.

"BARFORD, GREAT. A Man, in arm., and w., c. 1525, lately loose, now lost? pp. 232, 260.

"BARFORD, LITTLE. Thos. Perys, 1535, and w. Agnes, pecul., sm., N., p. 244. *Fisher's Lith.*, No. 3.

"BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY. I. Rich. Brey, rector, hf. eff., c. 1370. *Anonymous*. II. A Civilian, c. 1490, sm. INSCR. III. Philip de Lee, rector, c. 1360.

"*BEDFORD, ST. MARY'S. I. Robt. Hawse, Gent., thrice mayor, 1627, æt. 52. *Fisher's Beds.*, pl. 12. II. Mary, dau. of Dr. Giles Thorne, 1663, and three daus. mur.

"BEDFORD, ST. PAUL'S. Sir Wm. Harper, lord mayor of London [1561], founder of Bedford Grammar-school [and Almshouses], 1573, æt. 77, and w. Margt., rel., A.T., S.C., p. 91. *Fisher's Beds.*, pl. 11. Simon de Beauchamp, 1203, lost, p. 43.

"BIDDENHAM. I. Wm. Faldo and w. Agnes, below John Faldo, c.1490, sm., S.C. *Fisher's Beds.*, pl. 15. II. Helen, dau. of Geo. Nodes, of Shephall, Esq., and w. of Wm. Boteler, Esq., 1639, qd. pl., with bust, mur., N.C. INSCR. III. John Aylyff, rector, N.C.: 6 Lat. vv. to the same, mur.

"BIGGLESWADE. I. Wm. Halsted, head lost, 1449, and ws. Isabella (lost) and Alice, N., p. 33. II. John Rudyng, prebendary [of Lincoln], archdeacon of Bedford, rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester, [dec. 1481, rebuilder of C., c. 1467]; eff. and canopy with SS. John Bapt., Anna, Elizth., and Mary of Egypt, lost; figures of death, angels, &c., inser. in 16 Lat. vv., and mutil. marg. inser. in 10 Lat. vv. left, slab very large and powdered with crescents and escallops, all lost but 2, C., pp. 105, 112. *Gough*, vol. ii. pl. 102, p. 272.

"BLUNHAM. Rich. Maulaye, mercer, 1506, and w. Alice, C.

"BROMHAM. [Sir John Dyve], 1535, and mother Elizth., h. of Thos. Wilde, Esq. [1497], and w. Isabella, h. of Sir Ralph Hastings, with fine canopy, and mutil. marg. inser. in Lat. vv., large. Palimpsest, originally commemorating Thos. Wideville, Esq., 1435, and ws. Elizth. and Alice, C., pp. 50, 189, 252. *Lysons' Mag. Brit.*, vol. i. p. 163.

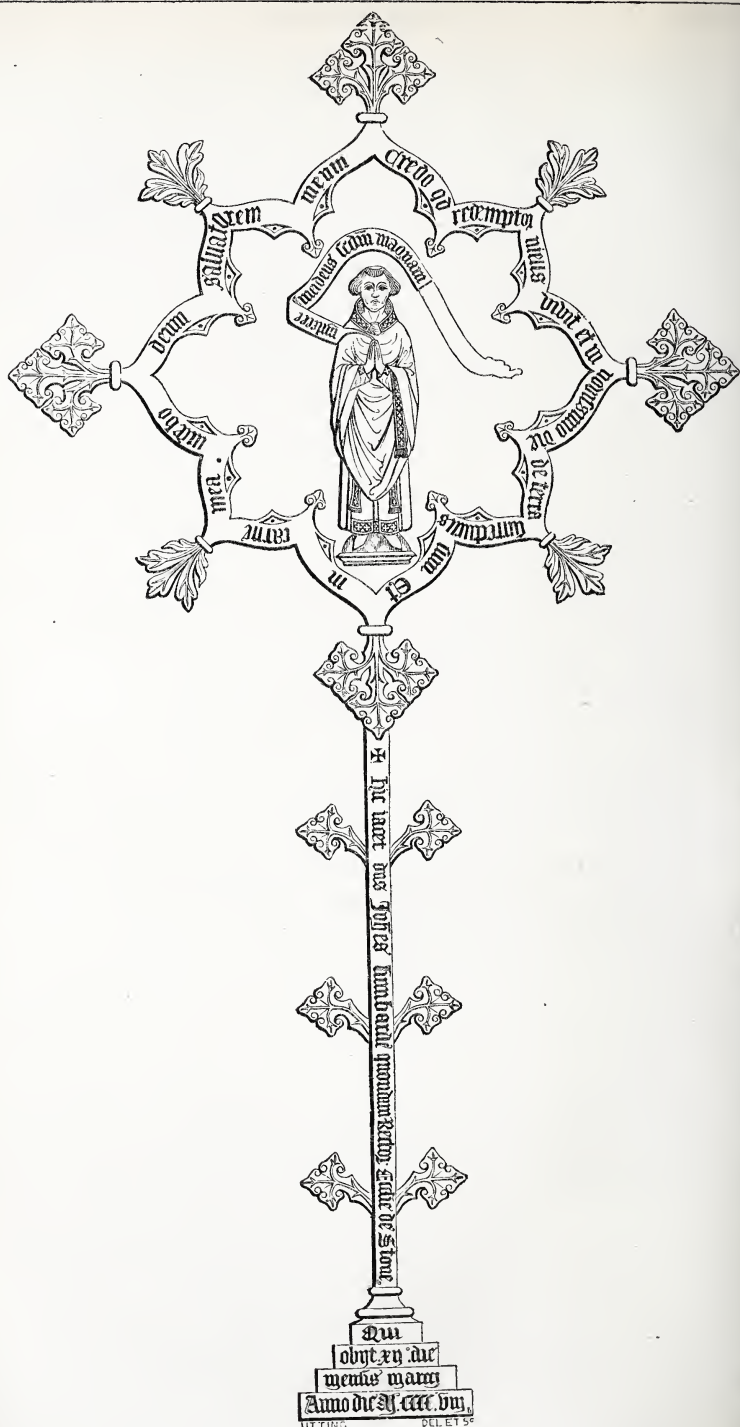
"CADDINGTON. I. John Hawll (or Hawtt), alias Cryscyan, 1505, and w. Elizth., with 4 sons and 4 daus., N. II. Edw. Dormer, yeoman, 1518, and ws. Joan (with 7 sons and 7 daus.) and Elizth., N.C."—(pp. 3, 4.)

There is of course an ample table of abbreviations, from which we borrow as much as appears necessary to the easy comprehension of the above extract. Beside the ordinary contractions of "w." for wife, "dau." for daughter, and "vv." for verses, "A.T." stands for altar tomb; "N.A." and "S.A." for north aisle and south aisle; "C." for choir; "N.C." and "S.C." for north chantry and south chantry; "kng." for kneeling; "mur." for mural—against the wall; "pecul." for peculiar—generally used of a brass engraved by a provincial artist; and "qd. pl." for quadrangular plate.

Thus much for the List, except that we must call attention to its Appendixes, which are four in number, and all of high interest. A. is a list of some modern brasses, which shews that this ancient and seemly mode of commemorating the departed is again coming into use, and that examples are to be found in almost every county. B. is an exceedingly curious selection of inscriptions from monumental brasses, arranged chronologically, and extending from the year 1330 to 1648. We quote two brief specimens. The first commemorates the parents of John de Wheathampstead, abbot of St. Albans, and is presumed to be of his composition, as he was famous as an epitaph writer; and the second is for the eminent printer, John Daye, whose name served for a pun during his life as well as after his death:—

"c. 1450. WHEATHAMPSTEAD, HERTS.

"Hic pater hic mater . soror hic tacet . hic quoq3 frater
 Pastoris pecorum Prothomartiris angligenarum
 Bostok hugo patri . Macry margareta q3 matri
 Nomen erat . simile genitus trahit a genitore
 Hinc qui pertransis . rogo femina vir puer an sis
 Et pariter recubant . in pace precare quiescant."—(p. 246.)



Floriated Cross. John Lumbarde, Rector, Stone, Kent, 1408.

"1584. LITTLE BRADLEY, SUFFOLK.

"Here lies the Daye that darknes could not blynd
when popish fogges had ouer cast the sunne
This Daye the cruell night did leaue behynd,
To shew and shew what bloudi Actes weare donne
he set a Fox to wright how Martyrs runne
By death to lyfe: Fox benturd paynes & health:
To giue them light Daye spent in print his wealth.

"But God with gynn retordnd his wealth agayne
And gaue to hym: as he gaue to the poore,
Two wyues he had pertakers of his payne
Als was the last increaser of his stoorc,
who mourning long for being left alone
Sett upp this toombe, her self turnd to a Stone."—(p. 251.)

Appendix C. contains a list of brasses of founders of churches, chantries, &c., and thus assists to fix the date of nearly 100 edifices, regarding many of which other evidence is not readily producible. Appendix D. gives a list of the various titles found on brasses, which shews at a glance that these memorials were erected for almost every rank in society. We find them in memory of nurses, valets, butlers, cooks, and carvers, as well as of bishops, barons, earls, knights, justiciaries, ladies of manors and maids of honour; carpenters, smiths, and tanners; barons of the exchequer, physicians, sheriffs, and yeomen of the guard.

We have reserved to the last the Introduction, which is the "readable" part of Mr. Haines's book, as we are sure that all who feel an interest in the subject will at all events go carefully through that, and therefore we may accommodate our diminishing space by being brief. We know that we have no occasion, with the class to which we address ourselves, to enlarge on the interest and usefulness of the study of brasses—their origin and manufacture—the tests of English or foreign origin—the criteria of date—their subjects and classification—their emblems and devices—or to point out the modes of taking rubbings or fixing loose brasses. All needful information on these and other points is supplied by Mr. Haines, but in a way that would suffer by abridgment, and instead of attempting to do badly what he has done well, we will close our notice with a brief description of the plates that accompany it.

Plate I. represents the fine brass of Sir John de Creke and his wife Alyne (Clopton or Chamberleyn). The canopy and marginal inscription are lost, but the figures afford very valuable illustrations of the costume of the time of Edward II. That of the knight shews the gradual addition of plate armour to the mail formerly in use; and that of the lady, the garment termed *surcote overte*, a sideless dress which Mr. Haines conjectures gave rise to the flanches of heraldry.

Plate II. is a splendid example of the floriated cross. It is in memory

* "Alice Day probably remarried a person of the name of Stone."

of John Lumbarde, rector of Stone, in Kent, 1408, and exhibits the deceased clad in the eucharistic vestments. Figures of ecclesiastics in each variety of garment, (which Mr. Haines for convenience classes as (1) eucharistical, (2) processional, and (3) academical,) are abundant, but we must content ourselves with giving the one in the margin, as an example of the cope, with its orphreys enriched with monograms, jewels, &c., and its superb morse, or brooch. It represents Robert Thurbern, Warden of Winchester, 1450.

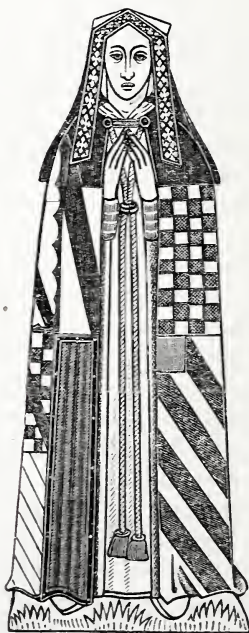
The figures at foot exhibit specimens of official and ornamental costume, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. No. 1, is a Judge of the King's Bench, Sir Hugh de Holes, 1415, from Watford, Herts.; and No. 2, is a lady, whose heraldic mantle is one of the latest examples of the kind. She is Elizabeth Knevet, 1518, from Eastington, Gloucestershire, daughter of Sir William Knevet, of that place, and the arms displayed are, Quarterly of six: 1. Knevet; 2. Cromwell; 3. Tatershall; 4. Cayley (or Clifton quartering Cayley?); 5. and 6. Unknown.



Robert Thurbern, 1450.



1.



2.

THE SIEGE OF CIRENCESTER: A ROYALIST RHYME.

THE following metrical version of the siege of Cirencester in 1642-3 is taken, as far as facts are concerned, from two documents of the period; the one, "A Particular Relation of the Action before Cirencester (or Cycester) in Gloucestershire, Taken on Candlemas-day, 1642, by part of His Majesty's army, under the conduct of His Highness Prince Rupert, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, &c., and General of His Majesty's Cavalry in the present Expedition; written by an Eye-Witness;"—the other, "A Relation of the Taking of Ciceter, in the County of Gloucester, on Thursday, February 2, 1642, by Seven Thousand of the Cavaliers, under the command of Prince Rupert, &c., &c., &c., sent to a friend in London by one who was present at it, and some days after the Taking of it."

The former is written by a zealous Cavalier, the latter by an ardent Roundhead, and both, of course, give a colouring to their respective sides of the question, though they agree in main facts. The author of the following production has endeavoured to produce such a metrical version of the fight as might have been written by some ardent Royalist who was present at the battle.

The detachment of the Royal army sent to Cirencester started from Oxford on January 21, 1642. After a march through Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire, it arrived before Cirencester on Feb 1. By one of the stratagems of war the Royalists had turned the attention of the Roundheads to Sudely Castle, fourteen miles off, and consequently the best part of the garrison of Cirencester had taken it without firing a shot. The Prince passed by this fortalice, knowing that if he possessed Cirencester all the neighbouring country would be at his command. On February 2 he drew up his troops round the town, which had been previously summoned to surrender, and without parley threw his forces at once upon it. The main point of attack was the Barton, a large house at the entrance, where a stout resistance was kept up; but without avail, for in less than two hours, by one of those daring assaults for which the Prince was so famous, the batteries were silenced, and the town in the possession of the Royal troops, the streets scoured by parties of cavalry, twelve hundred of the Roundheads prisoners in the church and elsewhere, and the rest in scattered retreat, with the Cavaliers in hot pursuit. After the first barricade had been destroyed, it is said that eight horsemen only drove the enemy before them through the town. Had similar energy been shewn by the Royalists at the siege of Gloucester, who can tell what might have been the result of the Great Rebellion?

REBELLION, howsoe'er begun, in force, or fraud, or guile,
Is surely, in its origin, successful for a while ;
For conquest at the first is made, when faction doth begin,
The conquest of the conscience by soul-enslaving sin.

The rebels in our civil war, which late disturbed the land,
Were stealthily debauched away by wiles in secret planned
By wicked men, of subtle speech, who treason foul designed,
And sought, by mien of sanctity, their countrymen to blind.

And so, by fraud and falsehood foul, and wicked whispers too,
They gained the disaffected hearts, and people not a few
Of temper easy, morals loose, who first some scruples made,
But lost at last, to sense of right no fear of wrong betrayed.

And sure such disaffected deeds rank witchcraft may be styled,
Such as in Endor's haunted cave the Jewish king beguiled.
It promiseth all fair and smooth to its deluded slaves,
Then sheweth them the downward path walled in by early graves.

So hard and fast Rebellion's chain doth bind its votary's heart,
That seldom from the wicked path he can again depart.
A second conquest of the will by might of loyal steel
Can only make a traitor wight respect his country's weal.

The sharpened sabre's gleaming flash, the musquet's deadly ball,
The roaring cannon's fearful din, the fell granadoe's fall,
Will undeceive such recreant knaves and crush their treason down,
As happened not long ago at Cirencester town.

On January twenty-first, in Sixteen forty-two,
Prince Rupert led a puissant band of horse and footmen too :
Five regiments of cavalry, his own brave troop as well,
The rest were footmen and dragoons who did in fight excel.

And through the streets of Oxford town full gallantly they ride,
With carabine, and pike, and spear, and good sword by their side.
Four field-pieces they also had, with shot and shell to spare,—
And of the gallant Cavaliers the better part was there.

And next through fair Northamptonshire their warlike course they wend,
To Ashby's towers in Leicestershire, to aid a trusty friend,
Brave Hastings^a, who was there besieged, and eke surrounded lay,
By trainband troops of Roundhead scum led on by Viscount Gray.

But hearing that brave Hastings, by deeds of daring might,
Had forced his foes to quit the field and save themselves by flight,

^a "The designe was to relieve Colonell Hastings, besieged at his own house at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire. For this purpose the march was directed through Northamptonshire ; but hearing by the way how the valiant colonell had made Lord Gray to forsake the siege, the Prince then altogether diverted his thoughts and marched towards Cirencester."—*Account of the Action before Cyrencester*, Lond., 1642.

To Cirencester's rebel town the Prince resolved to go,
And there to humble in the dust the pride of every foe.

Now having to His Majesty for further help applied,
Through Warwickshire to Gloucestershire he made a circuit wide,
And passing Sudely's conquered keep by recreant Roundheads won,
To Cirencester made his course, and camped ere set of sun.

Oh, terror for the loutish loons, within those distant walls
Betrayed by Roundhead rascals^b, as the cannon's booming falls
Upon their frightened hearing through the watches of the night,
And they climb their ramparts and behold our watch-fires gleaming bright.

What, though the blind have led the blind within Rebellion's toils,
Their hearts are sadly quaking as they view their cherished spoils;
Their soldiers talk in whispers; each face is pale with sorrow,
And they watch the dreary dawning of the coming dark to-morrow.

Throughout the town the rebel chiefs are cheering up their men,
And jeering at the royal troops encamped within their ken.
"The King," they say, "has only got a ragged force at most,
And ere to-morrow's setting sun his battle will be lost."

Two ministers, false shepherds of a flock of sable hue,
Are preaching in the market-place amongst the frightened few
Assembled there—one Stanfield is girded with a sword,
And Greg'ry says that for the town, he'd *begged it of the Lord*^c.

But 'mid the Royal army, throughout the live-long night,
Was mirth, and song, and jollity with soldier and with knight:
Expectant of the victory the coming day would bring,
They filled their cups, and filled them high, and cried "God save the King."

The snow that night fell thick and fast, but never seemed to chill
The ardour of those gallant men, so potent was their will.
"This is a snowy couch, my boys, but soft as bed of down,
We'll warmer lie to-morrow night in Cirencester town."

But when upon the Cotswold hills the sun in beauty rose,
See a warlike band approaching,—*"Say are ye friends or foes?"*
"We're loyal Cavaliers, my boys, we bring you guns and balls,
Granadoes, demi-culverins, for yon rebellious walls^d."

^b The Republican chronicler attributes the fall of Cirencester to the neglect of the garrison at Sudely, who, he says, must have known of the approach of the Cavalier army.

^c "There were taken, among the rest, two ministers, one, Mr. Stanfield, armed back and breast with sword and pistols; the other, Mr. Gregory of Cyreneester, who lately assured his people that he had begged that town of the Lord."—*Account, &c.*

^d "On Thursday morning, Feb. 2nd, came in more dragooners, with another regiment of horse under Col. Slater, as also two demi-canon for battery, shooting eighteen-pound bullet, and a mortar piece to shoot granadoes."—*Account, &c.*

Dragoons they were, swift followed by a noble band of horse,
 Old England's warriors, all well armed, a truly loyal force.
 Their heavy guns and mortar-piece came lumbering in the rear,
 A sight to make the crop-eared curs beside themselves for fear.

So dawned that memorable morn of Sixteen forty-two ;—
 Six thousand valiant Cavaliers, a noble sight to view,
 Encompassing the rebel town appeared on every side,
 While to and fro the aides-de-camp on fleetest chargers ride.

The loyal troops are under arms, and on the northern side
 Of Cirencester's doomèd town are spread in order wide.
 Lunsford, a soldier of renown, commanded the dragoons,
 Who havoc shortly, swiftly made among the rebel loons.

His second was the cavalry of old Carnarvon's lord,
 Right daring fellows in the charge, and handy with the sword.
 A mortar-piece was planted, too, against the Spittle-gate,
 Which gallant Monsieur De la Roche did fix and elevate^e.

And now the Prince, with easy pace, along the lines doth ride
 To view the ramparts and the gates, surveying every side;
 Though shots of cannon from the walls were falling thick and fast,
 In confidence of sure success he well and safely passed.

And then from all the Royal force ascends the voice of prayer,
 To Him, the God of battles, whose home is everywhere. •
 "O Lord of justice, King of kings, the rightful rule restore,
 And grant that these detested feuds henceforth may be no more."

And now the firm battalions approach the Barton-field;
 Upon the western side the walls^f afford an ample shield
 To all the crop-eared curs within, and serve as breastworks too,
 And, granted the defenders brave, would but require a few.

The streets with loaded wagons, and harrows sharp, and chains,
 Were well secured to keep us out; but far the greatest pains
 Were taken at the turnpikes, secured with strong slaght^g booms,
 Between the which and up the streets a bristling battery looms.

And on the south-west corner, upon a garden mount
 Belonging to a Master Poole, the Cavaliers did count
 Two sakers, and an iron piece upon the Cricklade road,
 And a brazen piece where Masters had fixed his fair abode^h.

^e Who this Monsieur De la Roche was does not appear, but as the French were then further advanced in the science of gunnery than the English, it is not surprising to find French gunners employed by the Royal army.

^f We are informed that Cirencester possessed fortifications both permanent and temporary, but in this verse the allusion is made to the stone walls which, in the Cotswold district and other parts of Gloucestershire, supply the place of hedges, and would afford admirable cover for musqueteers (or riflemen).

^g Apparently a local term, employed by our authorities.

^h This house was on the site of the famous monastery of Cirencester. According to Atkyns, it was granted to Richard Masters in 6 Eliz.

And in the ample market-place another gun they bore,
The sakers shot good six-pound ball, the minion but four :
And these commanded all the field in which our forces lay,
But little execution did on that eventful day.

A Roundhead squire, John Fettiplace, commanded in the town,
But Carre, his Scotch lieutenant, was the man of most renown,
Who had assured the citizens again and eke again,
He'd keep their old and handsome town 'gainst twenty thousand men.

And now in serried order the Royal troops appear,
All waiting for the signal-word, without a thought of fear ;
On the left wing His Highness rode, Lord Wentworth on the right,
The battleward to Wilmot, who well maintained the fight.

And many a valiant officer was there that bloody day,
All longing for the coming fight, rejoicing in the fray :
Among the most distinguished, the gallant Colonel Kirk,
Who, in the battle's fiercest din, led on the hottest work.

And Captain Sir John Byron commanded in the rear,
To guard the force and send patrols, or check a sudden fear.
And thus the order of the fight was fixed and managed all,
Whereby the town of Ciceter received its sudden fall.

THE FIGHT.

As beagles on the baser game with sudden speed run down,
So came the advancing Cavaliers upon the rebel town.
The watchword was "Queen Mary¹," passed round from rank to rank,
Received with joyful gladness in front, and rear, and flank.

The foremost in the deadly fight of all the Cavaliers
Was brave Lieutenant St. John, with thirty musqueteers.
Lieutenant-General Wilmot commanded in this work,
And Captain Min with sixty more came up with Colonel Kirk.

There was a spacious homestead, which men the Barton name,
Where first a dropping fire commenced when up our soldiers came.
The hedges and the garden walls were by the rebels held,
Who soon, though sorely loth to leave, were speedily expelled.

And at the hedge and garden-wall the skirmishing began ;
It was a steady conflict—gun to gun and man to man.
And there our gallant St. John, who led the fight so well,
Was wounded—"On boys ! on boys !" he shouted as he fell^k.

We drove them from the quick-set hedge, we drove them to the wall,
We drove them to the outhouses, we drove them through the hall.
We made them quit their hiding-holes, and run like recreants down
To gain the outer turnpike, right close upon the town.

¹ Most likely in compliment to Queen Henrietta *Maria*.

^k He was shot in the leg with a slug bullet.

Brave Kirk and Colonel Usser, too, with all their valiant men,
Came down upon the Roundhead guard and drove them from their den ;
For Usser with a lighted brand had entered at the back,
And soon began to burn away house, rick, and crackling stack.

'Twas like when in the summer time the noxious wasps we slay ;
For, frightened by the flame and fire, they ran with speed away ;
They faint, they fall, they stumble on, scarce able to respire,
And through the flaming farm-yard we follow in our ire.

They halt behind the turnpike and make a desperate stand,
And strive to hold that post awhile ; but soon a gallant band
With Wentworth, Kirk, and Morrison, and others of renown,
Drive on the flying, frightened loons, and force them to the town.

Crash goes the gate, and in we come :—the horsemen do not wait,
But clearing fence, and wall, and ditch, come pouring through the gate :
But still from wall and window high, and parapet and shed,
Came whistling balls and bursting shells, and some brave men lay dead.

Prince Rupert 'midst the foremost, through showers of leaden hail,
With that undaunted bravery which ne'er was known to fail,
On horse, on foot, was everywhere, his gallant troops to cheer,
And lead to daring deeds of arms each valiant Cavalier.

"Oh, courage, let us bravely do¹, for here's the Prince," they cry ;
"He does it like himself," they say, "so let us do or die."
Where'er he rode the battle raged with tenfold fury there,
And of the glory of the day he had the greater share.

Now five-and-twenty of the guards are ordered up the street,—
Oh ! woe betide the crop-eared curs whom they perchance may meet.
They dash through street and narrow lane, in spite of sword and gun,
The troop is quickly on their heels—the rebel town is won.

And yet so great the ardour, so little show of fear
Exhibited that glorious day by each brave Cavalier,
That for their tardy comrades some could not choose to wait,
But scoured the streets and cleared the town, in number only eight^m !

Three hundred in the market-place full speedily retired,
And fled like flocks of silly sheep by sudden-fear inspired.
While others, from the windows, who could not 'scape by flight,
Discharged their pieces o'er our heads with unavailing spite.

¹ *Ipsissima verba.*

^m "But the time not suffering to draw them out orderly, about eight gentlemen only of the former ranks, with Colonel Scrimsour, General Adjutant of the horse, advancing foremost, pursued some of the enemy through the streets and bye-lanes. . . . There were some three hundred foot discovered, and at a corner about forty or fifty horse ; these fled upon the spur, and the foot, getting into the houses, shot out of the windows."—*Account*, &c.

In other quarters of the town, and at the Spittle-gate,
A desperate stand was made awhile, but with an adverse fate;
Some officers there met their doom, by hidden foes shot down;
But still the advancing Cavaliers pressed onward through the town.

"Press on, press on, brave Cavaliers, the fight will soon be done;
Fire low, and on them with the pikes—the victory is won.
Another volley! Charge, my boys, the rebel rascals fly,
Now spur your steeds, and wield your blades, and seal the victory."

Across the open country, with all the speed they might,
The rebels ran, a scattered rout, to save themselves by flight:
Brave Byron and Prince Maurice led on the flying chase,
And after came the infantry with swift and eager pace.

But see the wearied miscreants halt, for mercy loudly bawl,
And dropping sword, and pike, and gun, for "Quarter! quarter!" call.
And so the trumpeter was bid to call the troopers back,
To stay the rapid slaughter among the flying pack.

Then, like a forest lion among ignoble game,
Prince Maurice spares the pale-faced loons, for sure it were a shame
To strike and smite a prostrate foe, however mean and base:
And so their rebel lives were spared by our kind Prince's grace.

And now the town was wholly ours; twelve hundred prisoners too;
The dead and wounded block the streets, a sorry sight to view.
Three hundred of the rebels lay all prostrate in their gore,
But of the gallant Cavaliers we only lost a score.

And in their latest agony the dying Roundheads cried,
That through their lying preachers they took the wrongful side.
By lies, and promises, and threats they had been dragged to fight
Against their country's peace and law, against their Sovereign's right.

And now the bloody fight is o'er, the victory is won,
And yet two hours have scarcely passed since first the fray begun.
Our rebel foes are in the dust, we hold their conquered wall,—
Oh God, that all rebellious towns as speedily may fall!

Behold from wall and window high, where rebel musqueteers
Late showed their grimy visages, a better sight appears,—
A goodly show of demoiselles, from Roundhead thrall set free,
In flowing hair and silken robes, and female bravery.

ⁿ "Three things would not be forgotten: one, how the dying men in the very fight cried out that Sir Robert Cook, Mr. Stevens, Mr. George, and their preachers had undone them. . . . Some of the prisoners confessed, (and others have made it good.) how that the gentlemen and clothiers threatened they should have no work; others that they should be plundered; others were violently fetched from their houses by the dragoniers and made get up behind them; others were dragged from their ploughs, and others coming into the town about business were there detained, and threatened to be shot if they got out. This is the liberty of the subject."—*Account, &c.*

The Cavaliers now proudly ride, their chargers rear and prance,—
 “To-night for song, and mirth, and glee, the bowl, the joyous dance.”
 Their love-locks tremble in the wind, their banners proudly wave,—
 Hurrah for England’s Cavaliers, the gallant and the brave.

Now to the only God of wars the victory be due,
 And blessings on the Power that made our soldiers strong and true.
 Our foes are prostrate in the dust, our pæans let us sing,
 And while we praise the King of kings, we’ll cry “God save the King !”

J. R. CLARKE.

THE CENTRAL TOWER OF DURHAM.

IN our notice of the Progress of Architecture in 1860, we spoke, quoting from the British Almanac, of the central tower of Durham as “about to be rebuilt*.” It would have been more accurate to have said that the works (restoration, not rebuilding), were in active progress, and we are glad to be able to, state that they are now completed. In October, 1858, it was found necessary to remove the top parapet on account of its loose and insecure condition ; after which the Dean and Chapter resolved to restore the tower ; and, after consulting Mr. G. G. Scott, architect, instructed Messrs. Walton and Robson, architects, on the 22nd of January, 1859, to prepare the necessary drawings and specifications. The works were soon afterwards let to Mr. Thomas Winter, of Durham, who has executed them. The entire upper stage has been faced with Prudham and Dunhouse stone. The beds of the courses follow those of the old work, and the stones extend from 10 to 18 in. into the wall, being wedged with slate where practicable, and bonded firmly to the old work, while at intervals are large copper cramps passing through the wall. The work is set and grouted with Portland cement. In addition to the facing of the upper stage, all the buttresses, on account of their loose condition, have been rebuilt some distance lower ; one has been so done from the very roof. The great lantern window on the east side has been restored ; the old figures of which the tower was denuded long ago, and which used to be ranged along the walls of the Chapel of Nine Altars, as if keeping guard over the tomb of St. Cuthbert, have been re-instated (the precaution of first coating them with a solution of shell-lac for preservation having been taken) ; the requisite new figures have been added ; and the joints of the old un-restored masonry have been raked out and pointed with cement. Of the figures, the whole of the ten on the east side are new, and are from the chisel of Mr. Beall, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, sculptor. The entire number of old figures replaced is twenty-seven, and that of new ones added, thirteen. A patent octagonal lightning-conductor of copper has been fixed at the south-east angle of the tower, with a tractor carried up at each of the four corners. During the progress of the restoration a theory was started that the original intention had been to finish the tower with a crown imperial, as at Newcastle. This arose from the discovery of certain marks on the inner angles of the solid masses of stone at the four corners ; and is a subject to which we may probably return.

* GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 158.

ANNALS OF THE COAL TRADE.

WE know who planted the first potatoe in England, and who made the first cup of coffee; but who can tell the name or nation of the speculative individual who first threw on to a fire a lump of the black, shining substance we call coal? Was he a Phœnician on a commercial coast-tour seeking tin; or a Roman who had disforested the vicinity of his camp; or a Saxon monk bent on forging some exquisite metal-work for the cover of a priceless missal; or was he a Norman armourer, envious of Damascene reputation, and thinking that with a stronger and clearer heat his workmanship might rival that of Eastern smithies? Was this act, so trivial in itself but so important in its ultimate consequences, the result of thoughtful experiment, or was it simply a lucky hit? These and many similar questions must have arisen in the minds of thousands of persons who have stood on the High Level-bridge, Newcastle, and seen the countless colliers lying in the Tyne, or have leant over the parapet of London-bridge, and looked down upon the still more numerous barges floating breast-deep upon the Thames. The enormous trade to which our consumption of fossilised fuel has given rise is almost of gourd-like growth; for although existing for several centuries, and having been of some extent in the days of the Protectorate and Restoration, it may be said to have come in with the house of Hanover. The dictionary compiled in Stuart times, to which Evelyn, Isaak Walton, Dugdale, Boyle, Elias Ashmole, and nearly fifty more celebrities contributed, makes no mention of either coal or collieries. This omission is the more remarkable as we are sure that sea coal was the subject of legislative enactments in their time, and can only be accounted for on the score of the dislike in which the new fuel was generally held.

The interests of the coal trade are likely to be brought, at an early date, prominently before the public; for a project has recently been started by several northern coal owners to incorporate a company for the purpose of erecting pumping stations at the numerous collieries now under water. Of these the Wall's-end, Jarrow, Hepburn, Friar's-goose, and Howden collieries are the most considerable. Seeing that every London house-keeper of discernment prides herself upon the selection and consumption of Wall's-end coal, it is rather startling to find that in point of fact the Wall's-end colliery has been closed for several years,—not because it is exhausted, but because it has filled with water.

The archæology of the coal trade has been recently investigated by a learned authority, T. J. Taylor, Esq., and the information amassed by him has been printed, for private distribution, by the direction of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. In this privileged source we find a collec-

tion of historical facts of unexpected interest, whence we purpose gleanings; premising that, black as the subject may appear in some of its aspects, it must be allowed, in others, to be the most cheerful companionship we can sit down to in wintry weather.

The question so long pending among antiquaries as to whether or not the Romans burnt coal in Britain, has been set at rest by Mr. Wright, who has concluded, from the numerous instances in which coal cinders have been found in Roman *débris*, that they were acquainted with its use, and availed themselves of it. On the other hand, large surface seams of coal are still to be seen untouched close to Roman stations, a circumstance that leads us to suppose that where wood and peat were plentiful they sufficed for the requirements of the Roman matrons. In Dr. Bruce's account of the recent explorations of the important station at Bremenium, in Northumberland, he makes no mention of any traces of the use of coal, although the spade of the excavator turned up many more perishable articles,—fragments of deer's horns, soles of sandals, glass vessels, &c.

The only Saxon mention of coal as fuel occurs in the records of the Abbey of Peterborough, where it is set forth that Wulfrid of Sempringham paid 12 loads of pit-coal. The Norman Bolden Book makes occasional mention of coal in connexion with smith's work: at Counden, a grant of a toft and a croft is made to a collier for providing coal for the smithy there; at Bishopwearmouth, the smith has twelve acres allotted him for making the ironwork of the carts and finding his own coal; and at Sedgewick, the smith was furnished with an ox-gang for the performance of the same services. But the coal-trade cannot be considered to have legitimately commenced till 1239, when Henry III. licensed the burgesses of Newcastle to dig for coal. King John had previously granted a charter to the town at a fee farm rent of £100 per annum, and it was to assist the burgesses to make this payment that his successor gave them permission to dig coal.

Like other innovations, the combustion of coal met with great opposition, which ultimately culminated in an appeal to the King to prohibit its further use, on the grounds that the smoke arising from coal fires rendered the surrounding atmosphere poisonous. In answer to this petition, his Majesty issued a commission empowering his officers to destroy the furnaces and kilns of those persons who would not desist from the offending practice. In contrast to this edict, we find our late sovereign lady "of blessed memory," Queen Elizabeth, passed an Act of Parliament forbidding the unnecessary consumption of wood, which by reason of its scarcity was beginning to be sold by the pound in some districts. Nevertheless, the oppositionists handed down their dislike through this and succeeding reigns. Among the scientific pursuits of Evelyn was an attempt to manufacture a substitute for coal. "My Lord Brereton and others dined at my house, where I shewed them proof of my new fuell, which was very

glowing and without smoke or ill smell." He also records the successful trial of "houillies"—a mixture of charcoal, dust, and loam—at Gresham College, which was witnessed by large concourses of people. But despite this good man's abhorrence of "the dismal and hellish cloude-engendering" sea coal, the consumption became greater and greater. From being confined to halls and kitchens, it was eventually introduced into "my lady's parlour,"—when there remained but a few branches of particular trades to which it was still thought inapplicable. Brewing, dyeing, glass-making, and iron-smelting were the principal arts that rejected the possibility of being able to make use of the new fuel; a fact which, when we consider that the annual consumption of coal in the present day for the exclusive purpose of iron smelting exceeds twelve millions of tons, is curious enough. It says much for the scientific enlightenment as well as commercial enterprise of Oliver Cromwell, to find him a partner in an undertaking to smelt iron with pit coal; and looking at the great Staunch-heart from Mr. Carlyle's point of view, we cannot but regret that his pioneer efforts were unsuccessful.

Opposition is a very good thing in its way, it appears always to awaken an undying vitality in the object opposed. But for the impediments thrown in the way of the coal-trade, it might have become effete in the lifetime of its founders; as it was, the Newcastle burgesses seemed to dig up energy as well as coals. In 1351 they obtained a license to enlarge the scale of their operations, and to open pits without the town walls. The Church, too, about this time availed herself of the new source of wealth,—the Prior of Tynemouth letting two new collieries. The trifling rent of these serves as an index to the extent of business transacted; which, perhaps, is most readily realized when we bear in mind that a load of coal then meant only so much as a packhorse could carry on his back. In very remote districts where there is no opposition—as if to shew how slow the general progress would have been without any—this old measurement still prevails.

Another feature of these "old, old, very old" times is not so picturesque to think of—the employment of female labour in collieries. A long string of packhorses tended by lithe-limbed Northumbrians, wrapped in the woollen scarves still peculiar to the county, must have been as pleasant a sight as a Spanish mule train is to this day; but there is no favourable light in which we can picture a troop of women at work in a coalpit. When we see half-a-dozen red-faced, doubled-up females trudging one behind the other, each carrying a sack of coals on her poor bent back, as we still occasionally do in north country towns, we see the fairest aspect of such drudgery. In pits, where the cuttings seldom admit of the workers standing upright, where light is a dear commodity, and the air offensively close, the poor women must have had a sorry time of it. It was not till Queen Victoria ascended the throne that a legislative enactment was passed which absolved her sex from underground labour.

The contemplation of this slavery brings us to another enormity. Even down to the beginning of the reign of George III. the workers upon a coal estate were considered part and parcel thereof; and, when it changed hands, were sold with the rest of the property. Let us hope that the knowledge that he had banished such a grievous wrong as this survived to comfort him in old age and blindness.

The taxation of coal has always been a fruitful source of revenue. Without wishing to detract from the praiseworthiness of Queen Elizabeth's desire to spare the relics of the noble forests of the country, we must ascribe her patronage of the coal trade to its true source—her need of the revenue raised by her tax upon it. The first duty was, however, imposed long before her time. It was levied by Richard II. in the form of a tax of 6d. per ton upon ships coming from Newcastle laden with coal, "for the defence of Scardebourg against the French." This tax seems to have been made upon the ships, the next was upon the coal itself. In 1421 a duty of 2d. per chaldron was levied by the Crown on all coal sold to persons who were not franchised in the port of Newcastle; for some reasons which do not appear this had fallen into arrear; and on Elizabeth's accession had accumulated into a large debt. It then became a question how payment was to be enforced; when it was arranged that in consideration of the renunciation of this claim, the Crown should enjoy a duty of a shilling per chaldron for ever afterwards.

This shilling duty was by no means the only one levied at this period. It was regarded by Elizabeth merely in the light of a back-payment; and she hastened to make an additional exaction more suited to her wants, of 5s. per chaldron upon all coals sent over the sea. James I. increased this net tax to 8s. 4d. per chaldron; adding another 1s. 8d. per chaldron to coal sent out in ships belonging to aliens. Nor did the levies upon this ill-used trade terminate here. After the great fire of London, Charles II. authorized the Lord Mayor to gather a fund for the rebuilding of the city by the imposition of a tax, first of 1s., then of 3s. per chaldron upon all coal delivered in London. When Sir Christopher Wren's fifty-two churches were built, the necessary means were drawn from a coal tax; and St. Paul's Cathedral is indebted to the same humble source for much of the splendour it possesses. In the days within the memory of some of us, when affrighted children slept in fitful snatches, when alarm-fires studded the coast and were watched all through the long, long nights by older people, all for fear of "Boney" landing unawares, in other words, during "*the War*," the duty on coal ran up to 9s. 4d. per London chaldron.

The annals of the coal trade are studded with brilliant names, which sparkle on their pages like the gems on the cover of a missal. Marco Polo, whose early travels in China have brought him, just now, into fashionable repute after a repose of many centuries in quiet libraries, affords us testimony that coal was in use among the Chinese in the thirteenth century. The ad-

venturous Æneas Sylvius (Pope Pius II.) deposes to seeing lumps of black stone given for alms at the Scottish convent gates in the fifteenth century. Bishop Pudsey, to whom we are indebted for the Bolden Book, is frequently cited. We come, too, upon Cardinal Wolsey, in his capacity of bishop of Durham, arranging the business of the collieries and mines within his demesne lands and appointing a superintendent. We have already seen how much Queen Elizabeth affected the interests of the trade: we meet with her over and over again; now granting leases of the Gateshead and Whickham coal mines; then leasing Stella to Sir Nicholas Tempest; afterwards incorporating the powerful Society of *Hoastmen*. We have seen, too, how Cromwell experimented; how Evelyn opposed. Charles II. turned the coal trade to account after his own peculiar fashion. He settled the sum annually raised by the shilling tax upon his natural son, Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, and, failing him, upon Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth. Who would expect to find one of Lely's court beauties—all jewels, satin, and point-lace—in such a place? In less remote days we meet with greater giants: the sea-king, Dundonald, taking out a patent for extracting coal-tar from coal; Sir Humphrey Davy creating a new era of comparative safety in mines with his wonderful lamp; and plain George Stephenson revolutionizing the laws that relate to distance, time, and steam-power.

The mention of the safety-lamp suggests a wonderment that the lighting of collieries has not developed in the same proportion that other arts created by the coal trade have done. The Davy emits but a feeble gleam. Four lamps are required to produce the light yielded by a tallow candle of the size of thirty to the pound. This is of course an improvement upon the phosphorescence from dried fish, one of the old resources of miners; but we run no risk of proving a false prophet if we assert that the true Aladdin has yet to come. We may even venture to predict that his name will be—Gas.

We have confined ourselves to an historical sketch of the coal trade; on its social importance we have not touched. But how can this be over-rated? Consider the great advantages its development has brought us—the steam-packet service, with its overland contingencies; the railroad system; the lighting of our streets and houses by gas; to say nothing of the everyday enjoyment of a comfortable fire-side. Sidney Smith, in one of his witty essays, lays great stress upon the useful effects of a large fire in being highly conducive to the attainment of cheerfulness. “I think,” said he, “what makes a fire so pleasant is, that it is a live thing in a dead room.” If our continental neighbours possessed this blessing they would, probably, not be given to congregate so much in *cafés*, to the furtherance of revolutionary schemes. Who knows how much of John Bull's placid contentment is due to the satisfactory influence the coal trade diffuses from his hearth?

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Feb. 14. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

The ballot was taken on the Rev. Samuel Lysons, who was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society. The Chairman expressed a hope that all of the same name and descent might ever be elected with the same unanimity.

The Rev. E. G. JARVIS exhibited a lady's ring of the sixteenth century, which had been discovered near Eisleben.

MAJOR C. K. MACDONALD, F.S.A., exhibited two flint implements and a bronze one of an arrow-head character.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Mr. Colnaghi, a very curious little volume of what may probably be called historical caricatures, painted on vellum. One of the dates in the fly-leaf, written by a former possessor (one Bacon), is 1681. The subject of these drawings is an historical puzzle, the solution of which might be of interest as a clue to feelings prevalent in some quarters at the period illustrated, or we should rather say, caricatured. That in this instance the artist's sympathies with Papacy were of a lukewarm character, may probably be inferred from the fact of the Pope being represented as uncommonly drunk. Among the devices figure crowned boars and bears, double-headed eagles, and other animals. The pomegranate seems also to figure in one of the drawings. If this be heraldic, it may possibly be taken as an indication that the execution of the volume is posterior to the year 1492, when Granada was captured.

CHARLES FAULKNER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a fragment of a cullender, a knife, a cultrum, and a coin, found at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire: three arrow-heads, of which one was found in the churchyard of Overworton, Oxon, and another at Rainsborough Camp, near Charlton.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a very interesting collection of rubbings of royal arms impressed upon bookbindings. One of these was taken off a volume entitled *Whitintoni Opera Varia*, and represented—what is very rare, if not absolutely unique as a book-stamp—the arms of Queen Anne Boleyn.

In illustration of the same subject, FELIX SLADE, Esq., exhibited three volumes, of which the binding was in beautiful preservation, and which

bore the arms of Edward VI. and Charles I. The Secretary also exhibited a folio volume bearing the arms of Edward VI. In the decoration of these bookbindings, bookbinders' marks, e.g. initials, were observable. The Chairman expressed a hope that any Fellow of the Society who happened to have in his possession royal bindings would kindly communicate rubbings of them to Mr. Howard.

MR. ROFFWAY exhibited a portrait (unknown) of a man on whose dress were seen, as far as could be conjectured, five brooches of a star-shaped character.

JOHN BRENT, jun., Esq., F.S.A., communicated some highly interesting remarks on antiquities discovered at or near Canterbury. The antiquities consisted of the following objects, which we arrange according to the localities where they were found. 1. (Drainage works): nine fragments of pottery, some charred wheat, a pick, a sandstone spear-head, a patera, a tusk; drawings of some keys which were found in the same place. 2. (St. Sepulchre's, Roman cemetery): a patera, two vases. 3. (St. Dunstan's): a statuette in white clay. 4. (Whitehall Marshes): coloured Anglo-Saxon bead. 5. (The Dane John): a celt. 6. (Little Barton): a skinning-knife. 7. (Railway-station, Dane John): nails, *hollow from the point to the head*, an ivory pin, a twisted bronze armilla, two ditto plain, circular pieces of bone incised, horses' teeth. The whole of these came from one grave. Mr. Brent also exhibited a drawing of a cruciform fibula, already mentioned in our summary of the ordinary meeting of this Society, Jan. 10, and one of a gold torque found at Little Barton. The statuette here mentioned bore, as Mr. Brent remarked, a great resemblance to one figured in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December, in a notice of M. Tudot's work on Gaulo-Roman pottery. We do not believe they have anything to do with the "Roman goddess" *Fecunditas*, simply because such a goddess never existed. The attribute of fecundity is assigned by way of compliment to Faustina, and is often symbolised on her coins by a figure holding two children in her arms. The only goddess who answered to such attributes in the Roman mythology was *Matuta*. We suspect, however, that these figures have little to do with anything Roman whatsoever. They belong to a period when Christianity was casting a backward glance at paganism, when the transition to new modes of thought and faith was only partially effected, and when pagan symbolism lay ready at hand to give shape and substance to ideas which as yet were but in embryo in Christian society. How fatal and how dangerous an ally she ultimately proved is written in broad characters in the history of Christendom.

W. H. BLACK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society the highly important discovery of the will of "John Holbeine, servaunte to the Kynges Majestye." The importance of the discovery must be estimated by the fact that the entries appended to it in the book "Beverley," an uncalendared and unindexed volume preserved in the Record-room of St. Paul's, prove

that Holbein died in the year 1543, instead of the year 1554, as universally stated. Of course the only doubt that could be thrown on the matter would originate in the suspicion that "John Holbeine" might not, after all, be the same individual as Hans Holbein the artist, for to the exercise of his craft the will contains no allusion whatever. Again, the discrepancies between the will itself and the act of administration thereunto appended are great and perplexing. Substantially, however, the fact of this "John Holbeine" having died in November, 1543, a few weeks after he made his will, remains unshaken. Accordingly, if we admit the identity of the testator and the painter, several pages in the history of art in England will have to be re-written. It is not enough to say that the Bridewell picture, for example, not to mention many others, were not painted by Holbein: the question yet remains who *did* paint them. Meanwhile, the whole affair is only one more proof of the parrot-like fashion in which loose statements are repeated from mouth to mouth, and transmitted from pen to pen. Whether the statement of Vertue, as given in Walpole, to the effect that "Holbein died of the plague in 1554," was copied from Mander, or from some earlier or other source, is a point on which we can offer no opinion. Perhaps a search among Vertue's note-books might repay the trouble. But meanwhile the error has been thus carelessly repeated, and it is a great satisfaction to think that some substratum of fact will now be substituted in its stead. Mr. Nichols had remarked on the singular dearth of written evidence as to Holbein posterior to the year 1543, in his valuable chapter on the portraits of King Edward the Sixth, and judges held to be competent had expressed doubts as to the Bridewell picture being Holbein's: and this caution on the one hand, and artistic discernment on the other, now find their reward in the refutation of the popular story which has obtained elsewhere such general acceptance. Of course we have here been assuming that subsequent inquiry shall leave no reasonable doubt of the identity of the testator and the artist. We only hope that the inquiry will be made, and we here invite all who are able to throw any light, direct or indirect, on the subject to lose no time in communicating with the Society.

Feb. 21. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

THOMAS CLOSE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of bronze implements found on the 5th of October, 1860, three and a-half feet below the surface of grass land which the extension of building operations has now converted into a portion of the city of Nottingham. The collection was stated to consist of the following objects:—sixteen celts, one palstave, four spear-heads, six fragments of swords, one fragment of a square tube, one long tube, one knife, one fragment of a spear, one circular ornament. The DIRECTOR called attention to the importance of having discovered in one and the same *find*, the palstave form along with the ordinary form of celt.

Anything which proved, or tended to prove, that different forms were in use at the same time was of importance as a safeguard against too hasty assumptions in assigning different æras to distinct forms. The long tube, too, he considered to be an object of great interest and rarity. Cuts of the more remarkable types in this collection will appear, we believe, in the Proceedings of the Society.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., communicated some interesting biographical notes on L. C. J. Heath (*temp.* Charles I.), *à-propos* of a portrait of Heath exhibited by William Tayler, Esq., F.S.A. Along with these notes Mr. Bruce furnished transcripts of two papers of the Lord Chief Justice, preserved along with many from the same hand in the State Paper Office. Why was Heath dismissed from his Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas is one of the mysteries in legal biography which has yet to be solved. Heath himself in his autobiography asserts that "no cause was then or at any time shewn for his removal." Anthony à Wood speaks of an accusation of bribery, and Lord Campbell adds that the "charge was strongly supported by evidence,"—which is more than can be said of Lord Campbell's statement. Mr. Bruce seemed to believe that the most probable cause was one rather insinuated than asserted by Bishop Hacket, viz. his not having been sufficiently zealous in the support of Archbishop Laud's prosecutions of Williams. The two papers of which transcripts were submitted to the Society by Mr. Bruce had both of them a bearing more or less direct on Heath's dismissal. The one was a petition addressed to the King upon hearing that his Majesty intended to dismiss him, and is full of the most abject, cringing supplications for pardon, which scarcely warrant the supposition that Heath could honestly boast of the *nil conscire sibi*. The other transcript shews that Heath could give a slap in the face with better grace and less loss of dignity than when he clasped a knee. The object of his courteous rebukes in the present case is Richard Montagu, bishop of Chichester, and the document is well worthy of being printed, not merely as a monument of masculine English prose, but as containing advice which might be followed with advantage in the present day. Heath when Attorney-General had been ordered by the King (who was anxious to protect Montagu against the charges and complaints instituted by the House of Commons) to prepare a general pardon as a bar against future proceedings. It is in writing to explain the delay in the transmission of this general pardon that Heath takes the opportunity of giving the Bishop the reproof contained in the paper laid before the Society by Mr. Bruce.

The great exhibition of the evening, however, consisted of some portraits from Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Wilton House, which were laid before the Society by the gracious permission of the Queen, and by the courtesy of Lord Herbert of Lea. In illustration of these pictures, GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary to the National Portrait Gallery, read a paper of the very greatest interest. It is a satisfaction to feel that sagacity and

research of so high an order as that displayed in Mr. Scharf's remarks are placed at the service of the nation in the task of forming a collection of *bonâ fide* portraits of the nation's worthies. In the present instance, two if not three of the portraits exhibited will return to their destination with names different from those which they have hitherto borne. Indeed, one of the number bore no name at all. After speaking of the great advantages which he had enjoyed by having thrown open to him the treasures of Windsor Castle and of Hampton Court, Mr. Scharf reminded the Society of the valuable aid afforded in the identification of the portraits found in these truly royal collections by the Catalogue of the pictures of Charles I., which is still in existence, and by an appraised inventory of the works of art belonging to that king. Most of the important pictures can thus be traced, and a large series of royal portraits which formerly hung together at Whitehall, escaped the great fire of 1698, and are now arranged in a private room (known as the Waiting-room) at Windsor Castle.

It was here that Mr. Scharf's attention was arrested by one of the portraits laid before the Society this evening. It was that of a young man, wearing a collar which recalled indeed the Order of the Garter, but of which the leading peculiarity proved, on inspection, to be a collar of red and white roses. In the Catalogue already referred to of Charles the First's pictures, mention is made of a portrait which, from the description, might be the one before us, and which is there designated Henry VIII. From considerations, however, connected with the history of the Order of the Garter, and from the character of the features, Mr. Scharf inferred that this attribution was incorrect. He therefore turned to a still older Catalogue, that of Henry the Eighth's pictures, and under entry 98 he found what was more satisfactory:—"Item, a table with the picture of Prince Arthur wearing like a red cap with a brooch upon it and a collar of red and white roses." Mr. Scharf is therefore of opinion that the picture catalogued by Charles I. as Henry VIII. when young, is in reality the portrait of Prince Arthur.

It would obviously be important to compare with this portrait of Prince Arthur other portraits, real or reputed, of that prince. Whatever light Mr. Scharf may hereafter be enabled to throw upon the subject by such a comparison, he contented himself on the present occasion with laying before the Society, under the gracious auspices of their illustrious Patroness, the Queen, the picture attributed to Mabuse, (and known by the name which Vertue gave to it, of the Three Children of Henry VII.), together with a replica from Wilton House, for which the Society was indebted to Lord Herbert of Lea. This picture figures in both the Catalogues of Charles's pictures, but without any designation. In that of King James's it is not mentioned, but on turning to the old Catalogue of Henry VIII., Mr. Scharf found the following entry:—"Ditto. The three children of the King of Denmark." It was not contended that we should at once jump to the identity of the picture exhibited with the picture so catalogued, but

Mr. Scharf pointed out that in the history of the relations which existed about that time between the Courts of Denmark and of England there was nothing which would militate against the hypothesis—for it was nothing more—which he submitted to the consideration of the Society with a view to elicit the truth. The weak side of this hypothesis is that, whereas four copies of these “three children” are known to exist in England, Mr. Scharf was unable to ascertain that any copy of it was to be met with abroad.

The remaining picture, also contributed by the Queen from Windsor Castle, was a portrait, known indeed hitherto by the name of Charles VIII. of France, but which Mr. Scharf discovered to be that of the Emperor Charles V., partly on account of the features, which at once suggested that monarch, and chiefly on account of the following entry in King Henry the Eighth's Catalogue, which agrees exactly with the picture, down to the sprig of rosemary:—“Item, a Table with the picture of the Emperour, his doublet being cut (i.e. slashed), and a rosemarye branch in his hand.”

At the conclusion of this most interesting paper, the President invited the attention of the Society to the very flattering mark of interest in their proceedings which had this evening been manifested by their august Patroness the Queen.

The DIRECTOR laid upon the table an Index to the First Series of the Proceedings, prepared by himself. A special vote of thanks was awarded to him for this fresh instance of his indefatigable zeal on behalf of the Society. When we state that this Index occupies some fifty pages, and registers contents of four volumes, which from their very nature involve an endless multiplicity of minute details, we are at no loss to perceive how richly this vote of thanks was deserved, or how unanimously it was granted.

Feb. 28. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

THOMAS CLOSE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a tracing of a marble slab behind the high altar in the church of Santa Maria del Carmine, Naples, on which is an inscription in memory of the unhappy Conradino and of Frederic, who were murdered (for it *was* murder) by the Duke d'Anjou in 1269. To judge from the style of the letters, the date of the inscription seemed to be greatly posterior to that of the event commemorated, and the terms of it involved sundry genealogical difficulties not easily to be accounted for. The mother of Conradino is called the Empress Margaret, and “Federico d'Asburgh” is styled “ultimo de dachi d'Austria.” (*sic.*)

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver ecclesiastical seal of the thirteenth century. It was probably a *secretum*, not the seal of any religious house.

By permission of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a very curious manuscript volume containing some

opuscles of William of Hampole, a life of Our Lady, and some poetry in English and Latin distichs alternately, which seemed to belong to the sixteenth century. The English portions of this volume seemed to us worthy of being printed; the phraseology being peculiar, and the subject not devoid of interest, abounding as it does with a freedom of thought scarcely to be expected at that period.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited two rings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and rubbings of incised slabs found on the site of the priory of Mynchin Buckland. Mr. Hugo gave some interesting particulars respecting this priory, which he stated to have been ultimately the only house in this country belonging to the Sisters of the Knights of St. John.

The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers exhibited, by the hands of J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., the so-called *Lane* cup. The arms of the *Lanes* thereon incised, bore a very strange heraldic, or, as we should rather call it, unheraldic device. An arm issues from the top of a shield bearing the Parr arms, and is holding a coronet over a shield bearing the arms of Lane. Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.S.A., shewed how the device was to be explained, from the fact of Maud, the eldest daughter of Lord Parr of Horton, having brought the blood of a peer into the Lane family by marriage with Sir Ralph Lane. Mr. King, York Herald, communicated some notes on the quarterings on this cup, and Mr. Howard exhibited a copy of the arms struck off from the cup in printers' ink.

Mr. Howard also exhibited a rubbing of an undescribed brass, preserved in the muniment-room at Baddesley Clinton, the seat of M. E. Ferrers, Esq. It represented a female wearing an heraldic mantle, on which were the arms of Brome and Arundel quarterly; viz., 1 and 4, sable, on a chevron argent, 3 slips of broom pp., 2 and 3, sable, six swallows, 3, 2, and 1, argent. The lady was Constance, a daughter of Nicholas Brome of Baddesley. She married in 1497 Sir Edward Ferrers, Knt., and died in 1551.

SPENCER HALL, Esq., F.S.A., communicated remarks "On the occurrence of Flemish Brasses in England, and on their importation during the sixteenth century, consequent upon the war for Independence in the Netherlands." It would be difficult to give any *resumé* of the picturesque account given by Mr. Hall of the religious wars of the Netherlands, or to compress into a few words the varied and philosophical reflections on art and history with which this account was intercalated. In the absence of any direct evidence, we are unable to say how far the result aimed at by Mr. Hall should commend itself to our acceptance. We should, however, be equally unable to offer any conjecture in its stead which would have so many plausible arguments in its favour. To the inquiry, by whom were brasses, the evidence of church plunder, introduced into this country from Flanders? Mr. Hall points in reply to the very men by whom the

plunder had been effected; to the Beggars of the Sea, the captors of Brill, the founders of the Dutch Republic. The first act of these men, upon the capture of any place to which their cruisers were attracted by covetousness or revenge, was the plunder of the churches it contained. What more natural than that they should endeavour to turn to commercial purposes the brasses which thus came into their possession? In fact, the more closely we examine the mystery, the less mysterious does it appear, and instead of asking ourselves how it came to pass that brasses were imported into England, we should rather be surprised if they had not been imported,—so much does it seem to be a matter of course. For this, however, we must remember that we are indebted to Mr. Hall's elaborate researches clothed in not less elaborate language.

March 7. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

CAPTAIN WINDUS, F.S.A., laid before the Society a curious account of an ancient galley of the Knights of St. John, built at Nice in or about 1534, and *sheathed with lead*: to say nothing of other appliances which have been held to be due to the ingenuity of recent years. This account is to be found at p. 150 of the "Parte Terza" of Giacomo Bosio's *Istoria della religione e militia di S. Giovanni Gerosolimitano*. Roma. 1594—1602. In the present day, when the battle between wood and iron is carried on with such ardour, it cannot but be interesting to find how the problem was practically solved in favour of metal three hundred years ago. Along with these remarks, and in illustration of them, Captain Windus exhibited six paintings of galleys belonging to the Knights of St. John, and the portrait of a "Captain of Galleys." For this exhibition the Society was indebted to Sir G. Bowyer, M.P.

RICHARD MAJOR, Esq., F.S.A., of the British Museum, came before the Society to announce, for the first time, a highly important discovery which he had made a few days previously in the great national collection. Mr. Major, it will be recollected, edited for the Hakluyt Society the *Early Voyages to Terra Australis*, and the erudition displayed in the introduction to that volume affords evidence that he is second to none in this country, both from advantages of position and sagacity of mind, as an authority in the history of maritime discovery. With regard to Australia, however, a riddle of more than ordinary perplexity has hitherto baffled all attempts at solution. From indications to be found on certain French maps, there are reasonable grounds for believing that *Terra Australis* had been discovered by a people who would appear to have been Portuguese, some seventy years before the first authenticated discovery—that is, a discovery with a name of the navigator and an assignable date—by the Dutch in 1606. For it was this discovery which, up to this evening, received, at all hands, the honour of priority. In the paper read to the Society, however, on the present occasion, Mr. Major proved to the

satisfaction of every one, that this priority must now be transferred from the Dutch to the Portuguese, and from 1606 to 1601. A step is thus gained, on sure ground, in the direction to which the vague indications, already named, so perplexingly point; and we trust that the energy which Mr. Major has displayed in carrying on his investigations on this subject may one day be rewarded by discoveries of even greater importance than that which he announced to the Society this evening. We should add, that it was founded on a manuscript *Mappemonde*, a tracing of which was exhibited by Mr. Major. All curiosity, however, on the details of this discovery will very shortly be gratified; for both the paper and a portion of the map will be published in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

March 14. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The ballot was taken on Francis Morgan Nichols, Esq., who was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented six proclamations and broadsides.

RICHARD MEESON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an old parish register of Grays Thorrock, commencing at the middle of the seventeenth century. Here and there were to be found the record of stray facts of some little interest—such as the wreck of two boats on the shores of the Thames. Mr. Meeson took this opportunity of inviting the attention of archæologists to the district to which this register belongs. He believed it to be rich in ancient remains. We annex one or two entries from this register which seem to us to be noteworthy:—

“A stranger, being an old man called by the name of Thomas Sanders, was buried without either woolen or linen or anything else about him. Buried the 27th day of Octobour in 1679.”

“On the third of February this year, one thousand six hundred and ninety $\frac{7}{8}$, the tilt boat was cast away about the mouth of the breach of West Thurrock, in which perished about fifty-six passengers. Likewise a day or two before the said casting away of the tilt-boat, there was a wherry cast away between this town and the upper wharf. This year being memorable for great winds, which continued from the end of December to the latter end of March.”

Under the year 1748 we read, *inter alia*,—“Samuel Milton an infant was buried October 18.” “John Milton, a stranger, was buried November 12;” and in the year following (1749) we find, “Mrs. Mary Powell was buried June 13.” In 1767 we read, “Sarah Milton an infant was buried April the 4th:” and in 1768, “George Milton was buried Jan. 13th;” and in 1769, “Thomas Milton (drowned) was buried by warrant of coroner 8th March.” The venerated name of Roper is also of frequent occurrence.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., exhibited a book-cover (which some barbarian had gutted) bearing the arms of Heinrich Rantzou, Stadtholder, and the date 1572. The Rantzous were a Holstein family. The arms are found em-

blazoned in their proper colours in the *Liber Amicorum* of John Pape, dated 1621, which Mr. Howard also laid before the Society.

Mrs. GORDON CANNING exhibited, by the hands of Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., an exceedingly beautiful jewelled reliquary of the sixteenth century, on which the Director made some remarks.

SPENCER HALL, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks on drawings of tiles from Sandhurst Church, exhibited by W. J. Lightfoot, Esq. These tiles were partly armorial, partly ornamental. Of the armorial, the most interesting were those which bore the Etchingham arms. Mr. Hall traced, at some length, the connection of this family with the spot where these tiles are found, and then threw out a suggestion, of considerable interest, respecting one of the ornamented tiles which bore the representation of the Cock and the Fox. Had this design, asked Mr. Hall, any connection with the famous apologue of Reynard the Fox?

W. H. BLACK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an illuminated copy, on vellum, of the Statutes of the Garter, as reformed by Henry VIII. in 1522. Also a Bible, printed by Bill and Barker in 1629—1631, with the royal arms. The Statutes of the Garter were stamped with the arms of Edward, Earl of Hertford, who was elected a K.G. in 1541-2.

The Rev. E. E. ESTCOURT, F.S.A., communicated to the Society an "Account of a Deed of Acquittance in two parts by King Henry VII. (whose sign manual it bore), and Richard Gardynier, Alderman of London, for a loan of money to King Richard III. on a piece of plate pledged." The piece of plate is thus described in the Indenture:—"A salte of golde with a cover stondyng upon a morenn garnysshed with perles and pretious stones." While Mr. Estcourt was reading his remarks the Director hunted up this identical salt in the Inventories of the Exchequer. Mr. Estcourt laid several other deeds before the Society in illustration of the life of this Richard Gardynier.

JOHN HOPKINS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some notes on the seals of Great Grimsby. This, however, is a subject on which our readers will not need any further information.

The President gave notice that two special exhibitions would be held at the ordinary meetings of this Society on May 2, and June 6, next ensuing. That on May 2 would consist of matrices and original impressions of seals; that on June 6 would be devoted to illuminated manuscripts.

We cannot conclude without inviting the attention of the reader to the very important communications which, in the course of one short month, have been laid before this Society. The discovery of Holbein's will, the exhibitions of pictures of such great interest from the Royal collections, the establishment of an epochal fact in the early records of a country like Australia, (in which no Englishman can be otherwise than deeply interested,) are all of them topics which amply sustain the character and reputation which this venerable Society has for so long a period enjoyed.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

March 5. The third meeting of the term was held (by permission of the Keeper) in the Ashmolean Museum, the Rev. the PRINCIPAL OF NEW INN HALL, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

- J. O. Westwood, Esq., M.A., Hope Professor of Zoology.
- C. Faulkner, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Deddington.
- J. S. Cartwright, Esq., Balliol College.
- M. Argles, Esq., Merton College.
- J. F. Langford, Esq., Balliol College.
- C. H. O. Daniel, Esq., Worcester College.
- G. S. Dundas, Esq., Exeter College.
- E. Langdon, Esq., New College.

It was announced that, in accordance with the notice laid before the Society at the last meeting, the Committee had decided

That, in the case of New Members joining the Society who were not residents in Oxford, they would be expected to pay 10s. their first year, as if residents, and 5s. each year afterwards.

It was stated that this was "no new Rule, but only an interpretation, to meet exceptional cases, of Rule XXVI. as it now stands.

A letter was read from the Rev. G. E. C. Styles respecting Thomas à Kempis, who he found had been an inmate of the priory at Daventry for about seventy years, and probably died and was buried there.

A letter also from the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, stating that a short time ago, close to Frome, an urn containing a great number of British coins was broken through by the plough; the treasure was scattered, but the churchwarden, a silversmith in the town, supplied all the facts that could be gleaned respecting it. He describes his researches as follows :—

"Upon making every possible inquiry many times, it appears the coins were first seen by James Gunning the carter, on Monday, October 15, 1860. He found several gold coins while working on the ground, the plough having been used deeper than ever before. It seems most likely that the urn containing the coins was then turned up and broken all to pieces. Gunning thought nothing of the coins, yet marked the spot with a bough, and gave most of his coins to Hilliar. The next day Hilliar went and searched more carefully, and he found about 200 of the silver ones, all in a little heap together, without any gold coins, and only British coins. He says there were only some little bits of the urn, and more like black earth than an urn. There was only one small piece attached to a part of the bottom to shew it had been a vessel. The only piece I could get was about the size of a six-

pence, a quarter of an inch thick, of dark coarse clay, not much burnt.

"After Hilliar, another man named William Gunning, a cousin of the first finder, searched deeper, and he found the piece of the bottom of the urn, with the gold and silver coins which I purchased of him. The soil is here very shallow, and not a foot deep, some of the coins being down on the rock. From the shallowness of the soil it is rather difficult to say which of the coins were above or under. The farm on which the coins were found is called 'West Down Farm,' the field is called 'Twelve Acres,' although not so large as that measure, and is the second field from the house, westwards, and about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike towards the village of Leighton. The exact spot is exactly the highest part of the land about there, and the crown of the spot. About fifteen feet from it, an old

yew-tree was lately cut down, and of which there are still traces from another tree growing up. Hollwell is a hamlet situated in a sort of gorge between some fine rocks, and is partly in the parish of Cloford, and partly in Nunney parish; the land on which the coins were found being in Nunney parish. As to the number of the coins, there were of the British silver coins:—Collected by Walker, 173; collected myself, 22; collected by Mr. Glencross, 7; found by Capt. Murchison, 8; I know besides of others, 8. Total, 218.

“Of British gold coins:—Sold to Walker by Hard, 2; collected myself, 4; ‘Toop’ had two from Gunning, (of these one went to Bath, and the other to Taunton,) 2; Her-

ridge had one (since gone to Bath), 1. Total, 9.

“Of silver Roman coins:—I have seen in the possession of Gunning, 1; in the hands of Mr. Drew, 1; now in the possession of Herridge, 1. Total, 3.

“Of Roman copper:—In the hands of Hard, 1; had of Gunning, 1. Total, 2.

“These numbers may not be quite correct, but are only so far as I have seen myself.

“The finding of British coins is of very rare occurrence; with few exceptions they have mostly been found in this part of the country, and I believe a ‘treasure’ has never before been discovered. . . .

“JOHN W. SINGER.”

Mr. James Parker then read a Paper on “Walter de Merton, as Chancellor, Founder, and Architect.” He said:—

“Oxford may be said to owe its chief glories to four Chancellors of the realm.

“It was Chancellor Merton who introduced the collegiate system, Chancellor Wykeham who perfected it, and no two names can be found associated with its extension to be compared with Chancellor Waynflete and Chancellor Wolsey.

“Nor is it to these four chancellors that Oxford owes only the foundation, perfection, and extension of a system which placed her University in the foremost rank amongst similar institutions in Europe,—to these four she owes also her finest architectural monuments.

“Deprive Oxford of Merton, New College, Magdalen, and Christ Church, and you would take away from her her chief attractions as a city of colleges.

“She owes those colleges, too, to their founders, not only as the results of their munificence, but in three out of the four cases in part, if not entirely, she owes them to their skill in architectural design also. . . .

“Hence, if we would judge them rightly, if we would wish to gain a conception of their wonderful energies, their unbounded talents, their appreciation of what was right, and just, and good, and great around them, we must regard them not only as chancellors, but also as founders of colleges, and as architects in the true sense of the word.

“Scarcely second to Walter de Merton as *chancellors* were William of Wykeham and William of Waynflete, scarcely his superior in talent was Cardinal Wolsey.

“Regarding them as *founders*,—although second in point of date, and having the advantage of Merton as a model, New

College must always stand as a monument to a great man’s genius and invention. It was not so great a step in advance beyond Merton as Merton was upon what went before; still it was a great stride. And, again, although Magdalen, for completeness in arrangement, for extent of territory, or for wealth as to endowment, may be far behind what Christ Church would have been had its founder been enabled to complete what he had begun, still, comparing the two as they now remain to us, and taking into account the priority of date, William of Waynflete may well be compared in this respect to the Cardinal.

“And thirdly, as *architects*. If Walter de Merton’s plan was not so perfect as that adopted by Wykeham, Waynflete, or Wolsey, we must remember that he was the first in the field. And if Wolsey’s was the more glorious of the four, we must not forget that he had Magdalen before him as a model, which was copied to some extent from New College. And if we owe probably the earliest introduction of the Decorated style of architecture to Walter de Merton, we are, according to the theory of many antiquaries, equally indebted to William of Wykeham for the Perpendicular style, a style which Waynflete may be said to have developed to perfection in Magdalen tower, (and its design is generally attributed to him,) and which, in its declining years, would still have had a monument to boast of worthy of its pristine vigour had Wolsey been able to carry out the design which he had conceived.

“Thus in the history of each of the four chancellors it is the same. To whatever they turned their mind, in that they seemed to excel.”

He then proceeded to trace the various incidents of Walter de Merton's life, which touched upon his high fame in the three characters of chancellor, founder, and architect. He divided his life into four eras:—

"The 1st. From his birth to his appointment as deputy to the chancellor.

"The 2nd. From his acting as deputy to the end of his first chancellorship.

"The 3rd. The interval between his first chancellorship and his second.

"The 4th. His second chancellorship to his death.

"Of his life previous to his first chancellorship we know very little. Of his birth and boyhood we know nothing. Were it not for a chance entry amongst the Close Rolls, relating to an inquisition concerning some lands which he held, we should not have known who were his father and mother. They seem, however, to have been moderately wealthy folk, living at Basingstoke, in Hampshire, but of no personal or family distinction, the whole of their history that has come to our knowledge being comprised in the few legal statements in that document."

He then noticed the passages in several documents which could throw any light upon the history of his early years. He considered that the word *clericus* in a deed of 1238 did not necessarily imply he was in holy orders at so early a date, though he must have been so previously to 1248, as he received preferment from Bishop Nicolas of Durham. As to his profession at that early date producing sufficient for him to purchase the lands, he thought that it was more probable the means for this were derived from the personal property left to him by his parents, who died about this time.

He next referred to the letter of introduction written by Adam de Marisco, which, although it did not tend to fix any date, shewed that Walter was intimate with the leading men among the Franciscans in Oxford, amongst whom were several men of distinction, whom he enumerated.

He then commented on the use of the term *clericus noster*, which is used in a document as early as 1249, and again in 1256, at which latter date Walter was known to hold the office of deputy to the

chancellor, but he would not hazard any conclusions from the coincidence.

He summed up the early life of the chancellor thus:—

"We know that his father and mother lived at Basingstoke.

"We infer he was born there.

"We infer that he was educated in his early years at Merton in Surrey.

"We infer that he came to Oxford and mixed with learned men. So much so, I might add that, according to Dr. Ingram, tradition even points out the place of his residence as Mauger Hall, the site of which is now occupied by the 'Cross Inn' in Cornmarket-street.

"We know he took priest's orders and held preferment.

"We infer that he practised in law courts, and distinguished himself in the legal profession.

"We know he founded a hospital at Basingstoke in memory of his father and mother, who died and were buried there.

"We know that he purchased large estates in the neighbourhood of Merton in Surrey, shewing that he had a predilection for that place, whether it had been the scene of his school-days or not."

Referring to the second era in Walter de Merton's life, he described the political state of the kingdom at the time that Walter was acting as deputy to the chancellor. He made a few remarks also on a copy of the proclamation which was preserved amongst the archives of the city of Oxford, enjoining the king's loyal subjects to submit to the authority constituted by the celebrated "Provisions of Oxford."

In 1260, at a very critical juncture of affairs, he shewed that after the king had summoned his parliament at Winchester and deprived the chancellor elected by the barons of his seals of office, and had to find another chancellor, there was no one able to quell the storm but Walter de Merton, who was at once installed in that high position. The year after he accepted the office the king went abroad, and amidst all the troubles and dangers of that period Walter was left the responsible person in the kingdom, as chancellor.

He then touched slightly upon the political events which preceded Walter's retirement from the chancellorship. The scene then changed. From the noise and

continual broils of parties at court were turned to the quiet, peaceful village of Malden. It was now that the third era in Walter de Merton's life commenced.

He then noticed in detail the passages from the earliest charter which seemed to throw any light upon the founder's object, and especially such in the successive charters as would shew the gradual growth of the idea of a college in the founder's mind.

The *In scholis degentes*, which occurs in the deed of gift, he contended, meant the "schools" at some University, and he thought that Oxford no doubt was the place to which the scholars from Malden came.

He said there were probably many instances of manors at this time left for the purpose of maintaining students at Oxford, but the idea of providing a resident warden and chaplains, introducing thus as accessory a measure derived from the monastic system, was entirely due to Walter de Merton. The resident warden with his chaplains would have the care of the manor, and at the same time exercise an indirect control over the scholars although they were living far away. He had them from the first called scholars of Merton, and thus a unity was promoted amongst them. They would have an interest in inciting each other to study, and each one would be responsible to the whole body for his progress in learning and proper behaviour, so as to bring no discredit upon the institution:—

"We can easily understand how Walter de Merton during the few years of rest from official labour watched the working of this system, how his active mind saw that there was one thing wanting to the perfection of his plan, and that one thing was transferring Malden to Oxford, that in Oxford itself his scholars should have a 'home.'

"I have said there was reason to believe that they had already a hall to themselves in Oxford, but a hall then, as it was called, was synonymous to a lodging, and even if a whole house, possibly one with only two rooms in it, an upper and a lower, of which I have no doubt many of the so-called halls at this early date consisted. But what Walter de Merton saw was wanted was more than this. A building which they could call their own,

a chapel within their own premises, their chaplains with them; above all, their warden to advise, counsel, and direct them, and, as need might occur, rule, restrain, or punish them.

"He saw this long before he could remedy it, and he had, I think, as can be clearly shewn, devised a plan long before he could bring it to bear."

He then spoke of the several acquisitions of land on the spot now occupied by Merton college, describing their position: "And the purchase of this land, and the preparation for building a college in Oxford, complete," he said, "the third era of his life."

The last part of Walter's career opened with his being appointed chancellor by the barons, during the absence of Prince Edward, who, however, in a letter extant, cordially approved their choice:—

"For two years he fulfilled the duties of chancellor—during the absence of the sovereign—and it is probably not too much to say, as in his former chancellorship, during this time he ruled the kingdom.

"It is singular, however, that on the return and coronation of the prince in 1274, Walter de Merton retires from the chancellorship. He accepts the see of Rochester, but his mind seems to be still in his work at Oxford.

"For it is at this date that the ratification by the founder and by King Edward the First is issued, the statutes being again revised.

"But in this there is a great and important addition; namely, he bequeaths also '*locum sibi habitationis et domum Oxoniæ ubi Universitas viget studentium.*'

"No longer is Malden the only habitation the students can call their own, but they have now a *home* in Oxford."

After referring to the last body of statutes, the lecturer pointed out the claim of Walter de Merton to be called an architect. He shewed how Merton Chapel was in advance of its age. He said,—

"I do not mean to say that it is any very *decided* advance upon the usual character of the architecture at the time, because a sudden step occurs in no single instance in the history of architecture. But what I do assert is, that you cannot find any instance, either in England or abroad, of this character ascertained to be of a previous date.

"It amounts then to this, that at a

very critical point in the history of architecture, Merton Chapel is an instance of a step in advance; it probably did much to direct the style in the course which it afterwards followed."

He compared it to Cologne Cathedral, which was building at this time. He shewed that the one did not copy from the other; the designs were quite different. Those of Merton College were thoroughly English; those of Cologne were essentially German. But there was this connection, they were both one step in advance of the style prevalent at that age in their respective countries. He adverted briefly to Walter's friendship with Richard King of the Romans, which enabled him to keep *au courant* with the development of architecture, as naturally the attention of all European architects was then bestowed upon the great cathedral of Cologne. To continue the narrative, he said,—

"Walter had by this time, as we have seen, i. e. 1274, brought his students to Oxford. Though resident in Rochester, to which see he had been preferred, his heart must have been in Oxford, planning and rearing his college, watching no doubt anxiously the workmen, looking forward no doubt with fear, probably with hope, to the future. It was no slight task he had undertaken. It may seem easy to us, with so many examples around us, to design a college; but then it was not so. The experience of six centuries which we have was wanting to him, and yet how little, if we take all into account, have those six centuries improved upon the conception of that one mind.

"He was permitted, then, by the providence of God, to see his great work being accomplished; the technical and legal difficulties had all been surmounted, the ground purchased, the buildings rising, and, above all, his chapel in a sufficiently forward state to have its high altar dedicated.

"But the life of the great man was drawing to a close.

"Whether he felt it himself, whether for this reason he had already executed his will, or whether the accident which he met with in crossing a river, when he was thrown from his horse, cut him off in the

vigour of life, certain it is that his days were now numbered.

"On Oct. 26, 1277, he added a short codicil to his will, leaving the residue of his property to his college. The day, or the day but one following, he expired,—we know not in what year of his age.

"The place, too, of his death is not exactly known. He was buried, according to his will, in his cathedral of Rochester."

His tomb, executed at Limoges, was briefly adverted to; but the buildings of the college, as they now stood, the lecturer would leave for some other time.

Mr. Shirley, in reference to the chancellorship of Walter de Merton, observed that Bishop Hobhouse considered de Merton to have been twice made chancellor in Henry the Third's reign. His first appointment was in May, 1258, and the disturbances of the barons had commenced in April of the same year. Their demand to elect the chancellor had been first made on the 2nd of May, and de Merton was appointed on the 6th of May. This would seem to indicate that de Merton was appointed by the influence of the barons. These were divided into two parties; first, the extreme party, at the head of which was Simon de Montford; and second, the moderate party, to which de Merton seemed to belong, for when in 1259 Montford was again in favour at court, de Merton vacated the chancellorship. In 1261 he again took office, and it is supposed that it was to his offices that a temporary lull took place in the disputes between the king and the barons. During this both the king and the more moderate of the barons seemed disposed to make concessions. The peace, however, was but hollow, and in 1263 hostilities again broke out, whereupon de Merton again vacated office. This would indicate that de Merton owed his tenure of office to the influence of the moderate baronial party, and that he was not an extreme partisan either of the king or of the barons.

The Chairman returned the thanks of the meeting to Mr. James Parker for his interesting paper. The meeting then adjourned.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 13. Dr. JOHN LEE, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

James Murton, Esq., of Silverdale; George Robert Stephenson, Esq., of Gloucester-square; George Faith, Esq., of Upper Tulse-hill; and Matthew Harpley, Esq., Royal Horse Guards Blue, were elected Associates.

Mr. Boyson exhibited two ancient British coins in red gold found in Essex. They belong to the first century of the Christian era, one weighing 86 grains, the other 87 grains. On the former we read DVBNQVAIV, the remaining letters being off the field. It is referred to Dubnovellaunos. The reverse of the coin presents suns and crescents, emblems of Beli and Keridwen. The latter coin reads ADDID (Addeddomaros), a prince concerning whom history is silent, but the name occurs at a remote period in the Triads under the form of Ædd-mawr, or Ædd the Great.

Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited a group of two figures sculptured in white marble, 15 inches high, representing a female clasping her hands in agony, whilst Death clutches her with his right hand, and with the left is warding off a serpent which twines round his arm. Other serpents are about this figure, which altogether bears resemblance to one of the representations of the Dance of Death.

Mr. Holloway sent the bottom of a large bottle dug up at Silchester, 8 feet below the surface, along with some Roman relics near to the site of the amphitheatre. The bottle is of the sixteenth century, and of Dutch manufacture.

Mr. Jennings of Southampton exhibited three fragments of Roman glass, also found at Silchester. One was a portion of a bead of a blue colour, another an emerald green, and the third white.

Mr. Cramer of the Isle of Wight sent for exhibition some fine specimens of glass dug up at Rome. They had been made to form ornaments.

The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., produced further specimens of glass procured from the factory discovered at Brigæ. They were

of the same character and time as those previously exhibited.

Mr. Charles Faulkner, F.S.A., exhibited the lower portion of an olla, forming a colander or drainer, of grey Upchurch pottery, discovered near King's Sutton, Northamptonshire. Mr. F. also exhibited an iron chopper found at Astrop, measuring 9 inches, and an iron knife or spatula 6½ inches in length, found with a Roman denarius of Vespasian.

Mr. George Wentworth exhibited a variety of MSS. and printed papers from his collection at Woolley-park, near Wakefield, among which may be specified:—

A Charter of Henry III. (1268) granting free warren in his demesne to Geoffrey de Notton, at Notton, Silkeston, &c.

An Inquisition post mort. of William Heron, who held the manor of Notton 25 Edw. I. (1297).

Inquisition post mort. of John Darcy, 21 Edw. III. (1347-8).

Copy of Ingagement and Resolution of the principal Gentlemen of the County of Salop for raising forces for the defence of His Majesty, &c. Signed by numerous knights, clergy, and other inhabitants of Shropshire.

A contemporary translation of a State Paper presented to His Majesty by the Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, 1689.

A quarto MS. of the sixteenth century, containing a rhyming poem entitled *Versus Beati Sancti Bernardi de Instabili Felicitate hujus mundi*. A larger poem, entitled *Visio lamentabilis devoti cujusdam Heremite super lugubrationem Anime contra suum Corpus*, a sort of religious drama in curious rhyming verses, in Latin and English intermixed.

The Chairman announced that a joint meeting of the Association and the Ethnological Society, to discuss the question relating to the discovery of flint implements in drift, would be held on the 19th at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, and that the Congress of the Association would this year be held at Exeter in the month of August.

Feb. 27. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Charles White, Esq., of Gloucester-gardens, E. S. Fulcher, Esq., of Vincent-street, Ovington-square, and Mrs. Gibbs, of Stratford-house, West-hill, were elected Associates. Various presents to the library were announced.

The Chairman reported the results of the meeting held in conjunction with the Ethnological Society to inquire into the discovery of flint implements in undisturbed beds of gravel, &c.

Professor Buckman sent for exhibition a flint arrow-head and a flint knife received from India. Also some flint chip-pings, &c. obtained at Cirencester in shallow holes found in gravel along with human skeletons. The Professor remarked that it was on the gravel bed the flints were found, not in the gravel, which had not been disturbed since the time of its deposition, except in the shallow trenches mentioned. The soil at the top of the gravel was full of flints and bits of broken black pottery. The flint chippings were conjectured to have been obtained from a manufactory on this site, which had also been a Roman burial-ground, as the skulls were found to belong to that people.

Mr. Faulkner, F.S.A., exhibited a crescent-shaped knife or scraper wrought in grauwacke, found in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Cuming exhibited a Peck's knife of the same material, found in Shetland.

Mr. Forman produced a remarkable axe hammer weighing 4 lbs. 6 oz., of hard stone, found in the plain of Olympia, in Elis. He also exhibited a cylindrical vessel of copper inlaid with plates of brass and decorated with a series of arches. It was obtained from the Thames, and would appear to be of Eastern manufacture.

The Rev. S. W. King, F.S.A., exhibited

several stone implements found in Aberdeenshire; they consisted of a triangular shaped blade of trap rock, a portion of an axe blade of dark green basalt, an axe blade of grauwacke nearly nine inches long, a chisel of hard serpentine and an axe hammer of hard stone, a Thor's hammer, found in the trenches around the hill-fortress at Barra. Mr. King also exhibited an axe blade from the Ascension Isles, Pacific Ocean, formed of the shell of the *Tridacna gigas*.

Mr. Charles Ainslie produced a signaculum of lead from the Thames, representing a preacher in a pulpit, and beneath, MA. JOS. COL., supposed to refer to the celebrated Dean Colet. This was referred for further inquiry.

Mr. George Wright, F.S.A., exhibited Roman coins of Lucilla and Maximinus, together with jettons dug up at Long Compton, Warwickshire.

Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., exhibited a coin of Constantine from a hoard just discovered at St. Ives, the particulars of which were promised for a future meeting.

Mr. Pettigrew exhibited the impression of a seal of the seventeenth century, forwarded by Mr. Bateman, of Youlgrave. The matrix is of ivory, and the seal represents a pelican feeding its young with its own blood. Around the legend reads ✠ SIGILLUM . CHROFERI . SUTTON . PREBENDARI . DE . BICKLESWADE. Mr. Pettigrew read some explanatory notes relating to the Prebend and to Dr. Christopher Sutton, who is known as the preacher of the Funeral Sermon of the celebrated antiquary Camden.

Mr. E. Levien, F.S.A., read an interesting notice of two MSS. in the British Museum, which formerly constituted a portion of the collection of M. de Joursanvault.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 1. Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair.

The subject of Ancient Bronzes having been selected for special illustration, including not only examples of art, but also ancient relics of all classes, and objects

which tend to throw light on the history of working in bronze, Professor Westmacott, R.A., gave an interesting dissertation on classical art, as exemplified by productions in that metal. He commenced by observing that the period of highest

perfection was that of Phidias, in the time of Pericles; its duration was about two centuries, and subsequently a marked decline may be perceived in the character of Greek art. It may deserve notice that the greatest perfection in the arts of the Middle Ages, in architectural design and composition, for instance, is likewise limited to a period of two hundred years. After some remarks on the great principles of success in art, Professor Westmacott gave an able sketch of the history of bronze, from remote antiquity, and of its use in the arts in classical times among the Greeks and Romans, briefly alluding to the origin, ancient appellations, and composition of bronze, the mention by Pliny of various mixed metals of that nature, &c. He noticed also some of the most striking examples of the skill and taste of the ancients, found in public or private museums. The first works of art in bronze were solid, and termed *Sphærelata*, "hammer-wrought;" the next process was by beating out metal on a nucleus of wood; and then followed the art of casting. Ancient bronzes rarely bear the artist's name, but Cicero mentions a bronze Apollo, inscribed on the thigh with the name Myro in silver letters. Other deviations from the customary rule occur. Within a fine head of an athlete in the British Museum, the Professor observed near the ear the Greek letter *Rho*, the signature possibly of Rhœcus of Samos, the only sculptor known of the period whose name begins with that letter. It may appear singular that the artist contented himself with the knowledge that the indication of his name was preserved upon his work, although unseen. On a bronze at Paris, Letronne found the name Menodorus, previously unknown in the history of sculpture. Mr. Westmacott then pointed out, in the small series of examples exhibited to the meeting, some objects of striking interest, especially a Venus of extreme gracefulness and purity of design, found at Mogla in Anatolia; it was exhibited by Mr. Fortnum: also a very remarkable fragment, the head of a horse, attributed to Lysippus, and supposed to have been a model for the head of one of the celebrated horses at Venice;

this bronze, found at Smyrna, was in Mr. Soame Jenyns' collection, and is now in the possession of Augustus Guest, Esq., LL.D., by whom it was brought for inspection. The Professor pointed out a fine colossal hand, a relic of Roman art of a very good period, brought with other antique examples from his own collection. Among other contributors of specimens of classical art were Mr. Henderson, Mr. Bale, Mr. Bowyer Nichols, &c.

At the close of Professor Westmacott's discourse, Mr. Franks offered some remarks on ancient relics, weapons, &c., of bronze, assigned to the so-called Celtic period, and of which a series, perhaps never before equalled, was displayed on this occasion; the specimens were chiefly from the extensive collection formed by Mr. R. H. Brackstone of Bath, with valuable additions sent by Mr. Arthur Trollope, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Fortnum, the Warrington Museum, Mr. Bernhard Smith, Mr. Rolls, the Rev. J. Beck, &c. Mr. Franks brought also several copper ingots, lately found by Mr. Beldam in a tumulus near Royston: an analysis of the metal had been made by Dr. Percy, who detected in its composition tin or antimony in small proportions. Mr. Franks stated various particulars regarding the practice of metallurgy and actual casting of bronze objects in the British Islands at a very early period; and in connection with that curious question, Mr. Albert Way had brought on the present occasion his collection of casts of moulds of stone, or metal, intended for the manufacture of celts and weapons of bronze. These moulds had all been found in Great Britain, and supply valuable proof of the extent and perfection of workings in metal in pre-historic times.

A short memoir, on an unnoticed example of domestic architecture at Colerne, Wilts, by Mr. E. Godwin, was then read, and discussion ensued in reference to certain peculiar local features of architectural detail, in which Sir John Boileau, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. Blore, and the Very Rev. Canon Rock took part.

A communication was read regarding the threatened destruction of the Norman gateway of Reading Abbey, and the hope

was expressed that it may be preserved from further injuries without any extensive "restorations."

The collection of bronzes exhibited comprised characteristic and choice examples of various periods and schools of art. Mr. Fortnum contributed a Venus, attributed to John of Bologna; another, by Francia; St. John the Baptist, by one of the Lombardi; a satyr, by Pisanello; a graceful *bas relief*, "The Triumph of Ariadne," by Desiderio di Settignano; also, two admirable plaques, of the quattrocento period, in the manner of Pollajuolo: he brought also a fine pair of candlesticks, of metal, elaborately engraved, probably of Venetian work; another pair was exhibited by Mr. Dexter.

A remarkable pommel of a sword, chased with a representation of the Judgment of Paris, a work attributed to Giacomo Francia, was exhibited by Mr. William Russell; and from his tasteful collection another highly valuable example of mediæval art was contributed, namely, a study in bronze, a design for a Caryatid, forming one of the great candelabra in the Vatican, the work of Michael Angelo.

A grand tragic mask, from Magna Græcia, a work of the best class of ancient art, was brought by Mr. C. S. Bale, with a one-handled vase of very tasteful design.

Mr. J. Bowyer Nichols brought a Roman *lar*, or bronze statuette of Mercury, found in the Roman station at Piersbridge on the Tees; it is one of the best specimens of its class found in Roman sites in this country; it has been figured in the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Wylie contributed a selection from his museum of Anglo-Saxon ornaments of

bronze, brought to light in his explorations at Fairford, in Gloucestershire.

Several fine specimens of Oriental productions in bronze were exhibited, remarkable for the perfection of their workmanship, and the beautiful harmonious colour of the patina with which they were encrusted. Mr. Henderson brought, amongst other works of this description, a very beautiful Chinese vase of bronze, damascened or inlaid with gold and silver. Another, precisely similar in design, but of rather larger dimensions, exhibited by Mr. W. Russell, has an inscription within the lip, shewing that its date is of the reign of Seuen-Ho, A.D. 1119—1126. To the kindness of Mr. Russell the series was also indebted for a striking figure of a faquir, a Chinese bronze of the finest character. The head bears resemblance to antique busts of Cicero.

Mr. John Murray sent a striking profile portrait of Cromwell; and another bronze medallion portrait, of George II., was exhibited by Mr. Gough Nichols.

Among numerous minor objects exhibited by the Rev. T. Cornthwaite, a rare little Egyptian relic was regarded with interest, namely, a mummy of a shrew-mouse, enclosed in a curious receptacle of bronze. The veneration shewn towards this little animal has sometimes been attributed to the tradition of its agency in the discomfiture of the host of Sennacherib, according to the narrative of Herodotus, when the bowstrings and shield-straps of the warriors were severed by the nightly nibblings of a myriad of such diminutive foes, and the Assyrians fled in dismay at morning light.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 28. A special general meeting was held, at the instance of Mr. Tite, M.P., to discuss the various processes for the preservation of stone. There was a numerous attendance of both members and visitors. Mr. DIGBY WYATT, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Tite opened the discussion. Nothing could be of more importance to them as a

profession than to endeavour to discover the causes of the failure of the principal material employed in the construction of the Palace of Westminster, and to ascertain what steps ought to be taken to arrest the decay which, at so early a period, had manifested itself in a manner so marked as to render it an object of European notice and of national regret. The Palace

of Westminster was a building of vast extent, newly finished, built without reference to cost, and intended to last for an indefinite period of time, and to defy the usual causes of accident in ordinary edifices. It was a building of which we were justly proud as a nation, from the combination which it presented of artistic learning and science with the greatest skill of the best of English artificers; and yet, when the sound of the finishing strokes of the axe and the hammer had hardly ceased, it was found externally in a state of lamentable decay—a decay so extensive that he thought the professional experience of any architect could not afford any parallel whatever. It was true they had seen, and were constantly seeing, in this and other countries, the necessity for restorations various in extent and character, and many of them due to the same causes as those they were now about to consider. He might quote the cases of Notre Dame and St. Denis, of Chartres and Rouen, and, in our own country, the familiar instances of Henry VII.'s Chapel and Redcliffe Church, Bristol; but those cases of decay were found after the lapse of centuries and not of years, and were due to causes perfectly intelligible, such as the use of Caen stone and Reigate stone in Henry VII.'s Chapel, and of the worst kinds of oolite in the church at Bristol. Not so with the Houses of Parliament. There science and caution had been exhausted. At the outset no probable foundation for the result which had followed was allowed to exist, and no expectation of failure could have been reasonably entertained. Such were the circumstances under which he had asked for the present meeting. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to give a description of the various methods adopted in ancient and modern times for the preservation of stone. He said, with respect to the practice of the ancients, that all his experience of their buildings, and all his reading, would induce him to believe that they made no attempt to preserve the stone of which their edifices were composed, because no such attempt was necessary in their climate. It was true they decorated their buildings with colours, but that was for the sake of

ornament. Their marbles required no protection, and none of the colours they used were in the slightest degree calculated to preserve their edifices from decay. Dioscorides mentioned, under the name of "zopissa," a pitch used by the Greeks for coating their vessels exposed to the action of the sea, and there were some remarks relating to the same substance in Pliny. It was clear, however, that zopissa was used exclusively for the protection of ships, and never for the preservation of stone. Vitruvius gave a detailed account of the process known by the name of encaustic, but encaustic was used for the preservation, not of stone, but of colours, and for giving a fine finish to the surface of statues. It would appear, however, from a letter published by Sir Henry Rawlinson, that a mode of preserving stone from decay was known to the Assyrians. Sir Henry stated that in Mesopotamia he saw a huge rock the whole face of which was covered with inscriptions. Those inscriptions were coated over with what Sir Henry called a varnish, but what might be a silicate of lime artificially applied; and the sculpture, though executed 900 years before Christ, was in a perfect state of preservation, the varnish being even harder than the limestone rock beneath it. But, after all, the real question was—What were we to do in the present day? The stones commonly used in London were calcareous limestones, belonging to the group of oolites; but when the Palace of Westminster was to be built, not satisfied with being well, we desired to be better, and commissioners were appointed to discover a stone which would last for ever. The commissioners wandered over the country, until at last, between Derbyshire and Yorkshire, they found a stone which they believed to be indestructible. It was called dolomite, or, more generally, magnesian limestone. Dolomite was a crystalline rock, and, when the crystallization was complete, imperishable. The public building in Jermyn-street was constructed of magnesian limestone, and it presented no symptoms of decay; but, unfortunately, there was a bad selection of stone for the Houses of Parliament. The magnesia and lime were not in proper

proportions, the crystallization was imperfect, and hence all the mischief which had taken place. The hon. gentleman next discussed the various remedies which had been suggested, and which he ranged under three heads—the bituminous, the oleaginous, and the siliceous. One fatal objection to the adoption of either pitchy or oily substances was that they were liable to decomposition, while the former, in addition, would soon become black. His leaning was in favour of the process called silicated. Glass was almost indestructible; it could be liquified; why could not means be found of applying it to the external surface of buildings like the Houses of Parliament? Water-glass had been used with success in Berlin and in Lille, and he saw no reason why it should not be adopted in this country. Mr. Ransome possessed a patent applying to a double decomposition, which he alleged he had discovered. There were some difficulties still to be surmounted, but the process patented by Mr. Ransome at least shewed the direction in which success might be found. All that was wanted was to get the solution absorbed into the stone. The hon. gentleman, who had illustrated his statement by several interesting experiments, concluded by suggesting that the subject should be referred to a committee of the Institute.

Mr. Burnell believed that all the mischief, as far as the Houses of Parliament were concerned, had arisen from the circumstance that while the stone experimented upon by the commissioners was crystallized dolomite, the stone actually used was an amorphous one. There could be no doubt that the decay was caused by the sulphate of ammonia in our London atmosphere acting upon unstable carbonate of magnesia. The process of Mr. Szerelmey had entirely failed, as might be seen in the

Speaker's Court, where the plaster or cement had fallen in pieces from the walls. That of Mr. Ransome was the best he had seen. He did not wish, however, to pre-judge the case, and concurred in the suggestion that the whole question, which was at present involved in obscurity, should be referred to a committee of architects and chymists.

Mr. W. Cowper, M.P., Chief Commissioner of Works, said he had listened with great pleasure to the able and interesting statement of Mr. Tite. He was anxious, as being charged with the custody of the Palace of Westminster, to secure all the aid which the science, experience, and skill of the Institute could give him. The process of Mr. Szerelmey was adopted upon the recommendation of Sir Charles Barry himself; but that process was not one that could confidently be applied to the whole of the building. He was disposed, for his own part, to await the suggestions of competent and scientific men; and he trusted that a committee of the Institute would be appointed to go fully and carefully into the subject. At present his impression was they would find what they wanted in some application of water-glass. Water-glass had been used, not only in Berlin and other places, but in protecting the frescoes in the Houses of Lords itself.

On the motion of Mr. G. Scott, seconded by Mr. Godwin, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Tite for his interesting remarks, and the further discussion of the subject was adjourned until the next ordinary meeting of the Institute.

A committee has since been appointed, from whose labours we may look for some explanation of this very serious matter when they have had time for full investigation.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 6. JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair.

A paper was read, communicated by Robert Knox, M.D., "On the Collection of Human Crania and other Human Bones in the Church at Hythe, in Kent." These bones are deposited in the crypt or charnel-

house of the church, and when Dr. Knox visited the spot last autumn, he ascertained that the pile of bones was 28 ft. long, 8 ft. high, and 8 ft. broad. A number of skulls were arranged on shelves, to which he paid most attention. The bones were those of adults, most of them being of

good size, and some larger than is usual, having evidently been those of men of large stature. Among them he observed a specimen of rickety tibia, shewing that the disease called rickets was then known. The crania very much resembled each other, and were not unlike the crania of the present inhabitants of South Kent. They were generally well formed and large. None of the crania exhibited indications of pressure either before or after death; several of them, however, bore marks of violence, as if wounds had been inflicted with cutting instruments. Among all the crania there was only one that presented well-marked disease. There was one case of caries of the left parietal bone, without any appearance of an attempt at cure by nature, thus shewing that caries must have been common and incurable then as now. The bones had not the appearance of having been those of a hardy, coarse, primitive race of men, but of those of a mixed race, and indicated that neither the climate nor the mode of life was unfavourable to the human system. There were but few varieties among the crania, and he inferred from their similarity that the causes which produce varieties at the present day were not so numerous then, and that the same laws of formation existed then as now. With respect to the antiquity of the bones little information could be gathered from their general appearance. There was a written statement in the vault, said to have been copied from an ancient history of Great Britain, to the effect that they were the bones of persons slain in battle in the year 842, in the reign of Ethelwolf, but not much value probably could be attached to that authority. There are, Dr. Knox observed, four theories respecting the antiquity of the bones. The first one assumes that they are merely the remains of churchyard bones, collected promiscuously at various periods, and piled up in the vault. The second hypothesis is that they are the bones of a number of Frenchmen who made an incursion on the coast in the time of Edward I., in 1295; and that opinion Dr. Knox believes to be the most probable. According to the third hypo-

thesis, they are the bones of Danes slain in battle with the Saxons. The fourth theory assumes them to be the result of a battle between the Britons under Vortigern and the Saxons, in 455, and that the bodies of the Britons killed in the battle were buried at Hythe, and the Saxons at Folkestone, at which place there is a similar collection of bones. Dr. Knox said that after a careful examination of the bones at Hythe, he was obliged to come to the conclusion that the science of anatomy failed to assist the antiquary in ascertaining their date.

A letter was read from Mr. T. Wright, stating that when he viewed the bones he saw among them a quantity of Saxon and Roman pottery, and that he believes them to be only the bones of an ordinary charnel-house, in which the remains of Romans, Saxons, and of later inhabitants of the country are mingled together.

In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, the President, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Christie, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Cull, and Dr. Knox took part. It was stated that the bones have been piled up in their present form within the last twenty years, all the large bones being now placed in front to make a better appearance, and that it is only by climbing over them to the back that the smaller bones can be discovered. One skull had been noticed by two of the speakers as having some red hair attached to it, and thence it was surmised to have been the skull of a Scandinavian. Another skull had two cuts, and the bone had been partially healed; but the injuries on several of the others were supposed to have been done by the pick or shovel of the sexton. The absence of the bones of females and of children, which was supposed at first to confirm the opinion that they were the bones of persons slain in battle, is far from being conclusive evidence of such an assumption, when it is considered that they have been selected and packed for show, and it was the general opinion of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting that a further and minute inspection of the bones in the centre of the mass is required before their true character can be determined.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 21. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, D.D.; Augustus W. Franks, Dir. Soc. Ant.; Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A.; and Sebastian Evans, Esq., M.A., were elected members.

Mr. J. J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, communicated a drawing of a *denier* of John III., Duke of Brittany, differing slightly from that engraved in the *Revue Numismatique*, vol. xii. pl. xviii. No. 7.

The Hon. Mr. Warren communicated an account of a remarkable jetton of Perkin Warbeck, of which an engraving has lately been given in the *Revue Numismatique* by M. A. de Longpérier. On the obverse is the legend VIVE PERKIN IETOIS DE TOURNAI, around a cross ending in fleurs-de-lis, with rose-branches in the angles; and on the reverse, O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI, around a group of three circles with roses in each. This curious piece affords strong confirmation to the belief that Perkin was of Tournay origin; and from the name Perkin appearing on this jetton, it would seem that it did not imply any idea of contempt, but was used as a diminutive only. It is very

remarkable that another jetton, very similar in detail, reads VIVE LE ROI, instead of VIVE PERKIN. A coin struck in honour of Warbeck, probably by Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Burgundy, is well known, and bears the singular inscription, audaciously borrowed from the Book of Daniel, MANI TEHEL PHARES.

Mr. Madden read an account of an unpublished variety of the pennies of Ethelstan, King of the East Angles, A.D. 825 to 852. On the obverse is the bust of the King to the right, with the legend EDELSTAN REX, and on the reverse MON MONETA, in three lines across the field. The coins of this prince with his bust are very rare; and this variety, though mentioned in a MS. list of Combe's, is hitherto unpublished.

Mr. Franks communicated an account of a find of silver coins at Idsworth, near Horndean, Hants. They were 240 in number, and consisted of half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; among the latter was a shilling struck at Exeter, with the date 1644 on the reverse.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Feb. 19. WILLIAM H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

H. C. Coote, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper having reference to the descent of estates previous to the Norman Conquest. He remarked that there prevails a tradition in many English families possessed of landed property, that they are not only of Anglo-Saxon extraction in point of genealogy, but also that they possessed their estates before the Norman Conquest. Against this tradition two objections may be alleged, viz. 1, the great authority of the French historian Thierry, and 2, the general uncertainty of all tradition. Mr. Coote then read various extracts from Domesday, to prove, first, that an estate which the English ancestor held in the time of the

Confessor descended by inheritance to the heir-at-law in the time of the Conqueror; and secondly, that estates held in mortgage in the time of the Confessor descended to the heir of the mortgagee in the time of the Conqueror. These extracts shewed that the Conqueror, as a general rule, respected the legal descent of land in ordinary cases, and that the state of things in England after the Norman Conquest was much the same as the state of things in Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne and the surrender of Limerick, viz. some estates were confiscated, and a great many were not confiscated, but continued to be held by the original possessors or their heirs.

The Rev. George H. Dashwood, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited the prerogative seal of

John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, appended to a document dated London, December 31, 1590. The arms of Whitgift, as represented on a shield at the base, are as follows,—a cross flory charged with four roundels. The legend round the seal is,—“[Sigillum] Curie Prerogative Johannis Whitegifti Dei gratia Cant [Archiepi]. On the secretum (which is round and of small size) is represented a tree eradicated.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some particulars relative to the Regalia made for the coronation of Charles the Second. The coronation was appointed to be solemnized on Feb. 7, 1660-1, but for “weighty reasons” it was deferred to the 23rd of April following; one of the “weighty reasons” was that the new regalia to be made for the occasion was not ready.

In a MS. entitled “The preparations for his Majesty’s [Charles II.] Coronation,” collected by Sir Edward Walker, Knt., Garter, it is stated that because through the rapine of the then late unhappy times, all the royal ornaments and regalia theretofore preserved from age to age in the treasury of the church of Westminster had been taken away, sold, and destroyed; the committee [appointed to order the ceremony] had met divers times not only to direct the remaking such royal ornaments and regalia, but even to settle the form and fashion of each particular, all which did then retain the old names and fashion, although they had been newly made and prepared by orders given to the Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., Master of the Jewel House. Whereupon the Master of the Jewel House had order to provide two imperial crowns set with precious stones; the one to be called St. Edward’s crown, wherewith the king was to be crowned, and the other to be put on after his coronation, before his Majesty’s return to Westminster Hall. Also an orb of gold with a cross set with precious stones; a sceptre with a cross set with precious stones, called St. Edward’s; a sceptre with a dove set with precious stones; a long sceptre or staff of gold, with a cross

upon the top and a pike at the foot of steel, called St. Edward’s staff; a ring with a ruby; a pair of gold spurs; a chalice and paten of gold; an ampull for the oil, and a spoon; and two ingots of gold, the one a pound and the other a mark, for the king’s two offerings.

In pursuance of this order the Coronation committee met to direct the remaking of the royal ornaments and regalia, and to settle the form and fashion of each particular, (the old name and fashion being retained); and the committee had power to send for all such persons as might be proper to inform them on the subject.

At this period Sir Robert Vyner was the king’s goldsmith, and he no doubt was one of such persons; and as he made the new regalia, we may with good reason suppose that he was well acquainted with the “form and fashion” of the ancient regalia which had been destroyed in the previous “unhappy times.”

Sir Robert Vyner’s bill for the regalia shared the fate of hundreds of thousands of other documents without doubt, but his receipt of a portion of the amount was by accident preserved.

This document, exhibited by Mr. Cole, was accompanied by an official copy of a treasury order, dated June 20, 1662, for payment to Vyner of £21,978 9s. 11d. This receipt is dated July 1, 1662, and given by Vyner for £5,500, part of the £21,978 9s. 11d.—

“due and payable to him for two Crownes, two Scepters, and a globe of gold sett with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and pearles; St. Edward’s staffe, the armilla, ampull, and other the regalia, all of gold, provided by him for his Majesty’s Coronation, and for a crowne, mayce, chayne and badge for Garter King at armes; 17 Collars, 17 Georges, and five garters of the order of St. George and 75 badges of the order of the Bath, all of gold; divers parcels of guilt plate, given to the peeres and others for new yeare’s gifts and christenings; 18 large maces, and divers other parcells of guilt and white plate; all which, together with some necessaries for his Majesty’s Jewell House, amounting to the Sum of £31,978 9s. 11d., are acknowledged under the hand of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt. Master of His Majesty’s Jewell House, to have been delivered in by the said Robert Vy-

ner, and accordingly received for his Majesty's service. ROBT. VYNER."

Mr. Cole in concluding his paper remarked that, previous to the discovery of Sir Robert Vyner's receipt, the name of the maker of the regalia was unknown.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver seal recently dug up near Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. The arms on the seal are those of Tetley, viz. Argent, on a fess sable, between six crosses crosslet fitchée of the second, three escallops, or; Crest, an escallop. These arms were borne by John Tetley of King's Lynn, Norfolk, (son of Thomas Tetley of Tetley-hall, co. Chester,) who lived *temp.* Elizabeth, and the seal may possibly have belonged to the Lynn branch of the Tetley family.

The Rev. G. H. Dashwood exhibited the mortuary roll of the Abbey of West Dereham, Norfolk. The initial U in this roll is richly illuminated, and contains a shield charged with the arms of the abbey, viz. Azure, a crozier between three stags' heads, or. Under the shield is represented in a park a deer couchant, collared, and chained, on his flank the syllable HAM, forming a rebus of the name of the place, Dereham.

J. J. Howard, Esq., also exhibited a curious map, having reference to the Granaries belonging to several of the London Companies. These granaries appear to have been situated on the banks of the river Cherwell, near "Anslo" Bridge, and consisted of four separate piles of buildings; the first entitled the Weavers and Pin-makers' granary; the second, the Turners, Watermen, Silk-throwers, and Felt-makers'; the third, the Paviers, Cloth-workers, Plasterers, Joiners, and Imbroiders'; and the fourth, the Bricklayers, Smiths, Carpenters and Armourers' granary.

The arms of the city of London occur on the dexter side of the map, and opposite to them are those of "Arthur Annsley, Earle of Anglesey," surmounted by an earl's coronet. Arthur Annesley, second Baron Mountnorris, was created Earl of Anglesey April 20, 1661. He died in 1686.

The arms and crest of Sir Thomas Player, Chamberlain of London, are also given. Sir Thomas Player succeeded his father as Chamberlain of London in 1672. He was buried at Hackney Jan. 20, 1685. His gravestone is thus inscribed:—

"Here lye y^e Bodys of Sr Thomas Playre Jun^{ior}, who dyed y^e 19 of January 1685, and of Dame Joyce Player his wife, who dyed y^e 2^d December 1686."

This consequently fixes the date of the map between 1672, when Sir Thomas was elected Chamberlain, and 1685, the year of his death.

At the foot of the map are the arms of the fifteen Companies to whom the granaries belonged, commencing with those of the Weavers, and ending with the Carpenters.

J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings of the arms of the Player family, emblazoned in their proper colours.

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited several curious drawings of Furnival's Inn, representing the old Gothic Hall, &c., *temp.* Charles II.

This Inn was formerly the residence of the Furnival family, and afterwards descended to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who sold it, 1st Edward VI., to Edward Griffin, the then Solicitor-General, for the use of the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

The old edifice was partly taken down in Charles the Second's time, and a brick front decorated with pilasters substituted; this, with the old Gothic Hall, was entirely demolished in 1818, when the present building was erected.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., read a brief abstract of an interesting document, of an early date, relating to the possessions in London of the Nunnery at Clerkenwell, and in which the boundaries of the estates were set out with great precision. It was a fine levied at Westminster in the eighth year of Richard I., whereby Letia, formerly the wife of Henry Foliet, released to the Prioress Ermeniard, and to the convent of the nuns of Clerkenwell, two virgates of land in Clerkenwell; which were described thus:—"Fourteen acres of land in which the Priory was situated; and which extend to the common of the Hospitallers of St. John

of Jerusalem: the land lying between the court of the nunnery and the valley which was a great fishpond, in which valley is Skinnereswell: three perches of land to the north of that valley, but extending in length to Holeburne, and the valley and fishpond if there be a fishpond there; and the land lying between that valley and Godewell under the road to Holeburne and above the road towards the east to the ditch, and three perches of land beyond Godewell: and the land and meadow between Holeburne and the ditch which runs from Holebourne to the mill belonging to the Nunnery: and the land meadow and garden between the mill and the

garden of the Hospitallers which lies upon Holeburn: and the land and messuages between the said garden and the Bar of Smethefeld upon the stream of Fackeswell towards the north, and the land and messuages which the Nuns have of the fee of the aforesaid Letia between the said stream and Chikennelane: and one messuage in front of the house of Robert de Foleham; and two acres of land by the street which runs from the bar without Aldredesgate to Iseldone by the garden belonging to the hospitallers at Smethefeld."

The original of this fine is much damaged and obliterated, which makes the sense somewhat obscure in many places.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY. LENT TERM.

Feb. 28. The Society met in the Philosophical Society's Rooms, the Rev. G. E. CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College, and President of the Society, in the chair.

The Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., Trinity College, then read a paper on the church of St. Apollinaris at Ravenna, which he had visited some time ago. The paper was illustrated by some beautiful engravings of the frescoes and other details as well by the general drawings.

March 14. The Society met in the Philosophical Society's Rooms, the Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., Trinity College, in the chair.

The Rev. G. Williams, B.D., King's College, then read a paper giving a further account of his ecclesiological researches in Georgia. He described at some length the convent of Saphara, which is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and has within its walls several small chapels besides a church of considerable size. The church is dedicated to St. Saba, a saint of Palestine, and is similar in plan and general arrange-

ment to many others in the country. The outer walls form a parallelogram, but it is divided into nave, transepts, and chancel, forming a Greek cross in the roof, with a central lantern, the aisles having lower lean-to roofs. There is a curious porch at the west end, and the chapels of St. Marina and two others have been built up against the church. Two or three other small detached chapels remain within the walls of the convent, and a castle guards the whole. The ruins of several domestic buildings may be traced, and Mr. Williams thought he could trace the refectory, but could not be certain of it.

Mr. Williams then gave a shorter account of the small churches of Tsounda and Wardzia, the former of which is partially a fortress, and the latter one of the rock-hewn churches, and contains the mausoleum of Queen Thamar.

All these accounts were illustrated by drawings.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams, the meeting adjourned until next term.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 2. The eleventh annual meeting was held, in the Society's apartments, Capt. CHRISTOPHER HUMPHREY in the chair.

After the election of the Earl of Portsmouth and several other new members, the Report for the year 1860 was read. It stated that the Society now numbered

608 members, 58 of whom had joined during the past year, but it had been found that its funds were inadequate, and it recommended various measures to reduce expense and increase resources. It proposed that meetings should be held and the Journal issued quarterly instead of as at present every two months; that special funds should be formed in addition to the regular subscription of 6s. per annum,—one for the purpose of illustrations for the Journal, and another for the preservation and enrichment of the Museum. The first and the second recommendation were adopted, but the proposition for the support of the Museum was reserved for further consideration. The report contained a passage which bears directly on the question of Local as distinguished from National Museums, which is worth consideration:—

“The Museum of the Society is the only provincial institution of the kind in Ireland, and must prove a credit to the county and city of Kilkenny if properly supported. Your Committee is far from wishing that such local collections as ours should be antagonistic to the great National Museum of Antiquities formed under the auspices of the Royal Irish Academy. On the contrary, they should act as machinery by which all really valuable antiques might be secured for the latter, instead of being sent to the melting-pot or sold out of the country. An instance to the point is the purchase by the Royal Irish Academy of the unique ‘Kilkenny Brooch,’ which but for the existence of this Society’s Museum, and the consequent attention directed to such remains, would have passed into the hands of some travelling dealer, or been sold in London.”

After the adoption of the Report, the Honorary Officers and Committee of the previous year were re-elected, substituting Mr. Burchaell, County Surveyor, for his predecessor in office, deceased.

Mr. John O’Daly, of Anglesea-street, Dublin, presented an ancient official transcript of the grant by patent of land and houses in Inistiogue, co. Kilkenny, to Sir Charles Wilmott, dated at Dublin, December 9, in the ninth year of James I. The

patent was curious, as well for other reasons as giving the names of most of the inhabitants of Inistiogue at the commencement of the seventeenth century. Mr. O’Daly had picked up the document at a waste paper shop, and stated that many similar records were daily destroyed.

Mr. Prim, on the part of the member of the Society who had contributed the document respecting the O’Neills, of Mount Neill, at the last meeting^a, now presented a parchment deed, of the year 1630, being a record of an agreement as to the boundaries of their respective adjoining properties, executed between Nicholas Wise of Rochestown, and Redmond Mores of Moilerstown, gentlemen, both of the county of Tipperary.

Alderman Banim presented a small cannon-ball which had been found in the *débris* of a part of the town wall of Limerick, near the citadel, by his brother, John Banim, when he visited that city for the purpose of obtaining information for his tale, “The Boyne Water.” The object was interesting not merely as a relic of the famous siege of Limerick, but as a memento of a distinguished fellow-townsmen.

The papers contributed to the meeting were:—

On the Discovery of an Ancient Earthen Urn, at Erishacore, parish of Dunaghy, county of Antrim; by Mr. Benn of Glenraval.

On the Antiquity of the Mode of Expressing Tinctures in Heraldry by Lines and Points; by Mr. Cooke, Parsonstown.

A continuation of the Life and Letters of Florence M’Carthy; by Mr. D. M’Carthy, London.

An Inquiry to Ascertain the Identity of the Sir Walter Butler, the Defender of Kilkenny against Cromwell, in 1650; by Mr. Prendergast, Barrister.

The usual votes of thanks having been given to donors and exhibitors, the Society adjourned to the first Wednesday in April.

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 172.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Jan. 2. The monthly meeting was held at the Old Castle, WILLIAM KELL, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. F. R. Wilson, architect, Alnwick, exhibited two volumes of his surveys of the churches in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. They comprised the rural deaneries of Norham West and Bamborough. Each church is illustrated by a plan, and comprehensive drawings and sections, just as they stand, ancient or modern; but ancient work is distinguished from modern; and, in these days of *restoration*, it is not easy to estimate the value of such records. Mr. Wilson, on his journeys, jots down other buildings of antiquity, especially peel-towers and castles; and, as he observed, his series, when complete, will give very ample architectural data for the history of various periods. He would be very proud to give information about any particular building, to any person interested in it, and thought of bringing the evidences of Norman architecture before the Society, in the form of a paper, at no distant period. Mr. Wilson was warmly thanked for his instructive exhibition.

Dr. Bruce read the following valuable suggestions for amended local appellations in the Ordnance maps of Northumberland, by Mr. Ralph Carr of Hedgley:—

It has been ascertained that the Ordnance authorities would be willing to receive any suggestions from such a body as the Antiquarian Society, for the correction in the Ordnance map of Northumberland and Durham of vulgarisms such as now disgrace the spelling of several township-names. For instance:—

Ly for Ley, in terminations very frequent. Softly for Softley, Gladly for Gladley, Weatherly for Weatherley, Beanly for Beanley, Crawly for Crawley, &c. This is a large class, and would be easily corrected, with general approbation.

Coat for Cote in terminations. Coldcoats for Coldcotes, Carrycoats for Carrycotes, Cullercoats for Cullercotes, Coatsyards for Cotes-yards. Cote, of course, is cottage, and all such names require to be brought to the analogy of Kingscote, Heathcote, Shepcote, and scores of others, all over England, which are correctly spelt.

Cold-pig for Cold-pike, Thropple for Throple, Caudle for Caldwell.

Wallbottle for Wallbotle, Newbottle for Newbotle, Lorbottle for Lorbotle, Shilbottle for Shilbotle, Harbottle for Harbotle.

Spittle in Tyneside for Spital, Spittle near Morpeth for Spital.

Dean *passim* for Dene, as Crawley Dean for Crawley Dene.

Finally, mere vulgar, illiterate curtailments. Swinhoe has resumed its proper form, but we have Cambo for Camboe (Cambhoe), Shafto for Shaftoe (Shafthoe), Stoco for Stokoe (Stokehoe), Duddo for Duddoe (Dudhoe), all from *hoe*, that is, *heugh*, of which *hoe* is the old English terminal form. Swinhoe is right.

Surely all this trash ought not to be stereotyped in the Ordnance map of Northumberland.

A committee of the Antiquarian Society, and a little correspondence with a few owners of property, would rectify it all. We are yet in time.

Mr. Henry Turner complained of the looseness with which the survey was completed, instancing that St. Anne's Close, near St. Anne's Chapel, Newcastle, which, some twelve years ago, became famous for dog-fights, was marked *Battle Field*; but others of the members fancied this appellation was earlier than the dog battles, and did not see how the surveyors could reject a recognised name, however absurd and modern it might be.

Dr. Bruce referred to the fact that the surveyors kept a register of their authorities, and of ancient and modern names, as they ascertained them.

Feb. 4. The annual meeting was held, JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Dr. Charlton read the forty-eighth annual report, in which the Council congratulated the Society on its effective state:—

“The monthly meetings have been well attended, and the objects of antiquity, exhibited and discussed, have been of great interest, while several valuable donations have been made to the library and to the museum. Besides the books contributed by members, among which we may name some valuable works presented by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, the Society has received some valuable gifts of books from foreign countries, and espe-

cially from Norway and Denmark. It is pleasing to find that the labours of the antiquaries of the north of England are thus recognised in far distant lands, and that one of the papers published in the Society's transactions has been translated into Danish, and published in the journals of the North of Europe. It has been too generally supposed that this Society devotes its attention exclusively to Roman antiquities; but while it recognises to the fullest extent the valuable remains of that great people, which are so abundant in this locality, it can confidently point to its published transactions in proof that medieval archæology is not forgotten. In truth, so far from being slighted or despised, by far the greater part of the transactions is occupied by medieval antiquities, and this especially will be seen to be the case in the volume just completed for the present year. Although the Society has not this year been favoured with any elaborate papers on Roman antiquities, yet the researches and examinations now being carried on at the Roman bridge at Chester, by one of the vice-presidents, Mr. Clayton, have led to most interesting results, many of which are as yet not made known, but the council feels that those of the members who had the opportunity, in August last, of examining these remains, will be fully convinced of their importance, and of the interest that the account of them, when completed, will excite among archæologists."

Lord Ravensworth was elected President (in room of Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., deceased), and Sir Walter C. Trevelyan a Vice-President. It was stated that £635 had been subscribed towards the building fund for the Museum, of which £430 had been received, and it was expected that a part of the required site would be obtained on favourable terms from the North Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. Clayton presented, as from Mr. Challoner, an iron horseshoe, found at Condercum. It was, he believed, the first

object of the kind which had been found here. He had seen at Avignon the sculpture of a Roman chariot drawn by two horses, which were shod in the modern way, yet the question of such usage had been mooted in the last *Archæological Journal*. He thought that the hardness of the Roman roads would necessitate its adoption.

After some discussion on the orthography of names in the Ordnance Survey, a committee was named to consider the subject. Mr. Ralph Carr, the proposer, said he had taken the pains to form a list of the names which, in his view, would require alteration. He could only see thirty-five names in the county of Northumberland which would have to be modified. In the class of names which he proposed to have corrected the error occurred generally in the final syllable, and this was the most significant part of the words. The Chairman expressed his concurrence in Mr. Carr's remarks, and said that he thought it would be the duty of the committee not to offer any alterations unless they were backed by the best documentary authority.

In the course of the discussion the Chairman referred to Dr. Raine's marshalling of the possessions of Holy Island:—

"From Goswick we've geese,
From Cheswick we've cheese,
From Buckton we've venison in store;
From Swinhoe we've bacon,
But the Scots have it taken,
And the Prior is longing for more."

On the motion of Dr. Bruce, it was resolved that the annual meeting in future be in January, the day to be afterwards fixed, in order to afford to those gentlemen who were compelled to be in Parliament in February an opportunity of attending.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 11. At a meeting of the Society, Mr. DAVID LAING, Vice-President, in the chair, on a ballot the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows, viz.:—Mr. W. S. Walker of Bowland; Major William

Ross King, Badenscoth, Aberdeenshire; Mr. James Crawford, jun., W. S.; Mr. Thomas Constable, printer; Mr. Matthew Tunnock, S.S.C.; William M'Leod, M.D., Benrhydding; Mr. James D. Marwick,

City Clerk. Arthur Mitchell, M.D., Deputy-Commissioner of Lunacy, was admitted a Corresponding Member.

Thereafter, the following communications were read to the meeting :—

I. Notes on the Inscribed Stone at the Briggs, called the Cat Stone. By Professor J. Y. Simpson, V.P.S.A. Scot. After pointing out the great number of Romano-British inscriptions lately found in Wales and Cornwall, and their importance as almost our earliest written historical documents, Dr. Simpson stated that—when searched for—similar early inscribed stones would be probably found also in Scotland. They have generally been detected serving as gate-posts, and in other ignominious situations. One was known at Ettrick, and two were lately found at Kirkmadine, in Galloway. He specially directed the attention of the Society to one of these stones, seven miles from Edinburgh, on the banks of the Almond. He referred to various readings of the inscription on it, and quoted the oldest and most reliable, in 1699—given by the celebrated Welsh antiquary, Edward Llyud, who had visited the stone. Dr. Simpson had found Mr. Llyud's letter in Roland's work on Anglesey. The reading is—IN (H)OC TUMULO JACET VETTA F(ilius) VICTI. The letters are in the old uncial form, and the inscription in the debased Latin of the fourth and fifth centuries. The formula of the inscription is common. The names of those commemorated are apparently Saxon. Indeed, the two names Vetta and Victus are given by Bede, the Saxon chronicler, and Nennius, in the list of the immediate predecessors of Hengist and Horsa. A century before Hengist and Horsa made their descent upon England in A.D. 449, the Saxons are spoken of in Scotland by Claudian and other Roman authors. Ammianus describes them as joined in 360 with the Scots, Attacots, and Picts against the Britons; and a few years later he omits describing the Scots, Attacots, and Picts as joined in a similar war; but whilst he omits all allusion to the Saxons, he now speaks of one of the nations of the Picts under the new name of Vecturiones. Had the Saxons become

confederated with the Picts under this name, and was this name derived from their leader?

Mr. Stuart stated that probably the oldest inscription in Roman characters on a stone in Scotland to which a date could be assigned was one on the cross at Ruthwell, which might be as old as the ninth century. The characters on a stone recording the dedication of Bede's church at Jarrow in 685 were of the same style as those on the Ruthwell stone, and both are quite different from those used on the stone at Briggs. The latter, as well as those on the stone in the Vale of Ettrick, were so entirely similar to the letters of the Romano-British inscriptions in Wales, that it appeared more likely to belong to that family than to have a Saxon connection.

II. Notice of some Scottish Market Crosses, illustrated by Drawings. By Mr. James Drummond, F.S.A. Scot. In this paper Mr. Drummond gave an account of various historical examples of market crosses, with a restoration of what he conceived to have been the plan of the early Edinburgh cross. The paper was illustrated by many beautiful sketches, including a design which Mr. Drummond suggested as appropriate for the contemplated restoration of the cross of Edinburgh.

After some remarks by Mr. Laing and Mr. Robert Chambers, it was moved by Mr. Joseph Robertson, seconded by Professor Simpson, and unanimously agreed to—"That the Secretary be requested to communicate to the Town Council of Edinburgh the opinion of the Society, that in the restoration of the cross of Edinburgh the original site and original style and mode should be adhered to as closely as possible."

III. Plan of the Remains of the Ancient Chapel-Royal, called Kirkheugh, St. Andrews, with a Descriptive Notice by Robert Anderson, Esq. Communicated, with additional Notices, by D. Laing, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot. In addition to various instructive notices of the architectural remains furnished by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Laing gave a variety of details connected

with the history of the foundation, and its supposed earlier site on a rock called Our Lady's Craig, which is now under water. It appeared that the collegiate church of St. Mary on the Rock had a provost and ten prebendaries; and that it was the earliest collegiate church in Scotland. The paper contained careful lists of the provosts, and rentals of the lands belonging to the benefice. The penultimate provost was Thomas Buchanan, nephew of the historian, and the last one was *his* nephew, Robert Buchanan, who was presented to the benefice in 1599.

Mr. Stuart gave some further account of the ruins and of the result of the excavations made in them in the course of last summer. He adverted specially to the number of graves of an unusual character which had been observed, and which resembled in many respects the rude stone cists of earlier times. He gave instances of the occurrence of these stone coffins, both singly and in groups, in the neighbourhood of churches, and apart from any buildings, and stated that every well-authenticated account of such cists would be very valuable to the Society. It appeared, also, that in various parts of the ruins portions of sculptured pillars had been found, of some of which drawings were exhibited.

IV. Observations respecting articles collected in the Outer Hebrides, and now presented to the Museum. By Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. The articles comprehended a stone with a small incised Latin cross, from Taransay in Harris; fragments of stone vessels from a ruin at the sands of Rath, Taransay; pins of bone and bronze brooches from Taransay; and a "snake stone" from Lewis.

After the reading of the papers several donations were made to the Museum, including a large stone instrument resembling a battle-axe found in the Esk, presented by Mr. Dundas of Arniston. Two perforated circular stones from the Lewis, at present used as amulets for the cure of the diseases of cattle; by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy. Nine specimens of pottery now made and generally used in the Uig and Barvas districts of the Island of Lewis, and called Craggans; by Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., and Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy; and seventy-eight rubbings from monumental brasses in England, taken by the late Mrs. Henry Scott Alves; by Dr. Archibald Inglis, and Dr. John Inglis, late H.E.I.C.S.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 1. At the monthly meeting, held in the Library of the Museum, the Rev. J. KENRICK in the chair, the Chairman announced that a beautiful plan of Eburacum, executed by Mr. R. Skaife, of the Mount, York, had been presented to the Society. In consequence of the recent discovery of a portion of the Roman Wall near Monk Bar, Mr. Skaife had drawn a plan showing the portions of the wall that had been discovered. It was laid on the table at the last meeting, but Mr. Skaife had since then made the plan more complete, and had presented it to the Society. It would be found valuable, not only as showing the ancient walls of York, but as affording an opportunity of future discoveries being marked on it.

He was sure the Society would feel obliged to Mr. Skaife for his gift. He (the Chairman) had also to announce the discovery recently at Dringhouses of a Roman monument. There was no inscription on it, but the figure represented was that of a blacksmith or armourer, holding a hammer in one hand, and a pair of blacksmith's tongs in the other. Apparently there was also the representation of an anvil, but as he had not seen the monument, and was speaking from a sketch of it which he held in his hand, he could not say positively whether it was an anvil or not. The ornaments on the upper part of the monument were not very common. As the sepulchral monuments discovered near York were generally connected with

the military profession, he thought the figure represented was most probably that of an armoured of the 6th Legion, that Legion being stationed in York later than the 9th. He hoped the monument would ultimately find a resting-place in the Museum. He had great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Driffeld (who had lately become a member) had presented to the Society the Roman remains discovered on the Mount, and which were deposited, during that gentleman's minority, in the Museum.

Feb. 5. The annual meeting was held in the Theatre of the Museum. In the absence of the Rev. Canon Harcourt, W. H. R. READ, Esq., was called to the chair. Some new members were elected; the Archbishop of York, who was one of the number, was requested to accept the office of Patron of the Society; and Lord Brougham was elected an honorary member.

The Report of the Council for the year 1860 was then read, which gave a rather unfavourable account of the finances of the Society.

"The income," it remarked, "as shewn by the treasurer's account, has fallen considerably short of that of last year. Nevertheless this diminution is so evidently due to a temporary cause, namely, the unprecedentedly inclement weather of last summer, that the council do not regard it as indicative of any permanent falling off in the resources of the Society, and can only look upon it as a matter of satisfaction that the deficiency thus caused was not far greater. A comparison of the accounts for 1859 and 1860 shews that the income in the former year was £1,296 3s. 3d., whilst in the latter it amounted only to £1,231 12s. 5d., so that the total diminution of income is nearly £65. . . . The ex-

penditure for the year calls for but few remarks. It includes no extraordinary expenses, such as swelled the expenditure of 1859 to so great an amount, and is rather below than above the average of the last few years. It leaves a surplus of income of £143 2s. 6d., which, added to the balance of £13 2s. 10d. brought from 1859, leaves a sum of £156 5s. 4d. in the treasurer's hands. Before quitting the subject of the finances of the Society, the council have, however, to advert to another account, which, unfortunately, does not by any means exhibit so satisfactory a result. After the statement regarding the Museum Enlargement Fund and the Society's liabilities on account of it laid before the members in the council's last report, considerable efforts were made, especially by Mr. W. H. Rudston Read, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, and the hon. secretary, Mr. T. S. Noble, to obtain further subscriptions, and with such success that an additional sum of £86 8s. was actually obtained, making, with the subscriptions previously promised, a total of £1,000 14s. The total cost of the new building with its internal fittings, as at present standing, is shewn by an account now rendered to be £1,374 15s. 9d., leaving a sum of £374 1s. 9d. due by the Society."

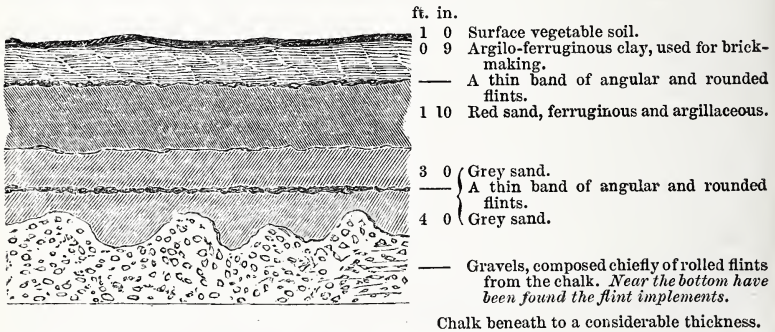
After the reception of the Report, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers of the Society:—*President*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle. *Vice-Presidents*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland; William Rudston Read, F.L.S.; John Phillips, F.R.S.; Rev. W. V. Harcourt, F.R.S.; Chas. W. Strickland; Rev. William Hey; Thos. Allis, F.L.S.; Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., F.S.A. *Treasurer*—William Gray, F.R.A.S., F.G.S. *New Members of Council*—Robt. Davies, F.S.A.; John Ford; Rev. W. E. Harrison. *Honorary Secretary*—T. S. Noble, F.R.A.S. The proceedings closed with the customary votes of thanks.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

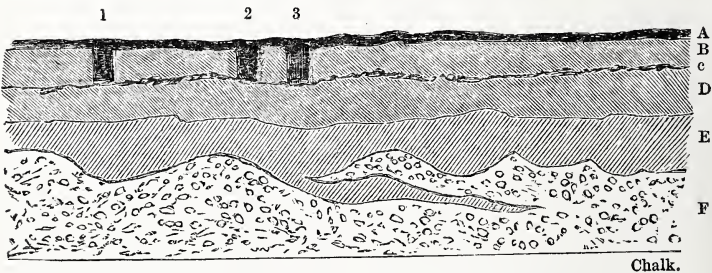
[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN THE DRIFT.

WE have received from our esteemed correspondent the Abbé Cochet two drawings, which exhibit the nature of the soil in the quarries at St. Acheul more clearly than the mere description which we gave in our last:—



ANOTHER SECTION IN THE SAME QUARRY.



- A The surface soil. (The clay has here been removed for brick-making).
 B Red argillaceous sand.
 C A band of small angular and rounded flints.
 D Red sand. E Grey sand.
 F Gravel, with small quantities of fine sand. *In this bed are found flint implements.*
 1 2 3 Ancient Gallo-Roman tombs.

ERRATUM.—We have received a very kind letter from M. Boucher de Perthes, in which he begs us to correct an error which escaped us in the description of the engravings on page 260. In the three instances where *alluvial* soil is mentioned, it should have been printed *diluvial*. On reference to the copy sent to us we find that it is there correct, and that the error therefore occurred in the transcription.

THE DISCOVERIES AT ABBEVILLE AND AMIENS.

MR. URBAN,—The very interesting facts recorded in your last Number of the flint implements, the work of men's hands, found in the drift in undisturbed soil at a considerable depth in gravel-pits at Abbeville and Amiens, so well described by the Abbé Cochet, appear to me of very high importance. And when we add to this, that they have been found in similar soils and situations, and also on high ground in Suffolk and in America, they do appear to give considerable weight to the argument in favour of a general deluge. This appears to me also quite consistent with the facts of geology, which prove that what is now high ground was once at the bottom of the sea, and that not only for a short time, but for ages. We have only to assume that at the time of the deluge mentioned in Scripture the levels of the surface of the earth were altered and reversed, which would inevitably have produced a universal deluge, and the facts of geology are at once reconciled with Scripture. Such a change would certainly have been accompanied by a tremendous and long-continued fall of rain, which would naturally appear to Noah and his companions as the cause of the flood, although in fact only one of the symptoms of the great change which was then taking place. That such a change of surface is continually going on slowly and gradually in some parts of the world I am aware, but this does not at all prove that it may not at some particular period have gone on very rapidly or suddenly: the operations of nature do not always proceed at one uniform pace. The sudden eruption of volcanoes may change the whole surface of a country in a few days, and some violent action of this kind may have taken place at the time of the general deluge. These flint implements may very well have been made by the inhabitants of the earth between the time of Adam and that of Noah, and drifted into their present position at the time of the deluge.

I am, &c.

F. S. A.

 OXFORD.

MR. URBAN,—The extracts from Mr. Rogers's book about Oxford in your last Number remind me so forcibly of the days of my youth, now more than forty years since, that I cannot resist sending you some of my reminiscences.

I am sorry to see that the self-same grievances which were complained of in my day remain still unredressed, notwithstanding the late attempt at a reform of these abuses. The vivid picture of the profitless college lectures reminds me forcibly of the many weary hours which I spent in the same manner, and

then, as now, while the undergraduates were compelled to attend the prosy pretentious attempts of the college tutors to lecture upon all sorts of subjects, the eminent public Professors of the University could with difficulty muster a class of half a dozen. I am told by a young friend now at college that at the present time it is a common thing for a Professor to have only two or three undergraduates at his lectures; whereas the same man, if he lectured in London, and gave the self-same lectures, would attract two or three hundred by his well-known ability and

facility as a public lecturer or professor. So true is it that the colleges have swallowed up the University, and Parliament has failed to remedy this evil. I quite well remember in my day, that the same worthy and excellent man who had to undertake the drudgery of a college tutor used to give lectures in Logic, Ethics, Rhetoric, Greek grammar, the Greek Testament, the History of Greece, the History of Rome in very minute particulars, and Euclid. I think there were other subjects also, but I have forgotten them. He laboured diligently and conscientiously at his task, and he has proved his ability by his success in after life; but I am sure that he would be the first to acknowledge the absurdity of the system. Other subjects now studied were altogether ignored then. Latin was taken for granted. French, or any other modern language, was never thought of. Of the History of England, or of France, or of modern Europe, or any branch of physical science, our tutors and ourselves were equally ignorant, and we knew no more of them when we left the University than when we entered it.

Mr. Rogers has touched upon the lives led by the Fellows of colleges, and how far they fulfil the purposes of their founders, or those for which Parliament has allowed them to retain their endowments. I remember something of this in my day. Before I left Oxford I was introduced to several of the common-rooms; the evening was usually divided between hard drinking and card-playing, and the conversation turned chiefly upon shooting, hunting, horse-racing, boat-racing, boxing, and scandal respecting the women. At Magdalen I remember having two or three of the older Fellows pointed out to me as "three bottle men," that is, men who regularly drank three bottles of port every night. My young friend tells me that this college has been thoroughly reformed, and is now quite different from what it was at that time; that the college is now one of the best conducted in the University, and is doing much good with its large endowments.

But I hear a different story of another

college, which has resisted all reform, and has since shewn the spirit by which it is actuated by enclosing a wood, which had been for centuries a favourite place of recreation for the inhabitants of Oxford, and for the undergraduates, where we used to ramble in the summer time and study botany under the direction of Baxter, the celebrated botanist at the Botanic Garden, and find lilies of the valley growing wild. This wood I hear has now been enclosed for the purpose of making preserves for game for the Fellows of the college to shoot in, and has a good staff of keepers, and this within three miles of Oxford. At the same time I am told they have let all their leases run out of the new houses in the suburbs of Oxford, which are now let at greatly increased rents, by which they have largely augmented their revenues, and yet they have behaved in the shabbiest possible manner about the new churches required for the inhabitants of their houses. I am told that they actually wanted to make it a condition of their granting the land for a church to be built upon, that the church should be built by public subscription, and the clergyman paid by pew rents! But this is too bad. I cannot believe that any society of gentlemen and clergymen could have proposed such a thing when it was their obvious duty to have built and endowed these churches at their own expense. Any nobleman or layman possessing such an estate would have been ashamed to have acted as this college is said to have done.

I could easily go on with these reminiscences, but I fear I should weary you and your readers.

By the way, my young friend writes me word that you have been unjust to Captain Burrows. You say that he passed creditably through the University, and took a first class in the school of Modern History; but he did more than this, he took a first class in the final Classical School also, and is fairly entitled to the rank of a "double first," and my young friend adds that his book is calculated to lead others to do the same, and he for one hopes to profit by it.—I am, &c.

London, March 18.

SENEX.

QUARRY IN WINDOW OF CHAPEL, EAST HENDRED HOUSE, BERKS.

MR. URBAN,—I send you a sketch from a glass-quarry which, if not remarkable, is interesting as being commemorative of Hugh Faringdon, the last abbot of Reading, who, in company with two of his religious, suffered death in the year 1539, for refusal to acknowledge the royal supremacy in things spiritual.



Quarry in Window at East Hendred.

The original pane has long been carefully preserved in a lancet window on the north side of the old chapel of the manor of Arches, at East Hendred, the seat of C. J. Eyston, Esq., whose ancestors have there resided for six centuries.

In the centre is shown the abbot's crozier, between his initials, which are united with the usual cordon and tassels.

The only remark I wish to offer upon the design is that, in this instance, no veil

or sudarium is introduced, whereby the pastoral staff of an abbot is ordinarily distinguished from that of the bishop. Whether the omission is intentional, as indicating an 'exempt' abbot, or accidental, I do not attempt to decide, as bishops in England used it formerly as well as abbots.

The following passage has reference to this subject:—

"Abbatiali denique baculo apponendi jampridem solitum fuit sudarium ad differentiam baculi episcopalis: quod etiam in actis ecclesiæ Mediolanensis exprimitur: Orario, inquit S. Carolus, loquens de baculo pastoralis, aut sudario non ornatur si episcopalis est: quo insigne abbatialis ab illo distinguitur. Notat hæc Hæftenus loco laudato: additque, hoc sudarium, seu velamen appendi solitum in signum subjectionis, quemadmodum mulieri datur velamen supra caput, subjectionis indicium sub viro. Quare abbatissæ etiam hodie baculo hujusmodi velamen appensum habent."—*Pontificale Romanum, Commentariis Illustratum, auctore Josepho Catalano Presbytero*, tom. i. p. 289.

I may mention as a fine example of a crozier of times past, with the veil attached to the crook, that now used by the Benedictine Abbess of East Bergholt, near Colchester.

For the same reason as that of appending the veil to the abbatial staff, *i. e.*, in token of subjection, the crosses of the religious orders, when joined with others in procession, must have a veil, the capitular or station cross at the head of the procession being alone uncovered; and in like manner the cross of a filial church when following that of the mother church.—Yours, &c.

C. A. BUCKLER.

Oxford, Feb. 12.

GRANTS OF ARMS—THE THACKWELLS.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether there have been more applications annually to the Heralds' College for armorial ensigns since the year 1600 than there were before that date? Have the gentry bearing arms increased in proportion to the growth of

population? The fact that I am about to mention inclines me to believe that not every respectable family thought it necessary to obtain a grant of arms. Can you tell me what was the feeling of the gentry upon this subject two hundred years ago?

The following coat of arms and crest were granted in 1824 to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Thackwell, commanding the 15th King's Hussars, afterwards Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., (who lost his left arm at Waterloo, amputated close to the shoulder joint); viz., as arms, Quarterly, first and fourth, Paly of six, or and gules, a maunch argent, semée of fleurs-de-lis azure, for Thackwell; second and third, Per pale azure and gules, a cross engrailed ermine, in the first and fourth quarters a water-bouget argent, for Cam; and in allusion to his military services this crest,—Out of a mural crown argent, a dexter arm embowed, vested in the uniform of the 15th King's Hussars, from the wrist pendent by a riband, gules fimbriated azure, a representation of the silver medal presented to the said Joseph Thackwell for his services at the memorable battle of Waterloo, the hand grasping and in the attitude of striking, with a sword proper, pomel and hilt Or, between two branches of laurel issuant in like manner from the mural crown, also proper; and above, on an escroll, the motto "Frappe Fort."

The grantee is stated to be the fourth surviving son of John Thackwell, esq., of Rye-court, Worcestershire, the great great grandson of the Rev. Thomas Thackwell, Vicar of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, in 1607; and it appears also that he was the descend-

ant of William Thackwell, gent., who was Marshal or Sheriff of the Admiralty in 1560. The family was originally Saxon, living at "the Oak Well," from which the name is derived. Though the Rye-court estate, which the Thackwells have held for more than two centuries, was not a large one, nor the mansion-house imposing, it secured the family a county position, and their estate gradually increased, till at length John Thackwell, the father of Sir Joseph Thackwell, became the possessor of Morton-court, the residence of the last Earl Bellamont, and of the lordship of the manors of Berrow and Birtsmorton, Worcestershire. His eldest son, John, a Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P. for Gloucestershire, the brother of Sir Joseph, obtained by bequest Wilton-place, Dymock, Gloucestershire, the property of Miss Ann Cam, the lady of the manor of Dymock, who was connected by marriage with the Thackwells, who also intermarried with the good families of Dayrell of Lillingston Dayrell, Buckinghamshire, Keate, Terry, &c. John Cam Thackwell, Esq., D.-L. and J.P. for Gloucestershire, and J.P. for Worcestershire, is the present head of the family.

Except upon the supposition above mentioned, it certainly would appear strange that General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., should have been the first of this family to obtain a grant of arms.—I am, &c.

London, March 4, 1861.

E.

THE CUCKING-STOOL.

MR. URBAN,—No satisfactory derivation ever seems to have been furnished for the name of that terror of scolds, the cucking-stool: there have been, however, many etymological guesses. Some persons would have us believe that it is a derivative of the word *cuckold*, not considering that the punishment of which it was the engine was never specially set apart for the crime of adultery, nor, indeed, for unchastity of any kind. In early times this instrument of torture appears to have been employed principally, if not entirely, as a punishment for breaches of the excise^a. Others, among whom is your correspondent Mr.

Merryweather, think that the final syllable is a contraction or corruption of the word *quean*. For this opinion there is, I believe, even less to be said, as it furnishes no clue whatever to the other part of the word, unless we are to suppose it to be a misspelling of *duck*; the word, according to this theory, must have originally been *duck-quean-stool*; for such a form, I need not say, we have no old authority. It has also been suggested that it is a corruption of *choaking-stool*, "*quia hoc modo demersæ aquis fere suffocantur*^b." In the Domesday Survey it is called "*cathedra stercoris*." I have met with one instance

^a Reliquæ Antiquæ, ii. 176.

^b Cowell's Interpreter, sub voc.

where it is called "*le gogging-stole*:" if this form of the word could be supported by other instances, it would go far towards proving that we must look upon the Anglo-Saxon *gan-gan*, 'to go,' as the parent word. This does not seem a more unlikely derivation than those formerly given, for we must bear in mind that one part of the criminal's punishment almost always was to be paraded through the streets of the town on the cucking-stool previous to immersion; sometimes this was the sole infliction, the ducking either being omitted out of humanity or forming no part of the sentence. Thus at Leicester, in 1457, we find it ordered at a Common Hall "That scoldes be punished by the Mayor on a cuck-stool before their own door, and then carried to the four gates of the town." And again, in 1542:—

"Item, if any person do scolde or rage, any burgesse or hys wyfe, or any other person and hys wyfe, if she be found faulty in the same by sixe men, then shee to be brought at the first defaulte to the Cooking-stoole, and there to sit one houre; at the seconde defaulte, twoe houres; and at the thirde defaulte to lett slipp the pynn, or els pay a good fyne to the king^c."

I am not aware of any case of ducking having occurred in Scotland, but there is ample proof of the cucking-stool once having been in full use in that ancient kingdom as a seat of penance for dishonest alewives and women of evil tongue. We find in the *Regiam Magistratem* of Sir John Skene that the "*wemen quha brewes aill to be sauld*," if they are convicted of acting contrary to the custom of the burgh, "*sal suffer the justice of the Burgh, that is she sall be put upon the Cock-stule and the aill sall be distributed to the pure folke^d*." In the sessional records of Brechin occurs a notice, dated Nov. 19, 1616, which sets forth that whereas "Margaret Watt and Isabella Moreis, both married women, accused each other before the Session of Brechin of certain slanders. The session ordered both to be wairded twentie four hours, and to be put in the

Joggs or Cokstool on monday next," unless a fine of four pounds (Scots) were paid in the interval. The railers were, moreover, informed that if they offended in like manner again, "*they sal be cartit through the towne^e*."

The old law-books tell us that every one who had a view of frank-pledge ought to have a pillory and a cucking-stool, to be exercised in the punishment of those who failed to act honestly, as bakers or alewives. The following singularly illustrative passage is to be found quoted in Cowell's *Interpreter^f*, from a manuscript book concerning the laws, statutes, and customs of the free borough of Montgomery:—

"Si talis Pandoxatrix brasiaverit, et assisam Domini nostri Regis in burgo et villa positam et proclamatum frerit, debet capi per Ballivos, ameriari ad voluntatem Ballivorum nostrum et non per pares suos primo et secundo; et si tertia vice assisam frerit, debet capi per Ballivos capitales, et publice duci ad locum ubi situatur *le gogingstole*, et ibi debet eligere unum de duobus, viz. An velit *le goggingstole* ascendere, an illud judicium redimere ad voluntatem Ballivorum."

It is probable that in former days almost all lords of manors availed themselves of this means of striking terror into their poorer neighbours. Few things would make the local magnate more dreaded than—

"The power to rule

With pil'ry, stocks, and ducking-stool.
The ale-wife in the pool to drench,
With wandering w—— and railing wench
Who swore the parson was too civil
With honest maids; and play'd the devil
With caps and kirtles, eyes and hair,
Of chaster and of fairer fair."

I extract the following from a Court Roll of the manor of Bottesford (co. Lincoln), bearing date May 3, 1576. The original, which has never been printed, now lies before me:—

"Whereas the wife of Xpofer Crayne slaundred the wyffe of Richard Dawber for a rouyle of lyne, we say that Dawbers wyffe is a very onest woman and withoute blame in that matter, and we am'ce Xpofer crayne for the yll vsage of his said wyffe iij^s iiij^d.

^c Willis's Current Notes, April, 1854.

^d Quoted in Brand's *Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 445, 4to., 1813.

^e Willis's Current Notes, Dec. 1855.

^f Sub voc. Pandoxatrix.

"It' we lye in payne that any woman that is a scould shall eyther be sett vpon the Cuk stoll & be thrise ducked in the water, or els ther husbands to be am'cied vj^s viij^d, as well one p'tie as the others.

"p' me Joh'm flarre
"Scen^l Cur' ib'm."

I do not remember to have met with an instance of the use of the cucking-stool for the correction of a scold of an earlier date than the middle of the fifteenth century. There are, however, very possibly yet persons alive who witnessed the last infliction of this punishment. When the cucking-stool was last used is not known. It was in full operation in Liverpool in 1779, and most likely for some few years later^g. At Leominster^h it was used in the latter years of the last century, probably, indeed, as recently as 1798. The last person who suffered there was a native of the place, called Jane Corran (nicknamed Jenny Pipes). There is not much doubt that to her attaches the unenviable fame of having been the last scold ducked in England. In the United States of America, so lately as 1824, a woman was sentenced at a Court of Quarter Sessions "to be placed in a certain instrument of correction called a cucking or ducking-stool, and to be plunged three times into the water." The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the removal of the case by writ of error, decided that the punishment was obsoleteⁱ.

^g Howard's Appendix to the State of Prisons in England, p. 258.

^h Notes and Queries, Second Series, vol. ii. p. 295.

ⁱ Notes and Queries, First Series, vol. ix. p. 232.

The following is a list of places where this mode of torture has been in use. It is compiled almost entirely from printed authorities; further research among borough and manorial records would doubtless very much increase the number of names^k:—Banbury, Bottesford, co. Linc.; Brechin, Scotland; Cambridge, Chester, Gravesend, Harleston, *Ipswich, Kingston-on-Thames, *Leicester, Lichfield, Liverpool, *Leominster, Plymouth, *Norwich, *Scarborough, *Worcester.

A very good engraving of a cucking-stool of the Stuart era is to be found in Willis's "Current Notes," April, 1854. The original is still to be seen in the Leicester Museum. It is like an ordinary arm-chair of the period, except that there are grooves under the arms for receiving and retaining the cords with which the culprit was bound. I possess two chairs of this kind, almost exactly like the Leicester example; one has grooves in the arms only, the other both in the arms and in the ledge in front of the seat. I purchased both of them at Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme.

There is a very characteristic representation of a cucking-stool of the fixed kind (the *trebuchet*) in Gay's "Shepherd's Week," pl. 4, *The Dumps*. The lines to which it forms an illustration are too well known to need quotation.—I am, &c.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

Dec. 11, 1860.

^k A star (*) is attached to those places where the chair itself has been preserved.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

THE SAVILE MSS. AND BOOKS.—A selection from the libraries of the eminent antiquaries Sir John Savile the elder, Sir John Savile the younger, and their relative Sir Henry Savile, the Provost of Eton, and editor of *Scriptores post Bedam*, has lately been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The printed books were first disposed of, on the 19th and 20th of December last, and the produce of the 508 lots into which they had been divided was 2,120*l*. The MSS. were sold on the 6th of February, and though they were but sixty-five in number, and some of them in inferior condition, such was their intrinsic value, that they sold for 3,019*l*. 4*s*. Among the printed books the following were perhaps the most remarkable:—

Lot. 29. “Breviarium Insignis ac Metropolitane Ecclesie Eboracensis;” “Venit, Parisiis Francisco Regnault sub insigne Elephantis e Regione Maturinorum,” 1533; size, 4 inches by 7. A diminutive and excessively rare volume, in black and red letter, of an impression of which no other copy is known to exist. With the exception of a portion of the last leaf being torn away to the extent of the last six lines, it is in beautiful condition, and in old binding; on the title is the autograph of Henricus Comes Arundell—96*l*. (Boone.)

Lot 223. Bible.—1. ‘Cy Comence la Bible en frâcoys,—a very ancient Abridgement of the Scriptures in French, printed in Gothic letter, double columns; the page preceding the index occupied by a large woodcut of the Crucifixion, with figures of Mary and Martha. *Imprimée à Paris*. s. d. A large fine copy of a rare volume, folio; the initials rubricated throughout. 2. “La Nouvelle Danse Macabre des Hommes,” 14 leaves, Gothic letter; Paris, Guiot, 1491, April xv. 3. “La Danse Macabre des Femmes,” 14 leaves, ib., 1492, May 13. 4. “Les Trois Mors, et les Trois Vitz, avec le Débat du Corps et de l’Ame” (Et la Complainte de l’Ame damnée), Gothic letter, ib. 1492, May 22. All contained in one volume, the leather sides impressed with blind tooling; the last three pieces form together a most rare series of these very singular productions—131*l*. (Lilly.)

Lot 241. Chaucer (Geffrey) Workes.—1. “The Boke of Caunterbury Tales,” diligently and truly corrected, and newly printed, woodcuts, black letter, very fine large copy (having on one side a shield of Chaucer’s arms only), the last page being slightly defective; “at London, by me Richarde Pynson, fynished the yere of our Lorde God, 1526.” 2. “The Boke of Fame,” with dyvers other of his workes, “The Assemble of Foules,” “Proverbes of Lydgate,” &c.; woodcut in title, black letter, woodcuts, very fine copy; at London, in Flete Strete, by Richarde Pynson, n. d. 3. “The Boke of Troylus and Cresyde,” newly-printed by a trewe cōpye, woodcuts, black letter, woodcut on title, very large copy; at London, by Richarde Pynson, n. d.; in one volume, exceedingly large copies, with uncut leaves throughout, original unpressed calf binding—185*l*. (Toovey.)

Lot 432. "The Booke of Common Prayer; the Psalter, or Psalmes of David, after the translation of the Great Bible;" black letter, 4to., excessively rare. By Robert Barker, anno 1604. "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English meetre by Sternhold, Whittingham, Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrue, with apt notes to sing them withall. By John Windet, for the assigns of Richd. Daye, 1598." Black letter, long lines, ending with leaf of table for the whole number of Psalmes. Bound in one vol. A folio edition of the "Liturgy, or Common Prayer," printed by Barker, in the first year of King James I., dated 1604, was known to exist in three or four collegiate or closed libraries, but no copy has occurred for public competition, except that of Mr. Lathbury, in 1857, which produced 130*l*. No allusion has hitherto been made to an edition in quarto of the same date, and by the royal printer. Its appearance will suggest a doubt as to the folio being the prior edition.—120*l*. (Boone).

Lot 470. "Whitintoni (R.) Opera Varia.—I. De Octo Partibus Orationis, 14 leaves, Impressum diligent. enucleatum per me (with the mark of) Petrum Treveris, s. a.; II. De Generibus Nominum, 14 leaves, Ex typis Winandi Wordensis (with Caxton's device), 1534; III. Liber Quintus Primæ Partis Grammaticæ Whitintonianæ de Verborum preteritis, 19 leaves. In ædibus Wynandi de Worde, 1533; IV. Liber Secundus de Nominum declinatione, 14 leaves, In ædibus Richardi Pynsonis, 1525; V. De Heteroclitis Nominibus, (10 leaves) per me R. Pynson, 1527; VI. De Syntaxi, 36 leaves, imp. per me, Petrum Treveris (with his mark), s. a.; VII. Vulgaria, in quatuor partes, 46 leaves, apud inclytam Londini Urbem, 1525—the English translations are printed in black letter; VIII. Lucubrationes de Synonymis Appellativorum Deorum, &c., 32 leaves, in ædibus Richardi Pynsonis, 1523; IX. Secunda Grammatica, &c., 64 leaves, the last having a woodcut representing half-a-dozen scholars presided over by a master—sine loco, anno, aut typog.;" X. "Whitintoni editio, cum interpret. F. Nigri; Diomedes de Accentu, &c.," 18 leaves, "Excussum Londinis, in off. Petri Treveris" (with mark), s. a. A curious collection of these early grammatical pieces, in the most beautiful and pristine condition, very large, fine copies, with the arms of Henry VIII., the Tudor rose, &c., impressed on the covers—22*l*. 10*s*. (Boone.)

Lot 476. Gower.—"Confessio Amantis—that is to saye in Englysshe, 'The Confesson of the Lover,' maad and compyled by John Gower, Squyer, borne in Wayls, in the tyme of Kyng Richard II." Printed by William Caxton and edited by him (as he says in the "proheyme"). "I have ordeyned a table of all such hystories and fables, where and in what book and leef they stand in." The entire work extends from folio ii. to cexi., but the last leaf of the present copy is marked clxxiii., folio—46*l*. (Lilly.)

Lot 497. Lyndewood.—"Provinciale, seu Constitutiones Angliæ, continens Constitutiones Provinciales XIV. Archiepisc. Cantuar. cum Summaris Guil. Lyndewode;" editio prima, unrecorded by Lowndes; a noble volume in folio, printed with Gothic type in double columns, capitals rubricated, old oak covers, in its primitive covering of goatskin; sine loco, aut anno, aut typog. (circa 1485), an exceedingly rare book—20*l*.

Lot 500. "Missale ad Usus Celeberrime Ecclesie Eboracensis, Optimis Characteribus Recenter Impressum, Cura Pervigili Maximaque Lucubratione Mendis quampluribus Emendatum, Sumptibus et Expensis Johannis Gactrel," &c.; Olivier (Rouen, 1516), folio, black letter, with woodcuts. A very fine copy of this exceedingly rare English Service-book; in the original oak covers, impressed sides.

The Canon of the Mass on 1,100 leaves, with woodcuts of the Crucifixion, &c., is printed on vellum, and within the middle stem of the last letter of the title is the name of the printer, "M. P. HOLIVIER;" a volume of extraordinary rarity, of which no copy has occurred for public sale since 1773, and of which not more than three copies are known to exist; very keenly contested—390*l*. (Toovey.)

Lot 508. "*Parkerus (Matt.) De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem 70;*" a most rare volume in folio in very beautiful condition—35 guineas. (Lilly.) This was the last lot in the collection.

Of the MSS. the following were the most important, and the acquisition of them was warmly contested; the company at the sale included many well-known possessors of rare works, and several of the principal booksellers not only of England but of France:—

"*Henrici Huntingdonensis Historia Anglorum,*" manuscript on vellum, written in the reign of King Stephen, probably in 1147, as it does not contain the last six years of his reign—240*l*. Another copy of the same history written in the 14th century, and having a continuation to the year 1200—175*l*.

A Norman-French Chronicle of English Affairs, in verse, written on vellum, prior to the year 1300—380*l*.

"*Vita S. Augustini,*" followed by *Ven. Bedæ Vita S. Cuthberti, Vita S. Columbi, Vitæ S. Oswaldi, S. Aidani et S. Edwardi Confessoris*, manuscript on vellum, written about 1160, imperfect—110*l*. "*Folcardi Monachi Vita et Miracula S. Joannis de Beverley,*" manuscript of the 14th century, on vellum—81*l*.

"*Taxatio Ecclesiastica Spiritualium et Temporalium Angliæ, temp. Edwardi I. (1292-93),*" an official document, as by it not only were the Papal but also the King's taxes collected throughout all England. This copy is very curious, as it fixes the value of the various livings at about one-third more than that published by the Record Commission from a similar record existing in the British Museum—90*l*.

"*Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica,*" written in the 10th century on vellum, for the priory of Kirkham, Yorkshire—100*l*. "*Joannis Cassiani Collationes, Bedæ Expositio in Thobiam,*" &c., also written in the same century for Kirkham Priory—70*l*.

"*Kalendarium Sanctorum,*" written in letters of gold and colours in the 13th century, and consisting of six leaves—54*l*. Norman-French Poem, containing an Abridgment of the Bible—77*l*. Norman-French Life of Christ, in verse—46*l*.

Norman-French Chansons, written before 1300, and formerly belonging to Sir William de Morley (with his autograph)—150*l*. Terrier of Lands in Yorkshire in 1473, by John Kilby, with other Memoranda, including the Speech of the Duke of Lancaster in Parliament—52*l*. Reports of Cases Tried at York from 1354 to 1356—29*l*. "*Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinis Angliæ,*" written in the 13th century, having on the last leaf the autograph memorandum of Edward Lee, the King's almoner, that he borrowed it for the use of King Henry VIII., from the Abbey of Chertsey under a promise that it should be returned—22*l*.

"*Charlemagne,*" a poetical romance in Norman-French (the famous *Aspremont*), two copies, both written about 1300, but presenting considerable variations in the readings—each 100*l*.

"*Chronique Métrique d'Angleterre,*" manuscript of the 14th century—87*l*. "*Chroniques des Ducs de Normandie, jusqu'à Henri III., Roi d'Angleterre*"—79*l*.

"Dante Commedia," manuscript on paper, written about 1400—27*l*.

"Chronicon Angliæ 1357—1389;" "Item Chronicon Episcoporum Dunelmensium ab Anno 1214 ad 1281," &c.—20*l*. A curious volume of English poetry and prose, including verses by William Lichfield, Parson of All Hallows, (d. 1447,) Chaucer, Lydgate, &c.—88*l*.

Counterpart of an Indenture between Henry VII., Abbot Islip, John Abbott, of St. Saviour, Southwark, and the city of London, for a service to be performed annually for the soul of the King and his family—35*l*.

Higdeni Polychronicon, dated 1496—25*l*.

Iter Northampton, Derby, Bedford, et Nottingham, a very important itinerary of the Lords Justices in 1327-34—82*l*.

Peter Langtoft the Chronicler's translations into French verse of Blanchefleur et Florence, Orgoille, &c., unpublished—95*l*.

Lyndewood's Provinciale—25*l*.

Piers Plowman's Vision, written by an English scribe in the 14th century—70*l*. Romans de Chevalerie et Chroniques de France et d'Angleterre, formerly belonging to the Carews, of Bickleigh—90*l*.

"Hetheredi Miracula Sanctorum Patrum qui Sancta Hagustaldensi Ecclesia requiescunt," with other treatises, including various charters to York Cathedral—56*l*.

Sir H. Savile's manuscript collections respecting Wakefield, Halifax, his own estate of Methley, and other places in Yorkshire—56*l*. Sir John Savile's collections respecting Methley, consisting of extracts from ancient rolls, &c.—27*l*. Sir John Savile's collections for the history of Methley, with lives of the various members of his family—65*l*.

Thryske's (the last Abbot of Fountains Abbey) register of all the property belonging to his abbey, exhibiting copies of the grants, leases, &c.—38*l*.

EXCAVATIONS AT MALTON AND NORTON.—Further evidences of Roman occupation of the district of the Derwent (Derventio) have been brought to light at Malton in the North, and Norton in the East Riding. The progress of the town drainage has exposed a section of the Roman road leading to Isurium (Aldborough), at a depth of from four to six feet below the present surface of the street. The upper road discovered in the westward excavations has not been met with in the northward, but as evidences of the great fire when the town was burnt by the Scots, vast beds of ashes have been cut through and carried away for manorial purposes. These ashes contained numerous portions of calcined bones. The Roman road is formed close upon the sand, and seems to have been made more solid on account of the loose nature of the subsoil, it being fully a foot in thickness. Part of a skull, a portion of a large bronze fibula, and a few fragments of pottery have been thrown out. From the ancient road to the present surface, the superincumbent ground is, for a thickness of six feet, one mass of cast rubbish, semi-calcined building stones, and ashes. Excavations at Norton have revealed a perfect skeleton, which, however, would not bear removal, near which was a very fine cinerary urn, of baked clay, containing ashes, and ornamented with diamond work on the exterior. Numerous coins of Constantine's and earlier reigns have been found; skeletons, pottery, coins, ornaments, and celts have frequently been found here, and it is inferred that the site was formerly a Romano-British cemetery.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XXI. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—The eighth edition of this noble work is now completed (with the exception of a laborious Index, which is in hand), and we have pleasure in again directing the attention of our readers to it. Sir David Brewster, Sir John Herschel, Sir Emerson Tennent, the Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. J. R. McCulloch, Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, Mr. Farrar, and Mr. Westmacott are found among the contributors; and the articles on Taxation, Telescopes, Turkey, United States, Universities, York and Yorkshire; on Vanbrugh, Washington, Wellington, Watt, and Wren—may be noticed as of especial merit. But we are most concerned, when we look at the threatening aspect of the political hemisphere, with the article on War. It is mainly furnished by Major-General Portlock, of the Royal Engineers, who is a member of the Council of Military Education. The great principles of “the trade of Kings” are made intelligible to all who will give moderate attention to the subject, and we are glad to find that our oft-expressed opinion, that we need not despair of the republic even if an enemy should set his foot on our shores, is that also of the gallant General. He takes this view of the real effect of the changes wrought by steam and “arms of precision” in war:—

“It may fairly be deduced from the maxims of common sense, that though steam has facilitated the transport of troops, and thereby the invasion of our country, the general improvement of the weapons of war has been entirely in favour of the preservation of our liberties and independence. In landing on our coasts, boats must be used, and a cloud of small steamers, issuing from all the small ports, and constructed, as many of the ancient galleys were, to run into and sink both small vessels and boats, would either render landing impossible, or throw the troops endeavouring to land into such disorder as to render them easy of conquest after landing. Even, however, pre-

suming that they have landed, can it be doubted, that a comparatively small number of highly trained soldiers, prepared either to make a stand, or to attack at any moment, and covered on all sides by a cloud of skilled marksmen, would restrain the ardour, and stop the progress of the invading army? The great Napoleon anticipated, as Jomini informs us, that the transports in which troops intended for invasion were embarked, would have been conveyed by a fleet of sixty sail. One of two courses must certainly be adopted in such an enterprise; either the ships of war must precede the transports and fight a battle to clear the way for their advance, or must act as a convoy in the manner supposed by Napoleon; but in either case can we imagine that our Channel Fleet, even if inferior in number, could fight such a battle without destroying or crippling a large portion of the enemy’s ships? and thus, even if not entirely victorious, they would leave the transports and boats open to the attack of gun-boats, and the smaller steamers which have been alluded to, with very little help or support from their larger ships. Such a naval battle could not be fought without calling the attention of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, both regular and volunteer, to the threatened point of landing, where they would be ready to make a first determined effort of resistance, of which the consequences upon the army would be nearly the same as those of the great conflict on the sea upon the enemy’s fleet.”

The judgment of an experienced soldier on the best arms and manœuvres for volunteers is well worth the citation. He says that,—

“Militia, volunteers, or national guards, if duly trained to fire well, are a force which will henceforth throw a great weight into the scale of war; and ought therefore to be most carefully organized. To render irregular troops or volunteers expert with the bayonet will probably be impossible; but to render them skilful marksmen, just as their ancestors were skilful archers, will be a comparatively easy matter; and there can be no doubt that rifle firing will now become the national pastime. The light infantry movements which are suited to this class of soldiers require indeed much practice,

and great intelligence and quickness; but such qualities are just those which may be expected in the volunteers; and there can be no doubt that manœuvres suited to them are, in their character, more independent and less revolting than the stiff and restrained tactics of the line soldier. Should the volunteers be ever required to stand firm on the advance of regular troops, it is on the use of a pistol rather than of a bayonet that they should rely in repelling them. With a double-barrelled pistol in his girdle on one side and a dagger on the other, a brave, collected man, however little drilled, might, after firing his last close discharge with effect, wait coolly the attack of his enemy with a certainty of destroying him."

Of a truth, the best arms in the world are valueless, without a *man* at the end of them.

Reasons for an Inquiry into the Position of the Executive Officers of the Royal Navy. (Brettell.)—This pamphlet gives a brief, but apparently accurate statement of the grievances of almost every class of naval men, and it is, we are given to understand, a fair reflection of the opinions transmitted to its compiler by officers of all ranks now serving in various parts of the world, who earnestly invite an inquiry alike as to employment and retirement. Facts and figures are produced which shew that the various schemes of naval retirement now carried out at a very considerable expense to the public, are so capriciously applied as to produce a deep sense of injustice in many most meritorious officers; employment also is said to be dispensed with equal injustice; and it is clear that a really searching inquiry into the whole subject of promotion and retirement is absolutely required, for it is as inconsistent with the best interests of England as with justice, that the officer who has long and meritorious service to produce should see himself passed over in favour of others who have no such claims, but who have what serves their purpose much better, political influence. Yet such, we are assured, is now too generally the case, and in consequence, "officers are discouraged by the fact that no amount of sea service can establish a sure claim to promotion."

Thoughts on Eton, suggested by Sir John Coleridge's Speech at Tiverton. By an ETONIAN. (Rivingtons.)—The Etonian takes Sir John to task for his "after-dinner speech," affirming that he is but partially informed as to the real state of Eton, and particularly that "he argues from the surface of things, and confuses past and present." These are hard words to use concerning a man of such eminence, but in the hands of the Etonian the matter seems to pass into a personal quarrel, and though there is weight in what he says, he does much to diminish it by his needlessly offensive tone.

Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire, as at present existing. The Thirtieth Edition. (Hurst and Blackett.)—This well-known work continues to justify its title—"Peerage and Baronetage as at present existing"—by duly recording all the changes among the titled classes up to the day of publication. The unceasing vigilance of the Editors has enabled them to make the vast majority of these alterations in their proper places, and only two deaths of peers (Lord Rossmore on the 1st of December, and the Earl of Aberdeen on the 14th) are to be found in a page of Corrigenda, the other entries of which are minute corrections which less laborious and conscientious compilers would either leave unnoticed, or make them *sub silentio* in another edition.

The Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c. for 1861, (Twenty-first Year). By Capt. ROBERT P. DOD. (Whittaker and Co.)—The past year has been productive of even more than the usual number of changes among the classes comprised in Capt. Dod's very useful little volume. As he remarks, the Volunteer system has now happily attained such dimensions that almost every person of title is found also an officer of some local corps, and he has bestowed a vast amount of pains to record all such appointments. The casualties attendant on the Indian mutiny, and the creations and promotions in consequence of the recent Chinese war, have also

caused changes in almost every page of his volume; and when to these are added the births, marriages and deaths occurring among some 7,000 or 8,000 individuals scattered over every part of the world, some faint idea may be formed of the unceasing labour that is bestowed on it. We have tested the book in many places, and have always found it both correct and ample in its information. It may be too much to say that it has no errors, but the critic would be unreasonable indeed who should impute to either haste or negligence some few inaccuracies which may possibly appear in a volume containing at least 70,000 distinct facts, and which differs from all other Peerages in its low price, its enlarged contents, and its facility of reference.

The Foundation of Waltham Abbey. The Tract "De inventione Sanctæ Crucis nostræ in Monte Acuto et de ductione ejusdem apud Waltham," now just printed from the MS. in the British Museum, with Introduction and Notes. By WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Our readers will remember that some time since an ably supported controversy was carried on in our pages as to the date of the church at Waltham, and that a certain tract on the subject, which had been only partially printed, was appealed to on both sides. That the controversy is even now at an end is more than we will venture to affirm, but it has certainly produced one good result, for it has led one of our most eminent ecclesiastical antiquaries to print the whole work, and the passages that have been so frequently referred to can now be read with the context, by which alone we can hope to arrive at their real meaning. Mr. Stubbs has furnished an able Introduction, Appendixes, and notes; these are all well done, and really elucidatory, and the Introduction is especially interesting from its generous defence of the character and conduct of Harold, and its kindly treatment of the anonymous, unknown story-teller who records his munificence to Waltham, his burial there, GENT. MAG. VOL. CCX.

and three several translations of his remains,—a fact mentioned by no other writer, but, if accepted as true, of much interest, as a mark of the enduring regard of his countrymen.

Calendrier Normand et Analectes. Publiés par l'ARBE MALAIS, prêtre du Diocèse de Rouen, et Curé de S. Martin-Eglise près Dieppe. 8vo, 276 pp. (Paris: Derache.)—This little work, though intended only for local use in Normandy, is not without interest to the English antiquary. Its theological aspect does not belong to us, and we will only mention that it is very decidedly Gallican and opposed to Ultra-Montanism. To the antiquary it is interesting both for what it contains and for what it omits. It contains notices of several local customs and local saints, with an abundance of references to larger works for more full information. The dedication-days of a number of churches, with the year when each was consecrated, is a novel and valuable feature in a Diocesan Calendar. On comparing it with the English Calendar we are struck by the numerous variations both of insertion and omission. That many local saints should be inserted who are unknown in England is not surprising, especially as some of them are of comparatively recent date; but the omission of nearly all the apostles and the saints of the early Christian Church, as well as those of the other provinces of France, is very remarkable.

The omission of the apostles is accounted for by those days being ordered to be kept on Sundays only. Many were suppressed by the Mandement of Nov. 8, 1699, among which we notice the Conversion of St. Paul, and St. Mary Magdalene; others by authority of Cardinal George II. D'Amboise in 1522; and others by the Concordat of 1801, among which are St. John Baptist and St. Stephen.

The saints of the early Christian Church of the first four centuries appear never to have been entered in the Norman Calendar, such as Lucian of Beauvais, bishop and martyr, A.D. 290; Hilary, bishop of Poitiers and confessor, A.D. 368; Prisca of Rome, virgin and martyr, A.D. 275;

Agnes of Rome, virgin and martyr, A.D. 304; Fabian, bishop of Rome and martyr, A.D. 250: all these are named in the English Calendar in the month of January only. It thus appears that the Church in Normandy does not acknowledge the saints of the adjoining provinces of Picardy and Poitou, nor those of Rome. This is one more evidence that the insular position of England, so far from cutting her off from the rest of Europe, did practically cause her to have more intercourse with the different provinces of France than they had with each other, and that her connection with Rome was also more intimate.

The chronological table of events recorded in this Calendar, and the long list of books made use of in compiling it, shew the immense labour that has been bestowed upon it by the worthy author.

The East Anglian, No. 9, (Lowestoft: Tymms), contains a valuable list of the round tower churches of Suffolk, which appear to be at least thirty-two in number, but it is probable there are a few more, and additions are solicited. Among other matters we note an indenture of a female parish apprentice (1713) to learn the "art of housewifery," a custom that has fallen into disuse, but which it would seem might be advantageously revived, and do something to remedy the dearth of useful domestic servants now so universally experienced.

Notes on the Sepulchral Brasses in the Church of Allhallows Barking, London. By J. MASKELL, Curate. (Corcoran and Co.)—This is the reprint of a lecture recently delivered in the parish school-room. The brasses are seven in number, ranging in date from 1437 to 1591; they are mostly in bad condition, but Mr. M. thinks they could be easily restored, at the expense of £10 or £12 each, and he publishes his lecture in the hope of attracting notice to them, all being fair specimens of the art, and worthy of more care than they have hitherto received.

A Brief Attempt to account for Ecclesiastical Surnames, more especially such

as are derived from Monastic Titles. By JOHN THOMAS ABBOTT, M.P.S. (Richmond, printed by John Bell.)—This little tract is intended to dispel the common idea that ecclesiastical surnames betoken illegitimacy in their original bearers. Mr. Abbott maintains that they were originally Christian names given in compliment to the clergy, or assumed as surnames by his children where a widower with a family entered the Church,—a position which appears worth consideration. The value of Mr. Abbott's tract will be enhanced to many from its containing a catalogue of arms pertaining to families bearing ecclesiastical surnames.

Sermons on the Beatitudes, with others, mostly preached before the University of Oxford. By GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L., Head Master of Winchester College. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—We noticed in terms of commendation one of these sermons some time ago*, when it was published shortly after its delivery. The learned author has now reproduced it, along with fourteen others, quite equal to it in merit, and he has made the volume all the more acceptable by appending a Preface relating to the notorious "Essays and Reviews," in which he places before his readers the true character of that most mischievous publication. He shews that the real end and aim of its authors is to poison the minds of the many by suggesting doubts and raising difficulties where none really exist, and that their proceeding is one of insidious hostility which, if not stripped of its mask, and exhibited in its true colours, is likely to do far more mischief than the open attacks of more candid opponents who openly profess their infidelity. The writers, it appears, profess themselves friends to Christian truth, and therefore claim to be treated by believers with all consideration, tenderness, and respect. Dr. Moberly inquires,—

"Is this a well-founded claim? . . . Is it reasonable to demand the respect of believers, very many of them unable from want of leisure and learning to examine

such deep questions for themselves, for men who, not in the way of serious and complete discussion of single points, but in the assumption of superior intellect, knowledge, and love of truth, throw random discredit upon every point of that holy faith wherein they have their peace in life, and their hope in death? I desire to speak with all caution and self-restraint, but may I not reasonably ask this question? Suppose, for a moment, that the Holy Scriptures *are* the Word of the Spirit of God,—that the miracles, including the resurrection of Christ, are actual objective facts, which have really happened,—that the doctrines of the Church are true, and the Creeds the authoritative expositions of them,—and that men are to reach salvation through faith in Christ Virgin-born, according to the Scriptures, and making atonement for their sins upon the Cross. On this supposition, is not the publication of this book an act of real hostility to God's truth, and one which endangers the faith and salvation of men? and is this hostility less real, or the danger diminished, because the writers are all clergymen, some of them tutors and schoolmasters, because they wear the dress, and use the language of friends, and threaten us with bitter opposition if we do not regard them as such?"—(pp. xx., xxi.)

God and Man considered in Relation to Eternity Past, Time that is, Eternity Future. By THOMAS BOYS. (London: Longmans.)—We have here some 200 pages of blank verse, no doubt well intended, but what their exact purpose may be we have been unable to discover. The author assures us "the thoughts in his book have been writ with prayer," and he hopes that they may help forward the salvation of souls; we would hope so too, did we conceive that any one could be found who would read two consecutive pages—but we have our doubts, as, happily for them, few men are reviewers, and we certainly should never have persevered, had it not been our duty to do so.

The Works of Virgil. Translated by CHARLES RANN KENNEDY, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (H. G. Bohn.)

—Few people will be found to dispute Mr. Kennedy's claim to scholarship, but we venture to say that his present volume will not go far towards establishing him as a poet. He has rendered his author, generally speaking, with literal accuracy, but he has altogether failed to transfuse to his cumbrous blank verse any spark of the grace and dignity of the original. It is true that the "high resounding verse" of glorious John is not unfrequently a paraphrase rather than a translation, but it is very unlikely that it should be superseded by a version which has nothing more of poetry than that produced by the art of the printer, in disposing it in lines of unequal length. Let the reader call to mind Dryden's rendering of "*Arma virumque cano*," and then give his opinion of the attempt of Mr. Kennedy:—

"Of arms I sing, and Ilium's ancient son,
Whom Fate an exile to Hesperia led
And the Lavinian shores. Much tost was he
On land and ocean by supernal power,
Relentless Juno's anger to appease;
Much too in war he suffer'd, ere a seat
In Latium he could found, and stablish there
His household Gods: whence rose the Latin
race,
The Alban sires and walls of lofty Rome."

We must say that we wonder at this experiment, which has not even the charm of novelty. Cowper operated thus on Homer, but he did not displace Pope—neither will Kennedy triumph over Dryden.

On the Principle of Non-intervention. A Lecture, by M. BERNARD, M.A. (Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker).—The Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy handles his theme with much ability, and exposes the hollow character of the too famous despatch of Lord John Russell (of October last), which attempts to justify the interference of one Power with another on the plea of tyrannical government. He denounces the intermeddling which has been a prominent feature of British diplomacy of late years, and as some of his hearers, at least, may one day bear a part in the councils of the nation, it is not too much to expect that his warnings may have a good practical result.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., to be Dean of Exeter.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Jan. 3. Laurence Oliphant, esq., to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation in Japan.

Feb. 8. Colley Harman Scotland, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras.

Feb. 20. The Duke of Argyle, K.T.; Lord Kingsdown; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., G.C.B.; Robert Wigram Crawford, esq., Pearce William Rogers, esq.; William George Anderson, esq.; Wm. Strickland Cookson, esq., and Edwin Wilkins Field, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into the constitution of the Accountant-General's Department of the Court of Chancery, and the provisions for the custody and management of the funds of the court.

Feb. 22. John Forster, esq., Barrister-at-Law, late Secretary to the Commission, to be a Commissioner in Lunacy, on the resignation of Bryan Waller Procter, esq.,

Major-Gen. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., Bengal Engineers, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-Gen. of India, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart., G.C.B., resigned.

Feb. 23. To be a Serjeant-at-Law, Thomas Wheeler, LL.D., of the Middle Temple.

Feb. 26. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London; Major-Gen. Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.; John Thwaites, esq., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works; Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E.; Edward Burstal, esq., Comm. R.N., Secretary of the River Thames Conservancy Board; Henry Arthur Hunt, esq., Surveyor of H.M.'s Works and Public Buildings, and John Robinson McClean, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners to examine into plans for embanking the River Thames within the metropolis.

To be Queen's Counsel—William Dugmore, Wm. Anthony Collins, Anthony Cleasby, Henry Warwick Cole, John Fraser Macqueen, Thomas Chambers, Edwin Plumer Price, Josiah William Smith, Richard Bagally, Henry Mills, Hon. Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, William Balliol Brett, John Burgess Karslake, William Digby Seymour, John Duke Coleridge, esqrs., Hon. George Denman, and George Mellish, esq.

To have patent of precedence—George Hayes, Serjeant-at-Law, next after Archibald John Stephens, esq., Q.C.

Mar. 1. Mr. Samuel Lilly to be Consul-Gen. at Calcutta for the United States of America.

William Walter Raleigh Kerr, esq., to be Colonial Treasurer, and Edward Everard Rush-

worth, esq., to be Auditor-Gen. for the Island of Mauritius.

Gerard Oudkerk, esq., to be Book-keeper in the office of the Auditor-Gen. for the colony of British Guiana, and Richard Russell, esq., to be Auditor-Gen. for the Island of Trinidad.

John Hill Beresford, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Tobago, and Anthony Pemberton Hobson, esq., to be Inspector-Gen. of Police for the Island of St. Vincent.

Bryan Waller Procter, esq., to be an Honorary and Unpaid Commissioner in Lunacy, in place of the Lord Lyveden, resigned.

The Hon. William C. Spring Rice, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy, *vice* John Forster, esq., appointed a Commissioner.

Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, serving with the local rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies, to be G.C.B., M. Charles Guillaume Marie Appoline Antonine Cousin-Montauban, General of Division, Commander-in-Chief of the French Land Forces in China, to be K.C.B., and Col. Rodolph de Salis and fifty-nine other officers to be C.B.

Mar. 7. Edward Douglas, esq., to be Assistant Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.

The Right Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, to be one of H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of H.M.'s army serving in India.

Col. Henry Marion Durand, C.B., to be a member of the said Commission, *vice* Major-Gen. Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.; and James Brown Gibson, esq., M.D., C.B., *vice* Thomas Alexander, esq., C.B.

Mar. 8. The Right Hon. Sir John Young, bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Captain-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

Mar. 15. James Watson Sheriff, esq., to be Police Magistrate for the Island of Antigua.

Mar. 19. Knighthood conferred on Col. Geo. Everest, C.B., F.R.S., on the retired list of the Bengal Artillery, formerly Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and Surveyor-Gen. of India.

Also upon Colley Harman Scotland, esq., Chief Justice of Madras.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 26. *Borough of Pembroke.*—Sir Hugh Owen Owen, bart., *vice* Sir John Owen, bart., deceased.

Mar. 5. *County of Cork.*—Nicholas Philpot Leader, esq., of Dromagh Castle, co. Cork, *vice* the Right Hon. Rickard Deasy, now one of the Barons of H.M.'s Exchequer in Ireland.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25, 1860. At Pietermaritzberg, Natal, the wife of Capt. Athorpe, H.M.'s 85th Light Infantry, a son.

Jan. 6, 1861. At Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of H. Brabazon Ormston, esq., H.M. Indian Army, Officiating Deputy-Commissioner, a son.

Jan. 13. At Lahore, East Indies, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cureton, Mooltanee Cavalry, a son.

Jan. 14. At St. Vincent, the wife of Bouverie Alleyne, esq., Colonial Secretary, a son.

Feb. 3. At Etah, in the North West Province of India, the wife of Edmund B. Thornhill, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

Feb. 15. At Winchester, the wife of Major Deering, 7th Rifle Depot Battalion, a dau.

At Chatham-house, Ramsgate, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Whitehead, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Fox Strangways, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

Feb. 16. At La Folie, Jersey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hardwick Smith, 2nd W. I. Regt., a son.

At Guildford, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Crutenden, M.A., a son.

At Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Capt. G. A. Wilkinson, R.A., a dau.

At Easton Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. William Watson Wood, a dau.

Feb. 17. In Hereford-st., Park-lane, the Right Hon. Lady Rollo, a son.

At Clifton-villas, Southsea, the wife of Arthur J. Stuart, esq., Capt. Royal Marines (Light Infantry), a dau.

At the Vicarage, Chewton Mendip, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Philpott, a dau.

At Milston, Wilts, the wife of Capt. Pinckney, a son.

At Moxhull-park, Warwickshire, Mrs. Berkeley Noel, a son.

At Eagle-house, Ashcott, Somerset, the wife of Capt. Hickley, R.N., a son.

At Beechwood Mains, Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, the wife of Assistant-Commissary-General Crookshank, a dau.

At Gateshead Fell, Durham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., Her Majesty's Bengal Army, a son.

At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Col. W. H. Askwith, R.A., a son.

Feb. 19. At Chilton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. F. V. Thornton, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Gilling, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. James Charles Wharton, a dau.

At Bilbster-house, Caithnesshire, the wife of Major Horne, of Stirkoke, a son.

Feb. 20. At Blackwater, the wife of Major Adams, R. M. College, a dau.

Feb. 21. In Eaton-pl., Lady Colville, of Culross, a son.

At Tübingen, Wurtemberg, the wife of Dr. Reinhold Pauli, a dau.

Feb. 22. At Eilerslie Fremington, North Devon, the wife of Col. John Graham, H.E.I.C.S., a dau.

At Stirling, N.B., the wife of R. T. Buckle, esq., M.D., Staff-Surgeon, Stirling Castle, a dau.
In Harewood-sq., Regent's-park, the wife of Capt. J. Theobald, H.M. 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, a dau.

Feb. 23. In Grosvenor-st., Lady Smith, of Suttons, a son and heir.

At the Rectory, Welton-le-Wold, Louth, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Trollope Swan, a son.

Feb. 24. At Tiverton, Devon, the wife of Capt. Geo. Welland Money, H.M. 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Major Charles Strange, Royal Artillery, a son.

Feb. 26. At Blackheath-pk., Kent, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Matheson, M.A., a dau.

At Pentlow-hall, Essex, the wife of Major C. H. Hinchliff, a dau.

Feb. 27. At Nent-hall, Alston, Cumberland, the wife of Thos. Wilson Crawhall, esq., a dau.

At Walton Parsonage, Warwick, the wife of the Rev. E. Cadogan, a dau.

Feb. 28. At Killinchy, co. Down, the wife of the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, esq., C.B., Colonial Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, twin daus.

At Winchester, the wife of Andrew Green, esq., Rifle Brigade, a dau.

March 1. In Hamilton-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Henry Briscoe, M.D., Royal Artillery, a son.

March 2. In Lowndes-st., the wife of Colonel Newton, Coldstream Guards, a son.

At the Vicarage, Brampford Speke, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Richard Cockburn Kindersley, a dau.

In Norfolk-cresc., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. Tyler, Royal Engineers, a dau.

March 3. At Stokefield, Thornbury, the wife of Lieut. Henry Craven St. John, R.N., a son.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. H. Arbuthnot Feilden, a dau.

March 4. At Wood View Mount, Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. Milward Crooke, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

At Yarbrough Rectory, near Louth, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lloyd, a son.

March 5. At Abberley-hall, near Stourport, Worcestershire, the wife of S. G. Palmer, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.

In Minto-st., Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Anderson, 78th Highlanders, a son.

March 7. In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Anwick, the wife of the Rev. Henry Ashington, a son.

March 9. At the Camp-villas, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Dudley Somerville, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

At Stormanstown-house, near Dublin, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan, a dau.

March 10. At Shrubhurst, Oxted, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. Burdett, a dau.

At the Rectory, Upton Seudamore, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. John Baron, a dau.

At Lydd, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Cumming, a dau.

March 11. At Camp-lodge, Colchester, the wife of Major Charles Cooch, Major of Brigade, a son.

In Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., the wife of Edward Fras. Harrison, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

March 12. In Grafton-st., the Marchioness of Winchester, a son, still-born.

March 13. The Hon. Mrs. James Drummond, a son.

At Bellefield-house, Fulham, the wife of H. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a dau.

At the Rectory, Gittisham, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Richard Kirwan, a son.

At Star-hill, Rochester, the wife of George W. Caine, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Swatow, a son.

At Old Weston Parsonage, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Gilling, a son.

In Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq., the wife of Commander Eyre Maunsell, R.N., a dau.

March 14. In Wilton-crescent, the Lady Katharine Valletort, a dau.

The Lady Alfred Paget, a son.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Cardew, a son.

March 15. At Rose-bank, near Fulham, the wife of Col. McMurdo, a son.

At Queen's-house, Lyndhurst, the wife of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a son.

At Newbridge, co. Kildare, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Knox, Royal Artillery, a son.

March 17. At Bradfield, Collumpton, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a son.

At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Col. Edward Somerset, C.B., a dau.

At Park-house, Southall, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. W. E. Cahill, H.M. Indian Army, a son.

At Fulford, near York, the wife of Capt. Henry Richmond, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, a dau.

March 18. At 81, South Audley-st., the wife of Michael Hughes, esq., of Sherdley-hall, Lancashire, a son.

At Gatwick-house, Essex, the wife of Edmund Buckley, esq., Capt. West Essex Regt. of Militia, a son.

At Inwardleigh Rectory, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. Peter Gunning, a son.

March 19. In Hill-st., Berkeley-square, Lady Emily Walsh, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Major Balmain, Madras Artillery, a son.

At Norwich, the wife of Major Elrington, Paymaster 10th Hussars, a son.

In Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, the wife of Sir Reresby Sitwell, bart., a dau.

In Eaton-square, the wife of Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Antony, Mrs. Pole Carew, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28, 1860. At Taurarua, New Zealand, Matthew Fortescue Moresby, esq., R.N., son of Vice-Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., to Caroline, third dau. of Major-General Charles Emilius Gold.

Dec. 20. At the Cathedral, Hongkong, Alfred Fincham, Esq., of Canton, to Ann Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. W. H. Adams, Chief Justice of Hongkong.

Jan. 1, 1861. At St. George's, Bermuda, Wm. Shedden Barr, esq., to Charlotte Eleanor Burnaby, only dau. of the late Rev. John Lough, Rector of St. George's, and Garrison Chaplain.

Jan. 2. At Deyrah, N. W. Provinces, Bengal, William James, eldest son of David Inglis Money, esq., to Emily, dau. of Brigadier-General Gray, Bengal Army.

Jan. 3. At St. George's Cathedral, Capetown, the Rev. Thomas Fothergill Lightfoot, of St. George's, to Anne Ellen, second dau. of Mr. M. Fothergill, late of Upper Holloway, and grand-dau. of the late Thomas Fothergill, esq., of Aiskew-house, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

Jan. 7. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Major Henry Lloyd Evans, 17th Bombay Native Infantry, and Deputy Commissioner in Oude, third son of the late John Evans, esq., of Stoney Down, Walthamstow, Essex, to Lydia Harriet, dau. of George Parry, esq., of Douro-villas, Cheltenham.

At Nelson, New Zealand, George Heppel, esq.,

A.M., Principal of Nelson College, to Catharine, eldest dau. of George R. Corner, esq., F.S.A., of Southwark, and the Paragon, New Kent-road.

Jan. 24. At St. John's, Calcutta, William, eldest son of the late Surgeon William Lewis McGregor, M.D., and grandson of the late Gen. C. R. Skardon, both of the Bengal Army, to Jane Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. G. Holmes, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

Jan. 26. At the Cathedral, Georgetown, British Guiana, Augustus Fred. Gore, Assistant Government Secretary of the Colony, Private Secretary and A.D.C. to the Governor, son of Capt. the Hon. E. Gore, R.N., to Eliza Arabella Austin, eldest dau. of the Bishop.

Feb. 6. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, C.B., to Louisa, youngest dau. of Charles Heneage, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Heneage.

Feb. 11. At Georgetown, Demerara, the Rev. Charles Morgan, Sub-Warden of Bishop's College, to Mary Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Erasmus Robertson, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of Chester.

Feb. 19. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, James Edward, eldest son of the late Rev. James Gibson, Rector of Worlington, Suffolk, to Anne Agnes, only dau. of the late William Devey, esq.

Feb. 20. At Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, N.B., Major Robertson Larkins, H.M. Bengal Army,

son of the late John Pascal Larkins, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Fanny Eliza, second dau. of the late George Dougal, esq., of Blackwood, formerly of Calcutta.

At St. John's, Fitzroy-sq., Claud, eldest son of Major-Gen. Claud Douglas, to Ellen, fourth dau. of C. Callow, esq., late of Brompton, Middlesex.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Bt.-Lieut.-Col. Scott Thompson, 14th Light Dragoons, only son of Pearson Thompson, esq., of Castlemaine, Victoria, to Susanna, second dau. of Edward Armitage, esq., of Farnley, Yorkshire, and Farnley-lodge, Cheltenham.

Feb. 21. At St. Marylebone, Arthur Julius Pollock, esq., M.D., seventh son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, to Ellen, dau. of the late Charles Bailey, esq., of Stratford-pl., and Lee Abbey, Lynton, North Devon.

At Wortham, Robert Bruce Chichester, esq., Capt. 81st Regt., to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas D'Eye Betts, of Wortham-hall, and Rector of Martlesham, Suffolk.

At Littlebourne, Kent, Col. J. W. Armstrong, C.B., eldest son of the late James Armstrong, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Laura, dau. of Denne Denne, esq., Elbridge-house, Kent.

Feb. 23. At Donnybrook, William Cooper, esq., Capt. 70th Regt., to Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Watkins, esq., Elm-park, co. Dublin.

At All Saints', Wokingham, Berks, Lieut.-Col. William Edwyn Evans, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, second son of the late John Evans, esq., of Stoney Down, Walthamstow, Essex, to Caroline Ann, only dau. of William Griffiths, esq., of Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-park.

In the British Consulate at Nice, Lieut.-Col. William C. Chester Master, C.B., of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, to Madeline Harriet Louisa, second dau. of Sir William Curtis, bart., of Caynham Court, Ludlow, Salop.

Feb. 26. At Bawtry, Christopher Gilbert, youngest son of Wilkinson Peacock, esq., of Greatford-hall, Lincolnshire, to Caroline Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Carr Fenton, Vicar of Mattersea.

Feb. 27. At Newport, Isle of Wight, William Man, esq., of Tilehurst, Berks, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Mr. Daniel Marchant, of Reading.

At Halstead, Kent, Chas. Edw. Walch, M.H.'s 54th Regt., to Emma Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Harry Stoe Man, R.N.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Francis Burdett Hurcomb, of Christ Church, Carlisle, to Mary S. A., only dau. of the late Brian McLaughlin, esq., of Greenwich Hospital.

Feb. 28. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Thos. Francis Jeken Russel, Lieut. 43rd M.N.I., only son of the late Major-Gen. Russel, Royal Artillery, to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Peacock Hyde, M.A., of Pembroke College, and of Bengoe, Herts.

At Banff, Charles Wm. Sturgess, esq., H.M.S. "Cornwallis," to Lucy Sarah, eldest dau. of Martin J. Wilkins, esq., late Solicitor-General of Nova Scotia.

At St. Nicholas, Warwick, Chas. Temple, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Hannah Maria,

youngest dau. of the late Michael Thomas Sadler, esq., M.P., F.R.S.

March 6. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Frederick Carr Swinnerton Dyer, Capt. 17th Regt., third son of Sir Thomas Dyer, bart., to Selenah Maria Ann, third dau. of the late Rev. E. D. Windsor Richards, Rector of St. Andrew's, Glamorgansh.

March 7. At Lymington, Commander G. N. Towsey, R.N., to Fanny, second dau. of the late R. A. Daniell, esq., of Fairfield, near Lymington, Hants.

March 9. At Neuchatel, John W. Braddick, esq., of Boughton Mount, near Maidstone, Kent, to Laura, youngest dau. of John Hollingworth, esq., formerly of Boxley, Kent.

March 13. At Breadsall, Derby, Wm. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, esq., solicitor, Gateshead, to Margaret, youngest dau. of James Thompson, esq., Breadsall-lodge.

At Leiston Church, Charles Pope James, esq., of Foulsham, Norfolk, third son of the late Wm. Rhodes James, esq., of Wyndham-house, Aldeburgh, to Madeline Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Calvert Blathwayt, Incumbent of Leiston, Suffolk.

March 14. At Croydon, Thomas Farley, esq., of Thornton-heath, to Frances, dau. of the late Thomas Boyton, esq., H.E.I.C.S., and granddau. of the late Capt. Boyton, of Dover.

At Laverstock, Wilts, Arnold, son of Joseph d'Etlinger, esq., of Odessa, Bavarian Consul-Gen. to Grace Osborne, eldest dau. of Dr. Stevenson-Bushnan, of Laverstock-house, Salisbury.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Angelo Collen, son of Sir Geo. Hayter, Knt. and K.S.L., to Augusta, dau. of Sir Richard Charles Kirby, C.B., late Accountant-General of the Army.

At Holy-cross Church, Edward Wm. Cadwal-ladar Lloyd, esq., 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Rev. William Lloyd Fennor Glebe, to Annie, dau. of Edward Wilson, esq., Raheen-park, co. Tipperary.

March 19. At Kensington, Lieut.-Col. Oakes, 12th Royal Lancers, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late J. L. K. Lennox, esq., of Lennox Castle, N.B.

March 20. At St. Helier's, Jersey, J. Richards Welstead, esq., of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, to Brenda Fanny, eldest dau. of Col. Wyatt, H.M. 65th Regt.

At Urglin, Carlrow, William, eldest son of Richard Jubb, esq., of Cliff, Yorkshire, and Glen East, co. Waterford, to Meeta Wright, dau. of the late Hebbert Newton, esq., J.P., Ballinglen, co. Wicklow, formerly of 32nd Regt.

March 21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. James T. Fitzmaurice, R.N., son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney, to Frances R. Ouseley, dau. of Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., LL.D.

At Old Charlton, Kent, Major G. C. E. Powell, of the City of Dublin Regt. of Militia, second son of the late Thomas Eyre Powell, esq., of Great Connell and Newbridge, co. Kildare, to Katharine Gordon, only dau. of the late Capt. James Woolfe, R.N.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

March 16. At Frogmore, aged 74, H.R.H. Maria Louisa Victoria, Duchess of Kent, the mother of her most gracious Majesty the Queen.

This illustrious lady was the sixth and youngest child of His Serene Highness Francis, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld Coburg, and was born on the 17th of August, 1786. Her early years were passed under the eye of her mother, a Princess of the house of Reuss, conjointly with her brother Leopold, the present King of the Belgians. In her 17th year, to meet the wishes of her family, she married Emich-Charles, Prince of Leiningen, who was twenty-eight years her senior, and a man almost exclusively devoted to the sports of the field; but she soon gained a great influence with him, and when he died in 1814 he left her the guardian of their only son, and ruler of the principality.

It was two years after this that her brother Leopold was married to the Princess Charlotte; and when the hopes formed on this occasion were frustrated by the death of the Princess, it was considered essential that the brothers of the Prince Regent should marry to avert any difficulties about the succession. Thus three Royal Dukes, the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), the Duke of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge, contracted alliances with German Princesses, and were married within a few weeks of each other. The Duke of Kent selected Prince Leopold's sister, the Princess of Leiningen, and was married to her at Coburg on the 29th of May, 1818, and again at Kew, on the 11th of July.

Owing to matters that need not now be gone into, the circumstances of the Duke of Kent were much embarrassed—

so much so, that for the sake of economy he went to reside on the Continent, at his Duchess's Palace at Leiningen, but when her accouchement drew nigh, the Duke, remembering one of his father's phrases, hurried with her to England, in order that his child, the heir presumptive to the throne, might be "born a Briton." About a month after their arrival in this country, on the 24th of May, 1819, the Princess Victoria was born at Kensington Palace.

As the recovery of the Duchess was rather slow, it was decided to pass the winter in the mild air of Devonshire. Thither they accordingly went, and settled in the vicinity of Sidmouth, but here she very soon again became a widow. The Duke, who was fond of exercise, often walked in the environs of Sidmouth, and one day returned home with wet feet. He neglected to change his boots, and remained playing with his little girl, the Princess Victoria, whom he took from the nurse's arms. Cold and inflammation ensued; from the first, the symptoms were most alarming, and the Duke expired shortly after, on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1820, leaving his family most inadequately provided for. Her husband had died deeply in debt; and the Duchess, who was without furniture or outfit, had only her jointure of £6,000 a-year, and through some defect in the Act of Parliament she could not touch even this scanty provision for months after the Duke's death. Her chief support and adviser was her brother, Prince Leopold, who allowed her an additional £3,000 a-year out of his income. Nor did he withdraw this allowance when in 1825, the Princess Victoria being six years of age, a further sum of £6,000 a-year was granted by Parliament to be applied to her education as heir-presump-

tive to the throne. It was not, indeed, stopped until 1831, when the Prince, being made King of the Belgians, felt it his duty to forego the allowance of £35,000 which he derived from this country, and when the House of Commons saw the wisdom of giving the Duchess of Kent another £10,000 a-year.

During the reign of George IV. the Duchess lived retired, sedulously devoting herself to the health and education of her charge. But when William IV. ascended the throne, the Princess was of an age that rendered it desirable that she should become in some measure known to her future subjects. She did not appear at the coronation of her uncle, but in the following year her mother began a series of tours, in the course of which most of the English cities were visited, as well as very many noblemen's seats, which gave the opportunity of initiating the Princess into some of the formalities and observances that must at a future day occupy so much of her attention, and also of storing her mind with knowledge only to be gained by intercourse with persons of superior capacity. With the same view the Duchess held frequent receptions at her apartments in Kensington Palace, which, though offering little of the splendour of royalty, were frequented by many individuals of eminence in the literary and scientific world, with whom the Princess was urged to converse with freedom, and from which she no doubt derived lasting benefits. These proceedings were believed not to be looked on with a favourable eye at the Court, but their wisdom was so obvious, that the Duchess rose greatly in public esteem, and as she wisely avoided attaching herself to any party, the Parliament bore a strong testimony to her merit, by naming her as sole regent in the event of King William's decease during the minority of the Princess Victoria; this high office it seemed likely that she would be called on to exercise, as the King's health was long declining, and he lived but one month after the Princess Victoria had attained her majority.

On the 20th of June, 1837, her daughter succeeded her uncle, King William IV.,

and was crowned Queen of Great Britain on the 28th of June in the succeeding year. Upon Her Majesty's removal to Buckingham Palace, her august mother dwelt there with her for some time.

On Feb. 10, 1840, Her Majesty married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, since which time her Royal Highness has generally resided either at Kensington Palace or at Frogmore. Her latter years have been unfortunately a period of much suffering from cancer, and at the marriage of the Princess Royal, her grandmother was observed to be much altered, and to be in very delicate health. She had suffered much from her son's death a year or two before; and her life had been on the whole one of great anxiety, so as to render it rather a matter of wonder that she should attain her advanced age. She accomplished, with little flagging, the periodical removals to Scotland, the Isle of Wight, Windsor, and London, which were as regularly established for her as for the Court; and, bodily affliction apart, her old age was a happy one, many of its hours being passed in her royal daughter's presence, and many more cheered by the affectionate attentions of her grandchildren. Wherever she appeared she was invariably received with the respect and affection that was due alike to the virtues of her character, and the success of her efforts to fit her daughter for her high position.

Of the children of her Royal Highness by the Prince of Leiningen only one survives. Charles-Frederick married, in 1829, Maria, daughter of the late Count Maximilian of Kleblesberg, but died a few years ago; his son, the Prince of Leiningen, is an officer in the Royal Navy. The Princess Anne-Feodore resided with her mother in England; and in 1822 was united to Ernest-Christian-Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, a general in the Wurtemberg service.

The remains of the Duchess were deposited in the royal vault at Windsor, on the 25th of March, the funeral being attended by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family; but it is understood to be the

intention to remove them eventually to a cemetery now in course of construction at Frogmore.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

Feb. 28. At Trentham, aged 74, George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, second Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, and Baron Gower; also Earl of Sutherland and Baron Strathnaver in the peerage of Scotland.

The deceased peer was born in London, Aug. 8, 1786, and was the eldest son of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland, by Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, in her own right. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1806. He was M.P. for Staffordshire from 1815 to 1820, and was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's lifetime as Baron Gower. In 1833 he succeeded to the dukedom, and in 1839, on the death of his mother, to the Scottish honours. In 1823 he married Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana Howard, third daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, who for a length of time has occupied the position of Mistress of the Robes to her Majesty, by whom he had issue seven daughters and four sons. Three sons and four daughters survive him. The ladies are all married, and are the Duchess of Argyle, the Marchioness of Kildare, Lady Blantyre, and Lady Constance Grosvenor. Lord Frederick George, a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, died in the Crimea, October, 1854. His Grace's eldest son, George Granville-Leveson-Gower, Marquis of Stafford, now Duke of Sutherland, was born on the 19th of December, 1828, and has for many years represented the county of Sutherland. He married, on the 20th of June, 1849, Anne, only daughter and heir of the late John Hay Mackenzie, Esq., of Newhall and Cromarty, by whom he has two sons and a daughter.

The deceased peer was a Knight of the Garter, Lord-Lieutenant of Sutherland, and High Steward of Stafford; he had also fifteen livings in his patronage. He was a Liberal in politics, took great interest in scientific pursuits, and was a

trustee of the British Museum and of the National Gallery.

SIR JOHN OWEN, BART.

Feb. 6. At Taynton-house, near Newent, Gloucestershire, aged 84, Sir John Owen, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of Pembroke, Governor of Milford Haven, and M.P. for the Pembroke district of boroughs.

The late baronet, who was the eldest son of the late Joseph Lord, Esq., of Pembroke, by Corbetta, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Owen, and granddaughter of Sir Arthur Owen, third baronet (of the line which was first raised to the title in 1641, and became extinct on the death of Sir William Owen, eighth baronet, without issue, in 1851), was born in 1777, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1804. He was subsequently called to the Bar, and entered Parliament in 1806 as Member for Pembroke, in which capacity he steadily supported the Administration of Lord Liverpool. He continued to sit for that constituency until the general election of 1841, when he retired in favour of Lord Emlyn, now Earl of Cawdor, and was elected for the Pembroke district of boroughs, which he represented to the day of his death, having been thus an M.P. for nearly fifty-five years, a period unequalled except by Sir Charles Burrell, M.P. for Shoreham, who entered Parliament at the same time, and is now the "Father of the House." He assumed, by royal licence, the name and arms of Owen in lieu of his patronymic of Lord, in 1809, on succeeding by will to the large estates of his relative, Sir High Owen, sixth baronet, and was created a baronet, with a fresh patent, Jan. 12, 1813. Sir John Owen was twice married; first, in 1802, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. John L. Phillips, by whom, who died in 1829, he had issue four daughters and a son, Colonel Hugh Owen, of Landshipping, Pembroke, who recently contested the county against Mr. G. L. Phillips, on the occasion of the vacancy caused by Lord Emlyn's succession to the Peerage. Sir John married, secondly, in 1830, Mary

Frances, third daughter of Edward Stephenson, Esq., of Farley Hill, Berks., by whom also he has a family. The present baronet was born in 1803, and sat for the Pembroke boroughs from 1826 to March 1838, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to supply Sir J. R. G. Graham with a seat in the House after his defeat in Cumberland. He married, in 1825, Angelina Cordelia, daughter of the late Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar, and sister of Lord Tredegar, but was left a widower in 1844, with four sons and two daughters.

GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD MACLAINE, K.C.B.

Mar. 9. In Cumberland-street, London, aged 77, General Sir Archibald MacLaine, K.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Regiment.

The deceased was the second son of Gillian MacLaine, esq., of Scullasdale, in the Isle of Mull, by the eldest daughter of M'Quarie of M'Quarie, the chief of Ulva, and was born in 1783. He entered the old 94th Regiment in his 13th year, and served in the Mysore campaign of 1797 against Tippoo Sultan, including the battle of Malavelly, and in the siege and storming of Seringapatam, where he received three wounds, from the effects of which he was confined in hospital for upwards of a year. From the time of his recovery he was actively employed until the year 1804, when his broken health from repeated wounds compelled him to return to Europe; he had been engaged in the capture of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, and in the Polygar war in 1801, including the battle of Ardringry and affair of Seringapore, in the Mahratta war of 1802, 3, 4 against Scindia, Holkar, and the Berar Rajah, including the storm of Juluaghur, siege and storming of Gawilghur, the siege of Asseghur, and the battle of Argaum. After some home service he was sent to the Peninsula, where he served the campaigns of 1810, 11, 12, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Barossa, but his most remarkable exploit was his noble defence of Matagorda. This was an outwork of Cadiz, and was held by him with only 155 men, from the 22nd of February to the 22nd of April,

1810, against a force of 8,000 French under the personal command of Marshal Soult. The redoubt was at last utterly ruined by the enemy's artillery, and he was obliged to surrender, but so highly was his stubborn defence esteemed, that he received the order of Charles III. of Spain, and many years after he was honoured with knighthood by William IV. His commissions bore date—Ensign, April 16, 1794; Lieutenant, April 29, 1795; Captain, December 22, 1804; Major, October 4, 1810; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 25, 1813; Colonel, July 22, 1830; Major-General, November 23, 1841; Lieutenant-General, November 11, 1851; General, June 5, 1855. He was appointed Colonel of the 52nd Foot in February, 1847, and in 1852 was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He married in 1823, the daughter of Capt. Bridges of the 4th Light Dragoons, and granddaughter of Gen. Bridges, a distinguished officer of the East India Company's service.

F. H. NORTHEN, ESQ., M.D.

Jan. 11. At Lea-house, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire, aged 89, Francis Hickin Northen, Esq., M.D.

The deceased, born Nov. 26, 1771, was the eldest son of William Northen, Esq., of Eccleshall, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Hickin, Esq., of Stone, Staffordshire, and had nearly reached the patriarchal age of ninety years, retaining to within a short period of his death the full possession of his bodily and mental faculties, and enjoying a remarkable exemption from those infirmities which usually attend a very advanced age. He was a highly respected member of the medical profession, and for a long term of years had enjoyed a well-earned reputation for ability and skill. In early life he became a student of the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained great proficiency in all the branches of his profession, under the tuition of the very eminent men who at that time filled the professorial chairs of medicine in that distinguished seat of learning and science. Having concluded a honourable career as a student, he became connected in the course of

his profession with the Staffordshire Militia, or the "King's Own," forming one of the medical staff of that regiment, and was constantly about the person of King George III. at Windsor and other places. He subsequently settled at Newcastle-under-Lyme, where he practised as a physician during the long term of thirty-three years. Whilst resident in that place he had a large share of public confidence, having been successively Physician and Physician-Extraordinary to the North Staffordshire Infirmary. During the time he lived at Newcastle he became Colonel-Commandant of the two corps of Newcastle Infantry Volunteers, and was presented by the officers with a very superb silver cup in token of their affection and respect. The last twenty-six years of his life he lived in honourable retirement at the Lea-house, in the parish of Adbaston, Staffordshire, loved and respected by all who knew him, and long will those who shared his friendship and hospitality remember the kindness of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and the peculiar zest and humour with which he related anecdotes of the stirring times through which he had passed, when the aggressive policy of France and the war consequent upon it called forth the enthusiasm of every Briton from one end of the country to the other. Dr. Northen was a man of a highly cultivated understanding, and distinguished as he was by great cheerfulness and amiability of temper, he won the regard and esteem of all. He was a gentleman of that good old school to which we look back with love and respect as furnishing specimens of our nation of which posterity may be proud. His memory will long live amongst the admirers of real worth, and he has gone to the grave attended by the sincere regrets of many, as one of the best members of society and of the kindest friends of the poor. His remains were interred in Adbaston churchyard amidst a numerous concourse of spectators, who came from all parts of the neighbourhood to testify their sympathy and respect for his memory.

Dr. Northen married, Aug. 25, 1803, Mary Ann, eldest daughter and co-heiress

of Vernon Cotton, Esq., of Lea-house, and by her, who died March 31, 1841, he had issue four daughters; 1. Harriet Elizabeth (deceased), who married, Jan. 28, 1830, the Rev. Henry Turton, M.A., Incumbent of Betley, Staffordshire, youngest son of John Turton, Esq., of Sugnall-hall, in the same county, and by whom she left issue two sons and two daughters; 2. Frances Hickin Northen, died unmarried at Lea-house, Feb. 28, 1859; 3. Mary Ann, (deceased), who married, March 23, 1836, Edward Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle-under-Lyme (also deceased), third son of John Wilson, Esq., of the Grove, Shropshire, and by whom she left issue two sons and one daughter; 4. Ellen Cotton (only surviving daughter), married, March 6, 1844, the Rev. Sir Edward Harry Vaughan Colt, bart., of Hill, Gloucestershire, and has issue an only daughter.

Dr. Northen is succeeded at Lea-house by his grandson, Francis William Turton, Esq., Lieut. R.N., who married, Oct. 30, 1856, Sophy, eldest daughter of Curwen Smith, Esq., of Frognall-hall, Hampstead.

RANDLE WILBRAHAM, ESQ.

Jan. 12. At Rode-hall, aged 88, Randle Wilbraham, Esq.

The deceased, who was born in 1773, was the younger of the two sons of Richard Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode-hall, M.P. for Chester from 1760 to 1791, who married the niece and heiress of Sir Thomas Bootle, of Lathom-house, Lancashire, and assumed her name. The elder son, Edward, succeeded to the Lancashire estates, and was afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Skelmersdale. Mr. Wilbraham took the Rode and other Cheshire estates, as the younger son's portion, (although the principal family property,) on the death of his father in 1796. Richard Wilbraham, Esq., was High Steward of Congleton, and on his death Mr. Salmon was elected to succeed him. That gentleman lived only two years after his appointment, and in 1798 Mr. Randle Wilbraham was unanimously elected to the office, which his death has vacated after a tenure of 62 years. The late Lord

Skelmersdale and Mr. Wilbraham had several sisters, one of whom married the late Lord Alvanley; and another, by marriage with William Egerton, Esq., of Tatton-park, became the mother of the late Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., and the grandmother of Lord Egerton of Tatton. Mr. Wilbraham was also uncle of the Countess of Derby, who is a daughter of Lord Skelmersdale.

The late Mr. Wilbraham's first wife was Letitia, daughter of the Rev. Edward Rudd, Rector of Haughton, co. Durham, by whom was born his heir and successor, the present Randle Wilbraham, Esq., and two daughters, one of whom married her cousin, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., of Duntreath, Scotland. His second wife was Sibylla, the youngest daughter of the late Philip Egerton, Esq., of Oulton-park, who survives him. The eldest son of this marriage is the Rev. Charles Philip Wilbraham, formerly a Captain in the Guards, now Vicar of Audley. Colonel Wilbraham, the Adjutant-General of the northern district, is the next in seniority; and the youngest son is F. H. R. Wilbraham, Esq., the Captain of the Congleton Rifle corps; and there are four daughters.

Mr. Wilbraham was the representative of a younger branch of one of the ancient families of Cheshire, "that seed-plot of gentry," being the fifteenth in direct male descent from Sir Richard de Wilburgham, High Sheriff for Cheshire in the 43rd Henry III. (1259), who, by his two marriages with heiresses of the Houses of Vernon of Shipbrook and Venables of Kinderton, acquired large estates in the county, a portion of which are still in the possession of the elder branch of the family.

During his long life Mr. Wilbraham was widely known for his liberality as a landlord, for his unbounded charity, and for the stores of sound learning and the knowledge with which his cultivated mind was amply filled,—the result of a studious youth, and of an early manhood devoted to the acquisition of knowledge of every useful kind, by all the means at command of an English gentleman of wealth and high connection, and especially by extensive travel

throughout Europe and the East, in days when travelling was not a matter of railways, fast-going steam-boats, and luxurious hotels. His researches in Persia nearly cost him his life by almost fatal fever.

During the long period while Mr. Wilbraham "dwelt among his own people," the respect with which he was regarded increased year by year; and when at length the time approached which would fulfil half a century of his having held the position of High Steward of the borough of Congleton, effect was given to a very general desire to commemorate the event by a suitable memorial. In the autumn of 1848 the sum of £681 6s. 6d. was raised by subscription, from the whole country round, for the purpose. It was resolved that a sum should be invested in the funds (£450) sufficient for the free education for ever of three boys at the Grammar-school of the borough, and that the residue should be expended in medals, to be executed by Mr. Wyon, medallist to the Queen, of which a copy in gold should be presented to Mr. Wilbraham. A silver box was also obtained to contain the deed of endowment; and tablets were to be affixed in the Town-hall and Grammar-school, in perpetual record of the foundation. The cost of these additional matters, and the expenses of the day of celebration over, the sums received left a balance of £15 2s. 3d., which, by Mr. Wilbraham's desire, was appropriated to the fund for the repair and restoration of the school premises. The day of the celebration was a public holiday in Congleton, and whenever Mr. Wilbraham appeared in public afterwards, he invariably wore the medal that he had then received.

His last public appearance was for a few minutes at the "Bull's-head Inn," in October, 1858, when he celebrated the *sixtieth* anniversary of his High Stewardship by ordering a dinner for the jury, who he desired should consist of twelve of the oldest freemen of the borough, his "old friend," the late Mr. Edward Drakeford, being the foreman. On that occasion some curious reckoner made out the united ages of the Deputy-Steward and twelve

jurymen to be exactly a thousand years. Mr. Wilbraham came into the room but just to greet his aged guests, and in a few touching words bade them farewell.

Since that period, owing to a failure of sight and hearing, Mr. Wilbraham had scarcely quitted the house, but he did not take to his bed until a few days before his death, and his departure was as calm and peaceful as might be expected from his well-spent life.

THE REV. J. B. P. DENNIS, B.A., F.G.S.

[We comply with the wish of a friend of the deceased in giving insertion to a more detailed notice than that which has already appeared in our pages*.]

Jan. 12. At his residence in Garland-street, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 45, the Rev. James Blatch Piggot Dennis, B.A., F.G.S.

This gentleman was the son of Philip Piggot Dennis, Esq., an officer in the army, and having taken his degree as a member of Queen's College, Oxford, he was ordained in the summer of 1839, by Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham, to the curacy of Heworth, near Gateshead, being the first assistant whose services the overworked incumbent was enabled to engage by the aid of a grant from the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates. Here, by the kindness of his disposition, and the exercise of abundant charity, he won the esteem and affection of the people, and by his useful and unpretending labours paved the way and mainly contributed to the erection of a new church and new schools in a populous district which has since become a distinct and separate parish. In 1840 Mr. Dennis officiated as chaplain to his stepfather, T. A. Cooke, Esq., of Peterborough, who was that year High Sheriff for Northamptonshire. In 1842 he went to reside at the Vicarage of Maxey, a village in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, where for seven years and upwards he undertook the sole charge of the parish, and performed all the duties to the entire satisfaction of the esti-

mable vicar, Dr. James, one of the canons of the cathedral, who has deserved so well of the Church at large by his many admirable contributions to our devotional literature. Being obliged to quit Maxey on Dr. James's resignation of the living, and having a large family, Mr. Dennis was induced to select Bury St. Edmund's as the place of his future abode, from the advantages in an educational point of view which that town afforded. For some time after his settlement there he held the curacy of St. James's, and afterwards became one of the masters of the grammar-school. Latterly, however, he had only occasional duty, and devoted much of his leisure to scientific pursuits, though he still continued to take the most lively interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the Church. His microscopical researches into the internal structure of bone were briefly alluded to in our former notice, and the value of his discoveries was stated to have been recognised by *savans* of the greatest eminence. It is well known that great anatomists like Professor Owen have been able, from the outward form of a few bones and teeth, to reproduce and build up the lost animal to which they have belonged; but Mr. Dennis's theory goes further, and will, we understand, when developed more fully, enable the anatomist even from the smallest fragment of bone to determine not merely the class, but also the habits of the animal to which it has belonged.

Mr. Dennis was also an ornithologist, and formed a collection of birds, in the stuffing of which he exhibited great skill, as well as close observation of the habits and attitudes of each specimen in its natural state. The collection, which by the kindness of its owner was deposited in the Bury Museum, it is now proposed to purchase by subscription, in order that it may remain where it is, and serve as a memorial of the interest taken by Mr. Dennis in the scientific institutions of the town. Besides papers communicated to the Geological Society and to the "Journal of Microscopical Science," Mr. Dennis was the author of the following pamphlets:—"Some Thoughts on the Necessity of

Rites and Ceremonies in the Church, and of the Apostolical Succession; occasioned by a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Northampton, on the 22nd of May, 1848, at St. John Baptist's Church, Peterborough." (London, 1848. 59 pp.) "A Letter to Lord John Russell relative to some Allusions in his Lordship's Speech concerning the Appropriation of the Revenues of the Irish Church. By Lucius." (London, 1848. 15 pp.) "A Letter to Lord John Russell in Favour of Urging the Revival of Convocation at the Present Crisis in the Church of England. By Lucius." (London, 1850.) "An Answer to Mr. Baillie's Letter to the Parishioners of Lawshall, telling them why he left them and became a Catholic." (Bury St. Edmund's, 1858.)

Mr. Dennis was married at Heworth, Nov. 30, 1841, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Matthew Potts, Esq., of Cawhill, near Gateshead, by whom he had a family of eleven children, of whom ten with their mother survive to deplore the loss of him in the prime of life.

PROFESSOR STEPHEN REAY.

Jan. 20. At his residence, 46, St. Giles', Oxford, aged 78 years, the Rev. Stephen Reay, B.D., Laudian Professor of Arabic.

So very excellent a person would amply deserve a notice in these pages, even if his Academical position did not point him out as one who ought not to be allowed to depart without such commemoration.

He was the only child of the Rev. John Reay and Isabella More his wife, and was born at Montrose, N.B., on Good Friday, March 29, 1782: his father, John Reay, (descended from an old and respectable Scottish family,) having been ordained (Dec. 21, 1779) by Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of London, to the English Chapel at Montrose. John was a man of learning and sterling sense, as a few of his letters which have been preserved shew. But his healthy piety and excellent feeling are even more conspicuous. The letters alluded to were addressed by the father (from his cure) to the son while pursuing his studies at the University of

Edinburgh, where he was the pupil of Dalziel and of Dugald Stewart. Having graduated at Edinburgh in March 1802, Mr. Reay was ordained in Chester Cathedral, (Sept. 21, 1806,) and on the same day was licensed to the curacy of Shotwick, in Cheshire, where his paternal uncle and namesake had a cure. Thence, he migrated into Lancashire, and became curate of Haslingden; at which place he exercised his ministry for several years. From thence he returned to Scotland.

Some notion of the singularly desolate character of this locality may be obtained from the description of it which a former incumbent (the Rev. Mr. Thelwall) sent to his friends, who had requested him to tell them something about Haslingden, and the people among whom he had gone to dwell. "I have gotten the heathen," he said, "for mine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for my possession."

Among the heathen of Haslingden, however, Mr. Reay found a lady who was in the best and truest sense of the word a Christian. Eleonora, daughter of George Hargreave, Esq., of Hoddlesdon Hall, (and afterwards of Haslingden) became his wife, in 1832. It would be a wrong to the memory of so excellent a person to withhold the praise which was so justly her due. She was of a truly munificent spirit, and excelled in the art of doing good in secret. The whole business of her life seemed to be to care for the friendless, and to provide for those who had need; practising denial towards herself alone. The extent of her charities was even surprising; but it was rarely that she confessed them even to those who knew her best. With this lady Mr. Reay lived in great happiness for twenty-nine years, surviving her only nineteen days. One of his latest acts was singularly characteristic of the spirit which equally influenced them both. Immediately after his wife's death, he directed that all her charitable subscriptions for the ensuing year might be paid, as if she were yet living.

Mr. Reay is found to have graduated at Oxford, from St. Alban Hall, — B.A. Oct. 22, 1817; M.A. March 4, 1823; B.D.

Nov. 18, 1841. He was for several years Vice-Principal to Dr. Winstanly, who presided over the Hall from 1796 to 1823; and often spoke in later years of the learning of his Principal, and of the encouragement he had received from him in the study of Hebrew. Mr. Reay was appointed Laudian Professor of Arabic in 1840, an office which he held until the time of his death.

The only occasion on which Mr. Reay is ever known to have been an author, was when in 1818 he published a pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the defence of the Church Missionary Society against the objections of the Archdeacon of Bath, [the Rev. Josiah Thomas,]—By Pileus Quadratus,"—an excellent production. He also edited the Hebrew text of the history of Joseph, for the use of students of Hebrew.

By residents in Oxford during the last quarter of a century, Professor Reay will chiefly be remembered in connexion with the Bodleian Library, where he held the office of Under-Librarian ever since the year 1828, under Dr. Bandinel, who was his coetanean, and who outlived him by only a few weeks. For a short period he was also curate of St. Peter-le-Bailey in Oxford; and is remembered there not more for his piety and learning, than for his kindness of heart and courtesy of manner. No one in truth who knew Mr. Reay intimately, could fail to be struck by the exceeding Christian courtesy which never forsook him. But those who knew him best, knew also how many of the yet brighter Christian graces were his,—profound humility, and habitual acquiescence in the Divine will, and a most unfeigned love of goodness, in whatever shape.

If a character could be drawn by a single word, *guilelessness* would express that of Mr. Reay; and when a short inscription had to be written for his coffin-plate, the loftiest of the Gospel beatitudes,—"Blessed are the pure in heart,"—suggested itself irresistibly. He was, in truth, a most genuine Christian character. He was never heard to utter an unkind word of anybody. He never could be got to assent to an ill-natured observation. The present writer would often playfully offer

satirical comments on their mutual acquaintance; and give his aged friend the opportunity, if he pleased, of expressing dislike. But he can never remember an instance where Mr. Reay assented. His common resource was to feign himself "rather deafer to-day than usual;" and, (on whichever side one might happen to be,) one received a hint that he never was "able to hear with *that* ear."

He was very firm in his opinions; and those whom he honoured with his friendship knew well with how firm and faithful a person they had to do. Not that he was a party man. Strife and division were an atmosphere specially hateful to him: but his old fashioned Churchmanship, while it detested Popery, abhorred Infidelity, and even Indifferentism, yet more. His was the Churchmanship which loves with fewest professions of loving; and which proves its attachment by its obedience, and its habitual use of every Christian privilege. Mr. Reay was one of the little band of ancient friends whom the late venerable President of Magdalen College used to assemble round his dinner table on Sunday; and very sincere was the regard which subsisted on either side. In the 2nd volume of his *Opuscula*, at p. 95, Dr. Routh commemorates a literary obligation, which, (he says,) "*humanitati debeo viri reverendi Stephani Reay, e bibliothecâ Bodleianâ; cujus facilitatem, verecundiam, eruditionemque omnes agnoscunt.*"

For several years past, Mr. Reay had shewn signs of failing health; and his visits to his delightful little study in the Bodleian (overlooking Exeter garden) became less and less frequent. The present writer will ever especially picture him as he appeared since his wife's death, sitting in his chimney corner; silent, but very sorrowful; and calmly anticipating the summons which he felt must soon come to himself, and for which he humbly longed. His tall thin figure seemed more than ever bowed beneath the burthen of his years; and his venerable features wore an expression of resigned grief which it was affecting to witness. The excessive coldness of the season conspired to accelerate

his death. Truly was it said by a Greek poet two thousand years ago,—

σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματ' εὐνάζει ῥοπή.

He took to his bed on Saturday, Feb. 19, and had a slight apoplectic seizure on the same evening from which he never at all recovered. He died the day following, at about noon, like one taking his rest in sleep; drawing each breath at longer intervals, as the wave of life ebbed away: so that it was impossible to note the exact instant at which he entered into rest.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery called that of St. Sepulchre, Oxford; in a vault where less than three weeks before had been deposited the remains of his wife. That resting-place they had prepared for themselves in their lifetime,—close to the door of the Cemetery chapel, and on the east side of the gravel path.

THE REV. DR. BANDINEL.

Feb. 6. At Oxford, aged 79, the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D.

The deceased, who for so many years filled, with such great advantage to the public at large and the world of letters in particular, the post of Librarian to the Bodleian, or, to speak with academic precision, “Keeper of Bodley’s Library,” was descended from one of the oldest and noblest families of Italy, the representative of which in the early part of the seventeenth century settled in Jersey, and was appointed the first Protestant Dean of that island by James the First.

Dr. James Bandinel, father of the late librarian, was the first of the family who settled in England. He became successively Fellow of Jesus College and Public Orator at Oxford, and was appointed first Bampton Lecturer, and subsequently Vicar of Netherbury in Dorsetshire.

His eldest son, the subject of this notice, was born in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, Feb. 21, 1781. From Dr. Valpy’s well-known school at Reading he proceeded to the foundation at Winchester, and thence, in 1800, as a scholar to New College. In 1805 he graduated as B.A., and in 1807 as M.A. In 1808 he went with Admiral Sir James (afterwards Lord) De Saumarez, as Chaplain in the “Vic-

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCX.

tory,” to the Baltic. In 1810 he was appointed Under-Librarian by his godfather, the Rev. John Price, who had married his parents just thirty-five years before, and in 1813 he succeeded to the Librarianship vacated by Mr. Price’s death. In 1814, the year when the allied sovereigns visited Oxford, he filled the office of Proctor for the University, and discharged its arduous duties with great success and popularity. In 1815 he married Mary, eldest daughter of John Phillips, Esq., of Culham, Berks. In 1823 he was appointed by Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, to the Rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, in that county, and proceeded to the degrees of B.D. and D.D. In the spring of 1860, feeling the pressure of his advanced age, he tendered his resignation, and in Michaelmas of the same year retired upon a pension considerably exceeding that fixed by statute, which was voluntarily accorded to him by the University in consideration of his distinguished services. He died Feb. 6, 1861, of *angina pectoris*, after his strength had been exhausted by a severe attack of bronchitis.

Dr. Bandinel’s administration of the Bodleian was characterized from first to last by zeal, energy, courtesy, and discretion. As a librarian he was indefatigable, as a connoisseur in books he had few equals. In fact, his knowledge of all that *was* and of almost all that was *not* in the Bodleian Library would seem something quite fabulous, had it not been tested and proved on countless occasions. To the very last he knew the size, appearance, and position of every volume belonging to that vast establishment. As a chief he was just, courteous, and discerning, and more than one who has since risen to affluence and distinction has owed his first start in life to Dr. Bandinel’s disinterested and discriminating kindness. As a host to strangers of distinction and students of all classes, he combined the graceful courtesy of the gentleman of the old school with the genuine kindness that sprang from his own heart. There was no trouble that he would not take for the most obscure scholar, if he was persuaded of his integrity and good faith. He had,

however, a quick eye for a charlatan, whether of the manuscriptive or any other genus, and an extreme distaste for false pretensions of all kinds.

Dr. Bandinel was for many years one of the Delegates of the University Press, and took a prominent part in editing Dugdale's *Monasticon* and Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," as well as other works of mark. The latter subject took such a hold upon his mind that for many years of his life he neglected no occasion of purchasing books or tracts, some of them of great value, bearing upon the life and times of the unfortunate Charles. It is to be hoped that the University will not lose the opportunity now offered of securing "Bandinel's Caroline Collection."

REV. DR. DONALDSON.

Feb. 10. At the house of his mother, in London, aged 48, John William Donaldson, D.D.

The deceased received his early education in the London University, and afterwards proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1834 he obtained the highest place but one in the list of classical honours, and displayed incidentally such evidence of his powers as attracted the special notice of one of the examiners—the present Bishop of St. David's. The promise of excellence thus given was speedily fulfilled, for within five years of his bachelor's degree he produced his "New Cratylus," a work of extraordinary character from so young a writer. This, his first contribution to philological science, was followed by a long and successful series of publications elucidating the genius and structure of the two classical languages, and illustrating Greek and Latin by ingenious comparisons with parent or kindred tongues. A scholar of such eminent proficiency had, of course, no difficulty in securing his share of academical endowments, and the prize of a Trinity Fellowship fell to his lot in the year after his degree. This preferment, however, he did not long retain. In a short time he married, and succeeded to the Mastership of King Edward's School, in the town of Bury St. Edmund's, where his abilities

were mainly devoted for some years to the work of direct education, but unhappily he also indulged in vague speculations on Biblical subjects, which rendered him a very unsafe guide for youth, as evidenced in his publication called "Jashar," one of the earliest instances of "free handling" of sacred subjects by men in holy orders. Beside this, he was deficient in the tact and discrimination of character which are essential to the successful conduct of a public school, and, after a lengthened trial, he discovered it himself; when he resigned his post, and devoted his talents exclusively to literary and academical pursuits. In these matters his industry was wonderful, but he overtasked himself, and for months before his decease it was but too evident to his friends that both mind and body were giving way; yet in spite of their remonstrances he pursued his course, and at the time of his death he was actively engaged in preparing a new edition of his classical works, and in compiling a Greek Lexicon, which should be adequate to his renown as a scholar. His attainments in languages were really very great, in which he was much aided by extraordinary powers of memory. A writer in the "Bury Post," speaking from personal knowledge, says—"The dates, names, and minutest details of history were ever present to his mind, and he could illustrate a philological argument by instant quotations from the most recondite Greek plays and treatises with as much facility as if they were the popular ballads of his country." He was much esteemed in private life for amiability of disposition, and his death is regretted by many who have no sympathy for his theological opinions.

REV. DR. WILLIAM COLLIER SMITHERS.

Feb. 19. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, aged 65, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Smithers, the principal of a school of high repute.

The deceased was the son of a gentleman of Scottish extraction and connections, and was born in 1796. He received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was cotemporary with Archdeacon Burney, the late eminent preacher,

Mr. Matthew, afterwards Vicar of St. Alphage, Greenwich, (which cure Dr. Smithers served for a period of eighteen years, as well as that of Charlton for five,) the Rev. John Rogers Pitman, and others who have attained to eminence.

Dr. Smithers was an admirable practical teacher, as well as an excellent general scholar, and he acquired a high reputation in the classical world by the publication of the "Classical Student's Manual," a work which presents in a tabular form all the illustrations that Mathiæ, Hermann, Bos, Hoogveen, Kuster, and Bude have furnished for the full and critical appreciation of the Greek poets and historians. The work attained a third edition, and had high encomiums bestowed upon it by the late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, as well as by scholars of great continental celebrity. The deceased was a man of exemplary character, and his loss is deeply regretted not only by his personal friends, but by his numerous pupils, whose regard he justly acquired by his integrity, truthfulness, and zeal for their best interests.

His remains were interred in the cemetery at Nunhead, on the 25th of February.

EDWARD PENRHYN, ESQ.

March 6. At his house at East Sheen, aged 65, Edward Penrhyn, Esq.

An active and intelligent magistrate, a consistent and honourable politician, and a gentleman in every sense of the word, by birth, station, and means, he was of accepted and recognised value in all the relations of life; and it is not too much to affirm that there is no one perhaps of the public men of the county of Surrey deceased within the memory of the present generation whose loss will be so severely felt. His original name, some of our readers may be aware, was Leycester, he being a younger branch of the Leycesters of Toft-hall, a very old Cheshire family; and the assumption by him of the name of Penrhyn was in accordance with the will of his cousin, Lady Penrhyn, whose personal property he inherited. His early life was passed at Eton school, and subsequently he entered the University of Cambridge. Mr. Penrhyn was Chairman of

the Quarter Sessions at Kingston for the last sixteen years, and had sat in Parliament for Shaftesbury, about the time of the passing of the Reform Bill, for two or three short sessions.

He married, in 1823, Lady Charlotte Stanley, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Derby, and leaves behind him two sons, Edward Hugh Leycester, Major in the 1st Surrey Militia, Oswald, in Holy Orders, incumbent of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, and two daughters, the elder of whom is married to Morgan Yeatman, Esq., Commandant of the 9th Surrey Rifles. A correspondent thus fitly sums up the feeling amongst all classes in the neighbourhood of Richmond at Mr. Penrhyn's decease:—

"His active life, almost wholly devoted to the service of others in the duties of a Magistrate and Chairman of the Board of Guardians, at the Mendicity and other kindred Societies, was really so even and uneventful, that it is impossible adequately to describe for the public its value. To say he was the kindest friend to whose mature and sound judgment all were only too anxious to have recourse, not only in matters of doubt and difficulty, but also in parish and personal differences where his calm and conciliating impartiality rarely failed to pour oil on the troubled waters, gives but a faint idea of the Christian character and sterling worth of him whose loss very many far beyond the circle of his acquaintance will long deplore."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 4. At Fallangia, on the River Pongas, the Rev. *Joseph Dean*, one of the Missionaries of the West Indian Association for the Furtherance of the Gospel in Western Africa.

Feb. 2. At Linstead, Spanish-town, Jamaica, the Rev. *John Morison Myers*, B.A., Head Master of the Jamaica Free-school, Walton, St. Anne's.

Feb. 11. Aged 58, the Rev. *William Hartley*, Vicar of Child's Wickham, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 15. After a short illness, aged 90, the Rev. *William Marsden*, B.D., Vicar of Eccles, Lancashire.

At Nice, aged 25, the Rev. *Charles Johnston Bourne*, second son of the Rev. Rob. B. Bourne, of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

At Althorpe, aged 65, the Rev. *James Aspinall*, M.A., Rector of that parish. The deceased was chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrooke, and J.P. for Lindsey; he was formerly Incumbent of St. Luke's, Liverpool.

Very suddenly, at the residence of Charles Schreiber, esq., the Round-wood, Ipswich, aged

35, the Rev. *Spencer Woodfield Maul*, LL.B., Rector of Drinkstone, Suffolk.

Feb. 19. At Greenwich, aged 65, the Rev. Dr. *W. C. Smithers*. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 21. At the Rectory, Bridge Casterton, near Stamford, aged 75, the Rev. *Henry Atlay*, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and 35 years rector of the parish.

At the Vicarage, Bassingbourne, Cambridge-shire, aged 53, the Rev. *Wm. Herbert Chapman*, M.A., Vicar of the parish, only son of the Rev. William Herbert Chapman, Rector of Balsham, in the same county.

At Parkstone, near Poole, aged 94, the Rev. *Peter Wm. Jolliffe*, M.A., Rector of St. James, Poole, to which living he was appointed in 1791. He was the son of William Jolliffe, merchant and alderman of Poole, where the family have been long settled. The great grandfather of the deceased, Captain Peter Jolliffe, had a gold chain and medal presented to him by William III. for capturing a French privateer off the Isle of Purbeck in 1694. Mr. Jolliffe was educated at Eton (where he was a schoolfellow of the late Duke of Wellington), and afterwards went to Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A., and was shortly afterwards presented to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James, Poole, on the resignation of the Rev. William Davis. Till within the last six years he laboured diligently and unweariedly in the performance of his duties, which in the period of sixty-three years, from May, 1791, to March, 1854, shewed the following results:—Baptisms, 5215; marriages, 1748; burials, 4463, solemnized by himself. By his kind-hearted and liberal spirit, and his sympathising and benevolent disposition towards the afflicted and distressed of all classes or denominations, he greatly endeared himself to the whole of his parishioners, and his funeral was attended by the great majority of them, as well as by the mayor and corporation. One matter mentioned by the local paper is very creditable to his memory:—"At the close of the great war, numbers of discharged soldiers and sailors in the town and district resorted to agents in Poole to obtain for them from the government their arrears of pay and prize money. The speculation and chicanery of many of these 'agents' came to the knowledge of the rector, who then devoted two days a week at the vestry in receiving the papers and claims of those who were entitled to pay and prize money, and secured for them that to which they were entitled free of charge, thus preventing their being defrauded of large sums by dishonest means. This may be thought but a trifling incident, yet it is indicative of the character and energy of a man who has exercised so great an influence in this town."

Feb. 24. At King's-terrace, Southsea, aged 63, having survived his wife only twelve days, the Rev. *Augustus Crofton*, M.A., of Cloonachir-house, co. Leitrim, Ireland, and Lansdowne-pl., Brighton.

Feb. 25. At Stonehall, (the residence of his father-in-law, Col. Dillon,) the Rev. *H. Hampden Jones*, of Adare, co. Limerick, Ireland.

Feb. 27. In the Cloisters, Chichester, aged 79, the Rev. *William Miller*, Minor Canon.

At the Rectory, Baconsthorpe, aged 66, the Rev. *John Anthony Partridge*, M.A., Rector of Baconsthorpe and Boldham, in Norfolk.

Feb. 28. At Eastbourne, (the residence of his father, the Rev. W. Beauclerc Robinson, M.A., Rector of Littleington, Sussex,) the Rev. *W. Beauclerc Robinson*, jun., late Curate of Rattlesden, Suffolk.

March 1. At the Rectory, St. Breock, Cornwall, aged 83, the Rev. *Joseph Benson*, D.D., Rector of that parish, and formerly Incumbent of Hounslow, Middlesex.

At Bray, near Maidenhead, aged 75, the Rev. *George Wellford*, M.A.

March 3. At Nice, aged 51, the Rev. *Richard Townsend*, J.P., Rector of Ickford, Bucks.

March 7. In London, aged 73, of pleurisy, the Rev. Dr. *Masters*, Vicar of Swingfield, Kent.

At Putney-hill, aged 60, the Rev. *Christopher Thomas Robinson*, Perpetual Curate of Putney.

March 10. At Longhope, Gloucestershire, aged 37, the Rev. *Vernon George Guise*, Vicar of the parish, and third surviving son of Gen. Sir John W. Guise, bart.

March 15. Aged 59, the Rev. *Charles De la Cour*, Vicar of Heckington, Lincolnshire.

At Sarre-court, Kent, aged 68, the Rev. *John Hilton*.

At Stainton by Langworth, Lincolnshire, aged 62, the Rev. *George Ellis*, for thirty-six years curate of the parish, and twenty-one years curate and rector of Snelland, in the same county.

March 16. At Bath, after a very short illness, aged 66, the Rev. *John Hopkins Bradney*, of Leigh-house, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

March 22. After a long and painful illness, aged 59, the Rev. *John Wing*, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, and Confrater to Wyggeston's Hospital.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 21, 1860. At Hongkong, aged 27, Capt. Colmer Lynch, 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

Jan. 8, 1861. At Mhow, East Indies, Jane, wife of Capt. C. O. Maude, H.M.'s 7th Regt. Bombay N.I., Deputy Judge Advocate-General Mhow Division of the Bombay Army, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. T. W. Stokoe, H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 9. At Ghoona, Central India, accidentally killed while out shooting, aged 28, Kenelm Neave, esq., Bombay Army, second surviving son of Sir R. Digby Neave, bart., and the late Hon. Lady Neave.

Jan. 10. At Barrackpoor, Bengal, Louisa Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Stratton, 6th Royal Regt., and eldest dau. of John Kingston, esq. Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.

Jan. 13. At Bombay, aged 29, H. W. M. Hathway, esq., of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service.

Jan. 18. At Norwich, aged 58, Thomas Lound, a landscape artist of genuine and fine feeling. His oil pictures shew that he had studied closely

the works of Crome of Norfolk, and his water-colour drawings were of the school of Cox and Dewint, rather than of the clean drawing-master practice of the present day. He was engaged in the oldest established brewery in Norwich; had he devoted his whole time to art he would have been in the first rank of landscape painters.

Jan. 23. At Hamilton, Bermuda, the Hon. Thomas Butterfield, formerly Chief Justice of that Colony and President of H.M.'s Council.

Jan. 26. Near Meerut, aged 25, Jas. Frederick, eldest son of Col. James Brind, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Monte Video, Brazils, on board H.M.S. "Curaçoa," aged 19, Arthur Gore Alleyne, midshipman, eldest son of the Rev. T. Forster Alleyne, rector of Kentisbeare, Devon.

Jan. 28. At Jaulnah, Mary Laura, wife of F. W. Beddingfeld, esq., H.M.'s 3rd Madras European Regt., and eldest dau. of Capt. W. Vine, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

Feb. 6. At the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Abbot's Langley, Herts., aged 80, Mr. Wm. Gossling, formerly of New Bond-st., book-eller. He retired from business many years ago with a competency, but he lost all by unwisely turning farmer, and ended his days in the asylum which he had assisted to found.

Feb. 8. At Horton Court, near Chippenham, Gloucestershire, the residence of her brother, Miss Eliza Lumley. She was the only daughter of the late J. Lumley, esq., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Andrew, esq., of Harleston-park, Northants. The Lumleys of Harleston and of Horton are a branch of the same family as that represented by the Earl of Scarborough.

Feb. 9. At Milford, South Wales, George Noel Clarke, esq., late Captain 17th Lancers.

At Ardsheal, Bermuda, aged 65, Duncan Stewart, esq., Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, Her Majesty Attorney-General for the colony.

Feb. 10. At Rodney-bdgs., New Kent-road, aged 72, Mrs. Catherine Louisa Burrett, formerly of West Carberry, Ireland; stated in the "Times" to be "a descendant of O'Mahony the Fair and the Princess Sarah, daughter of Brian Borohme."

Feb. 11. At Dabton, Dumfriesshire, aged 47, Jane Christiana Maxwell, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Geo. Maxwell, younger, of Carruchan.

At Sunderland, aged 92, Mr. Jacob Joseph, a Jewish Rabbi, formerly a silversmith, in the High-st., Sunderland, and the oldest tradesman in the parish. Mr. Joseph was a native of Amsterdam, and came to Sunderland when scarcely 21 years of age, as a teacher in the family of Mr. Samuel, the father of his first wife. He had been educated at the Hebrew College, Amsterdam, and stood second on the list of persons eligible for the office of Chief Rabbi to some of the synagogues in Holland. In Sunderland he at once entered upon the office of Rabbi, which he held for a few years at a salary; but on his entering on business he gave up his salary, though he continued to officiate up to within two or three years of his death. The deceased carried on his business as a jeweller and silversmith

for close upon seventy years—during fifty-six of which he occupied a shop in the High-st., a little above the Exchange, and stood high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen; he only quitted it a few months before his death. As a Hebrew and Chaldee scholar he was much esteemed, not only in England, but on the Continent. The deceased's death was extremely calm and peaceful. He was surrounded by a number of relatives, and was in his usual state of health, chatting and joking in the family circle, and had walked to the head of the stairs leading from his room, when he suddenly fell down. He was at once conveyed to bed, and died without a struggle, his features retaining their placid smile. His death was in accordance with an oft-expressed wish through life. His remains were interred in the portion of Bishopwearmouth Cemetery allotted to the members of the Jewish persuasion. It was attended by a number of relatives and some Christian friends, and an oration was delivered by Mr. David Joseph, a nephew of the deceased.

Feb. 12. Lieut.-Gen. John Leslie (mentioned at p. 354) entered the army in 1806. He was at the taking of Travancore in 1808, and at the capture of Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810; after which he served in Java, and was present at the engagements on the 10th, 22nd, and 26th of August, 1811. He served also in the Pindaree war in 1817, and afterwards with the army of occupation in France. For his services he had been made a Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and had received the silver war medal and one clasp for Java. In Sept. 1857, he was appointed Colonel of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regt. of Foot, on the death of Gen. Sir George Berkeley.

Feb. 13. At Rosnalee, co. Cork, William, second son of the late Nicholas Philpott Leader, esq., of Dromagh Castle.

Capt. Heartley, (mentioned at p. 354,) was formerly a resident at Kennington, near Ashford, Kent. He lost his hand in firing a cannon on the occasion of a review at Eastwell-park, and the noble owner, the late Earl of Winchelsea, represented the case so strongly to King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, as to secure to him the appointment of one of the Military Knights of Windsor.

Feb. 14. In Lonsdale-sq., Islington, aged 77, Wm. Cox Dautrey, esq., author of "The Bible in Palestine," &c.

At Berkeley-lodge, Southampton, Capt. John Chamberlayne, R.N., last surviving son of Adm. Chas. Chamberlayne, of Mangersbury, Gloucestershire.

At Kennington, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Wm. Manners, esq., of Lambeth, and niece of the late Countess of Dysart.

Feb. 15. In Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-square, Sarah, wife of Christopher Temple, esq., Q.C. Sarah, widow of Capt. Henry Festing, R.A.

Feb. 16. At Paris, aged 78, the Dowager Lady Congleton. Her Ladyship (Caroline Elizabeth) was the eldest dau. of John, first Earl of Portarlington, and was born in 1782. She married in

1801 Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, bart., formerly so well known in the political world as the Anti-Corn-Law and Pro-Catholic M.P. for Portarlington (for twenty-seven years), the Queen's County, and for Dundee. Sir Henry was Paymaster-General of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy from April, 1835, to June, 1841, and was created Baron Congleton of Congleton in 1841. His Lordship committed suicide in 1842, leaving a widow and three sons and three daus. Of the sons, the eldest is the present Lord Congleton, who has recently become somewhat remarkable as a dissenting preacher, and who is married to an Armenian lady; the second is the Hon. Henry William Parnell, presumptive heir to the title; the third the Hon. and Rev. G. D. Parnell. Of the daughters, the eldest, Caroline Sophia, married in 1831 the Rev. Dr. Longley, Head Master of Harrow, now Lord Archbishop of York, and died in 1853; the second married Lord Henry Moore, and is mother of the Marquis of Drogheda; and the third married Edward, fifth Earl of Darnley, and is mother of the present Earl.

At St. George's-ter., Canterbury, aged 62, Jas. W. Bain, esq., younger son of the late Lient.-Col. Bain, of Easter Livelihoods, Stirlingshire. The deceased was a man of very eccentric habits, and although apparently paying but little attention to his individual dress or comforts, he gave to the poor a great portion of his ample income, selecting as the objects of his charity persons of the meanest class in society, who, he would say, "would have no friends and might starve if he did not befriend them."

At Antigua, Ann, wife of Sir William Snagg, Chief Justice of that island.

At the Heath, Salop, aged 67, Lient.-Col. Sir Wm. Henry Clerke, bart., of Mertyn, Flintshire. The deceased was born in 1793, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir W. H. Clerke, bart. He entered the army as Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry in 1811, and for his services he obtained the Peninsula medal with four clasps, and the Waterloo medal. He succeeded his father as ninth baronet in 1818, and married in 1820 the dan. of Geo. Watkin Kenrick, esq., of Mertyn, in the co. of Flint (by his first wife, Miss Foulkes of Mertyn), by whom he had issue four sons and one dan. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, Wm. Henry, born in 1822, who married in 1849 the eldest dan. of Robert Gosling, esq., of Botleys-park, Surrey. Sir William was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Flintshire, and served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1848.

Sir William Burnett, (mentioned at p. 354,) was appointed a medical officer in the navy in 1795, and Physician and Inspector of Hospitals to the Mediterranean fleet in 1810; he became Medical Commissioner of the navy in 1822, and subsequently Director-Gen. of the Medical Department of the navy; and he was Physician in Ordinary to his late Majesty William IV. He was present at the battles off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, and at Trafalgar, for which services he was made a K.C.B., and decorated with four war

medals. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Feb. 17. In Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., William Gray, esq., late 80th Regt., of Caur Gray, Forfarshire, N.B.

At Seaton, the wife of Capt. W. H. Moore, R.N. In Sloane-st., Harriet, relict of Wm. Preston Lauder, M.D., F.R.S.E., and sister to the late Lient.-Gen. Thomas Dalmer, C.B., Col. of the 47th Regt.

Feb. 18. In Brunswick-sq., Penrith, aged 71, Major-Gen. A. R. Harrison, Royal Artillery.

Aged 40, William Henry Lucas Butt, esq., of Stanborough-house, Halwell, Devon.

At the Lodge, East Cowes, aged 85, Mrs. Anldjo, of Bryanston-sq., relict of John Auldjo, esq., of Mottingham-house, Kent.

At Broxbourne, Herts, after a protracted illness, aged 65, Chas. Jas. Beart, esq., R.N.

At Hastings, aged 48, Thomas Waters, esq., Clerk of the Peace for the city of Worcester.

Aged 42, Henry, third son of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bonverie.

At Heidelberg, aged 62, Isabella, widow of Major George Goodall.

At Craven-house, St. Michael's, Wakefield, aged 84, Caroline, eldest dan. of the late John Cooksey, esq., M.D., and sister of the late Hon. Mrs. H. D. Erskine.

Feb. 19. At Leamington, Louisa Eliza, wife of Lient.-Col. Edward Lynch Blossie.

At Torquay, aged 25, Arthur Geo. Hastings, of the War Office, second surviving son of the late W. Warren Hastings.

In York-ter., Cheltenham, Harriet Pierson, widow of Lient.-Col. R. Robertson, Bombay Army.

In Montagu-sq., aged 92, Catherine, relict of John Hector Cherry, esq., Member of Council, Bombay Presidency.

At the Charter-house, Ellen Sophia, dan. of the Rev. Geo. Currey, preacher of the Charter-house.

In York-pl., Portman-square, aged 70, Anne, relict of Capt. Wm. Dowers, R.N.

At Wombourn Vicarage, the residence of her son-in-law, Anna, widow of John Merrott Stephens, esq., of St. Lucia, West Indies, and formerly of Maisemore-lodge, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 20. In Lower Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., General Dyson, Her Majesty's Indian Army, Col. 18th Bombay Native Infantry.

At Grove-cottage, Hackney-rd., aged 75, Capt. John Taylor Utlay, R.N.

Feb. 21. At Upper Ottery, near Honiton, Devon, aged 29, Richard, third son of the Ven. Archdeacon Rushton, D.D., Vicar of Blackburn, Lancashire.

At Chettle, Dorset, aged 60, Edw. Castleman, esq., a Magistrate and Depnty-Lient. for the co. of Dorset.

At Wilcove, near Devonport, aged 64, Capt. Graham Hewett, R.N.

At Dyrham-lodge, Clifton-pk., M. Campbell, widow of Major-Gen. Campbell, late Lient.-Col. of the 51st Light Infantry.

Killed in an engagement with the natives, on

the banks of the river Gambia, Western Africa, aged 20, James Hamilton, Mate of H.M.S. "Arrogant," younger son of the late Rev. James Hamilton, Rector of Beddington.

Feb. 22. At Audley End, aged 40, Richard Cornwallis, fourth Baron Braybrooke.

At Ruyton-hall, Shropshire, aged 70, Amelia, widow of John Herbert Harrington, esq., formerly Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal.

At Wickham, Hants, aged 85, Harriet, widow of Capt. John Wainwright, R.N., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.

At Exmouth, Emily, eldest dau. of the late Robert Cawne, esq., of London, and granddau. of Sir Francis Gosling.

At Rhydela-bank, Trentishoe, North Devon, aged 58, Amelia Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Griffiths, formerly Vicar of St. Issey, Cornwall.

Feb. 23. At his residence, Fareham, Hants, aged 84, Thomas Watts, esq.

Aged 49, Richard Harrison, esq., Woodlesford-house, J.P. for the borough of Leeds.

At Bellgrove, near Campbell-town, Argyllshire, aged 74, William Munro, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At Coldstream, aged 82, and in the fifty-fifth year of his ministry, Dr. Adam Thomson, author of "Consolation for Christian Mourners," &c., and well known for his efforts against the patent right of Bible printing in Scotland and to cheapen the Holy Scriptures.

Feb. 24. At Clifton, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Alexander Wrottesley, late of the 29th Regiment. The deceased was the second son of Sir John Wrottesley, bart., of Wrottesley-hall, Staffordshire, (who was raised to the peerage as Baron Wrottesley, July 11, 1838,) by his first marriage, with the Lady Caroline Bennet, daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Tankerville. He was born Oct. 21, 1799, and entered the army at an early age. He served with the 15th Lancers at the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1825-6; was afterwards in the 7th Dragoons, became Lieut.-Col. of the 29th Foot in 1839, and retired from the army in 1848.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, Mary Girdlestone, dau. of the late Rev. John Girdlestone, for many years Incumbent of Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

At Stirling, aged 69, William Galbraith, esq., of Blackhouse, Town-clerk of Stirling.

Feb. 25. In Cavendish-sq., suddenly, aged 66, the Countess of Roden. Her ladyship, Maria Frances Catherine, was second dau. of Thomas, twenty-second Lord Le Despencer, and was born on September 22, 1794; and by the Earl of Roden, whom she married on June 9, 1813, she leaves surviving issue—Elizabeth, Marchioness of Londonderry; Frances, Countess of Gainsborough; Maria, widow of the Hon. Chas. Weld Forester; Colonel the Hon. Strange Jocelyn, married to a daughter of Lord Broughton; and the Hon. William N. Jocelyn, belonging to the diplomatic corps.

At Sutton, Surrey, aged 72, Mr. John Greenwood Lund, gentleman gaoler of Her Majesty's Tower of London. He was formerly in the

Grenadier Guards. "He held the appointment of headsmen at the Tower of London, whose duty it was to decapitate all state criminals. This sinistre is in the gift of the Constable, but most likely the situation will be abolished, as in the case of the gentleman yeoman porter on the death of Mr. Murray. The last state execution took place in 1746, at the time of the Scotch rebellion. The salary is £80 per annum, with an excellent house. Mr. Lund was only seen at the Tower when the half-yearly muster took place, and had his position on the right of the warden, with a large bright hatchet on his shoulder."—*United Service Gazette*.

At Leamington, aged 16, Mildred Violet, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke.

At Swilley-house, near Devonport, aged 72, Robert Moon Oliver, esq. He was formerly a navy agent at Plymouth, and esteemed a man of great business capacity, but of late years he was alleged to have fallen into an almost childish state, which gave rise very recently to a lawsuit between some members of his family. The jury, however, decided that he was still competent to the management of his affairs.

Feb. 26. At Bellfield, Banchory-Ternan, aged 64, Francis Adams, M.D., LL.D.

Mr. J. Cross, whose noble picture of "Richard the First pardoning the Archer" gained a prize at Westminster, and occupies a place in the Houses of Parliament.

At Twickenham, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Hoby, D.D.

At Matlock, Derbyshire, aged 60, Mr. John Royal. He was for twenty-five years the interpreter and confidential attendant of the late Duke of Devonshire, and for the last twenty-one years an officer of the House of Lords.

At Campsall-hall, near Doncaster, aged 77, Jane, widow of Charles Thorold Wood, esq., of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire, and only dau. of the late Sir John Thorold, bart., M.P.

At his residence, Parklands, Gloucestershire, aged 64, Major Maurice Cely Trevilian, of Midelney, Somersetshire, of the exhaustion ensuing on a severe attack of diphtheria.

At Barnstaple, aged 67, Mr. William Petter, formerly, and for many years, Postmaster of that town.

Feb. 27. At Whitechurch, Glamorganshire, aged 32, Richard Blakemore Booker, eldest surviving son of the late T. W. Booker Blakemore, esq., M.P., of Velindra, in the same county, and the Leys, Herefordshire.

At Belsay Castle, Lady Mary, wife of Sir Chas. Monck, bart.

At Perleppé, in Hungary, aged 38, Frederick, third son of the late W. Wingfield Yates, of Parkfields, Staffordshire, esq., Major in the Austrian 1st Light Dragoons, Knight Commander of the Lion and Sun, and decorated with the Order of Military Merit.

Feb. 28. At Trentham, aged 74, George Granville, Duke and Earl of Sutherland, K.G. See OBITUARY.

In Edinburgh, aged 75, Miss Sophia Cumming,

last surviving dau. of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, bart., of Altyre and Gordonstown.

At Fysche-hall, Knaresborough, aged 73, Hugh George Christian, esq., late Bengal Civil Service, second son of Sir Hugh Clobury Christian, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, K.B.

Lately. Aged 80, at his villa in the environs of Padua, where he had long resided, the celebrated soprano singer Velluti, one of the most successful interpreters of Rossini's music. It was for him that Meyerbeer composed his *Il Crociato*, and Rossini his *Aureliano in Palmira*. Velluti was formerly one of the singers in the Sistine Chapel, and about forty years since he appeared in England, but his reception was such as to induce him to make but a very brief stay.

March 1. At Brighton, aged 56, Walter Hulme, esq., late Her Majesty's Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hongkong.

At Bombay-house, Bridge of Allan, N.B., Mrs. John MacLauchlan, only sister of David Roberts, R.A.

At Munich, aged 49, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late M. Hoper, esq., of Old Burlington-st., and Ashford, Hants, and granddau. of the late Rev. J. Hoper, Vicar of Steyning, Sussex.

At Braidwood, near Carlisle, Mr. Andrew Anderson, well known to draught-players as the "Champion of Scotland." Mr. Anderson was a stocking-weaver by trade, and continued to work at that business until within a short period of his death. Some years ago he published a work entitled "The Game of Draughts," which is regarded as an authority on the subject.

March 2. At Edgbaston, aged 76, Mr. Wm. Miller, formerly Secretary to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

In Alexander-sq., Brompton, aged 49, George Stubbs, artist.

At Hyères, France, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Gilbert, Royal Artillery, and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir Anthony Farrington, bart., Royal Artillery.

At Tallentire-hall, Cumberland, aged 80, Wm. Browne, esq.

In Hoxton-sq., aged 66, Thos. Tolfree, thirty-three years cook to the Queen's scholars, Westminster.

At Maynard's Spital, Canterbury, (where he had been an inmate for fifteen years,) aged 87, William Beale, who was by trade a baker, and sixty years since in business in Wincheap. He was a strange mixture of kindness and simplicity, but when he had the means he was ever ready to assist the unfortunate, and while in business it was his custom to have many pieces of beef sent round to needy families at Christmas. He was a bachelor and very singular in his habits and appearance; and his simplicity was often played on by designing persons, who more than once induced him to publish addresses offering himself as a candidate for the representation of the city; he fully believed he should be returned, and seriously commenced his canvass, overlooking the fact of his being in an almshouse.

March 3. At Worcester College, Oxford, aged 21, John, only son of Thomas Hayward-Southby, esq., of Caswell, Berks.

At Duxford Vicarage, near Cambridge, aged 18, Herbert Molyneux, fourth son of James Wentworth Buller, esq., of Downes, M.P. for North Devon.

At his residence, Garrick's-villa, aged 85, Silvanus Phillips, esq.

In Dean-st., Park-lane, at an advanced age, Anna Maria, widow of the Hon. Charles B. Agar. She was the only dau. and heir of Thomas Hunt, esq., of Mollington-hall, Cheshire, and sole heir of her great uncle, Henry Robartes, third Earl of Radnor, (extinct). She married, in 1804, the Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar, barrister-at-law, (who was the third son of the late James Agar, esq., of Gowran Castle, co. Kilkenny, afterwards first Viscount Clifden, in the peerage of Ireland,) but was left a widow in 1811. By him the deceased lady had issue an only child, Thos. James Agar-Robartes, esq., of Lanhydrock, Cornwall, M.P. for the eastern division of that county, who assumed, in 1826, the additional surname of Robartes, and married, in 1839, Juliana, dau. of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

At Dawlish, aged 51, Catharine Inman, dau. of the late Thomas George Shortland, esq., Commissioner in H.M.'s Royal Navy.

March 4. At Grove-hall, Hammersmith, aged 24, Caroline, dau. of the late R. Grigg, esq., H.B.M. Consul at Mobile.

At Loudwater, near High Wycombe, aged 89, Caroline, widow of Walter Beaumont, esq., of Bridgeford-hill, co. Nottingham.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Hales, bart., of Backthorn, Lincoln, and Culham, Oxford.

At Swansea, Elizabeth Harriett Selina, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Watkin Morgan, A.M., Rector of Llanfaches, Monmouthshire.

March 5. At the Hill, Whitechurch, Hants, aged 71, Charlotte, widow of Hart Davis, esq., formerly Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Excise, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, and of the Lady Elizabeth Eleanor, and granddau. of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home.

At Great Chart, Kent, Catharine, relict of the Rev. R. Burnet, late Vicar of Bethersden, dau. of the late Capt. John Naylor, and sister of Major Naylor, Invalid Depot, Yarmouth.

In Pelham-crescent, Brompton, aged 71, J. M. Maddox, esq., many years lessee of the Princess's Theatre.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. T. Briggs.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Major Arthur O'Leary, of the 55th Regt.

March 6. At Sudbury, Derbyshire, aged 72, the Hon. Mrs. Brooke Boothby, dau. of the third Baron Vernon. She married, in 1816, the Rev. Brooke Boothby, who died in 1829.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 63, Edward Watson Simonds, banker.

March 7. At Warneford-place, Highworth, Its, aged 57, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Wetherell

Warneford, widow of Sir Chas. Wetherell, knt., Recorder of Bristol, who died in 1846. She was the second dau. of Col. Warneford, and in 1847, by royal license, reassumed her maiden name.

At Berwick-on-Tweed, Captain John Lennox Macartney, Paymaster Northumberland Artillery Militia.

In Montagu-sq., Major Charles Bulkeley, formerly of the 2nd Regt. of Life Guards.

At Ifield, near Crawley, Sussex, aged 48, Hen. Chas. Curtis, esq., third son of the late Sir Wm. Curtis, bart., and formerly of H.M.'s 85th Regt. of Light Infantry.

March 8. At Comeyflower-house, Taunton, Elizabeth Mathias, dau. of John Lafont, esq., of Barns-lodge, King's Langley, and widow of the Rev. D. Mathias, late Rector of Whitechapel, and Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

At Oxendean, Dunse, Berwickshire, Gen. Hen. James Riddell, K.H., Col. of the 6th Regt. of Foot. He served as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and as Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. on the eastern coast of Spain and at Genoa with the army under Lord Wm. Bentinck.

At Whitehaven, aged 74, Geo. Harrison, esq., J.P. of Linethwaite and Whitehaven, co. Cumberland.

At Ripon, aged 46, John Thompson, esq., Surgeon, and Deputy-Coroner for the liberty of Ripon. The deceased was the second son of the late Rev. John Thompson, Vicar of Thornton Steward, near Leyburn, and was Mayor of Ripon during 1849-50.

March 9. At Blackgang, Isle of Wight, Marian, wife of Sir Henry Meredyth Jervis-White-Jervis, bart.

In Dartmouth-st., Westminster, aged 37, Lionel Gisborne, esq., Civil Engineer.

At Croydon, aged 80, Rosa, widow of Dr. Thomas, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

At Cheltenham, aged 84, Lieut.-Col. Charles Steevens, formerly of H.M.'s 20th Regt.

At the Vicarage, Mary Catherine, wife of the Rev. John Charles Lucena, Vicar of Ansley, Warwickshire.

In Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk., aged 85, Gen. Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.B., Col. of the 52nd Light Infantry. See OBITUARY.

March 10. At Nice, aged 88, Lady Kinloch, widow of Sir Alexander Kinloch, bart., of Gilmerton.

In London, aged 52, Caroline Maria, widow of Andrew Nicholson Magrath, esq., late Director-Gen. of the Medical Department, Madras.

At St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings, aged 69, Emma, widow of George Borrett, esq.

At Southernhay, Exeter, Mrs. Askew, widow of Major Askew, of Cheltenham.

At Montauban, aged 82, the Rev. François Maurice Marzials, for many years Pastor President of the Reformed Church at Montauban.

In Palace-rd., Lambeth, aged 88, Mr. Wm. Roffey, well known for many years as the Dancing-master at Eton College and other establishments near London.

March 11. At Brunswick-terrace, Brighton,

aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lovell B. Lovell, K.C.B. and K.H. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. T. S. Badcock, and assumed the name of Lovell by sign-manual in 1840. He entered the army in 1805, and attained the rank of Major-Gen. in 1854. In 1807 he served at the taking of Monte Video, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including ten general actions, forty minor affairs, and seven sieges. He was for many years Lieut.-Col. of the 15th Hussars, and was appointed Col. of the 12th Dragoons in 1856.

Aged 82, Major Wm. Dungan, late of the 17th Lancers.

At Torquay, aged 20, Maria Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Fitzroy, Rector of Great Ringstead, Norfolk.

At Bournemouth, aged 24, Wm. Rivington Blackburn, youngest son of the Rev. John Blackburn, Rector of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, and Prebendary of York.

At Oakwell, Kent, aged 67, Margaret, widow of the Rev. James Hamilton, Vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.

Aged 70, Thos. Higgins Burne, esq., of Loynton-hall, Staffordshire, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of that county.

In Maitland-street, Edinburgh, aged 90, Miss Elizabeth Douglas, last surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Douglas.

March 12. At Bath, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. Roberts Wm. Elton, late 59th Bengal Native Infantry.

At Reading, aged 76, Catherine Sarah, third surviving dau. of the late John Peirce, esq., Cathedral Precincts, Canterbury.

At Browne's Hospital, Stamford, aged 103, William Ball. The deceased was a native of the village of Brigstock, and was brought up as a stonemason at King's Cliffe, and resided there until he became a bedesman at Stamford, thirty years ago. In early life he was a notorious poacher, deer-stealer, pugilist, wrestler, and the associate of abandoned characters; but he suddenly quitted these courses, and lived to obtain a very different reputation.

March 13. In Brock-st., Bath, aged 86, Maria, wife of the Rev. Richard Harmar.

In Moray-pl., Edinburgh, Miss Maria Jane MacGregor, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Malcolm MacGregor, of the 5th Regt. of Foot.

At Tent-lodge, Coniston, aged 75, Jane, relict of the Rev. John Romney, of Whitestock-hall, North Lancashire.

March 14. At Langley-pk., Norfolk, aged 79, Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley-park, Norfolk, by Mary, second daughter of Mr. Robert Palmer, of Sonning, Berks., and was born October 14, 1781. He entered the navy in Sept. 1794, on board the "Stag," 32, Captain Joseph Sydney Yorke, and on Aug. 22, 1795, assisted as Midshipman at the capture, on the coast of Norway, of the Batavian frigate "Alliance" (36 guns, 240 men), at which he was wounded. He was employed in the "Stag" on the Home station till January, 1798, and then joined the "London," 98, Captain J. C.

Purvis, at Lisbon. He served afterwards in the "Flora" frigate, in the Mediterranean, the "Foudroyant," 80, (flag-ship of Lord Keith,) and "La Diane" frigate, as Acting Lieutenant till Oct. 22, 1800; he obtained the Turkish gold medal for his services in Egypt. He was appointed in April, 1803, Commander of the "Zebra" bomb, and subsequently commanded the "Dedaigneuse," 36, which vessel had a rencontre, Nov. 21, 1808, with the French 36-gun frigate "Semillante." The latter vessel escaped, and Capt. Proctor was, at his own request, brought to trial, owing to a feeling of dissatisfaction which prevailed; when the verdict was "that his conduct had been marked by the greatest activity, zeal, and anxiety for the service; that the manœuvres of the 'Dedaigneuse,' while in the presence of the enemy, were directed with judgment and skill very honourable to Captain Proctor; and that the escape of the enemy's frigate resulted entirely from the bad sailing of the 'Dedaigneuse.'" Captain Proctor returned home in November, 1809, and had not since been afloat. He attained flag-rank Nov. 23, 1841.

At the Grove, Alverstoke, aged 72, Capt. Edmund Phillips Samuel, formerly of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, and J.P. for Hants.

March 15. At Lilford-hall, aged 59, Lord Lilford.

At Winwick-cottage, Lancashire, aged 77, Georgiana, third dau. of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, formerly Rector of Winwick.

At her seat, Thurnham-hall, Lancaster, aged 81, Miss Elizabeth Dalton.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 35, John, younger son of the late Rev. Sir J. Godfrey Thomas, bart.

At Prinsted-lodge, Emsworth, Margaret, wife of Major-General Anderson Gibsone, R.M.A., and third dau. of the late William Crew, esq., of Shelley-house, Essex.

At Clifton, aged 60, James Fripp, esq., M.D.

At the Rectory, High Laver, Essex, aged 68, Margaretta, dau. of the late Rev. John Darby, of Shelley, Essex.

March 16. At Frogmore, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. See OBITUARY.

Aged 87, John Henry Mandeville, esq., late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. He was born in Suffolk in 1773, and educated at Dedham School, and he was the oldest surviving member of the diplomatic service. His long career embraced an extraordinary variety of incidents and events. As a boy he entered the navy; he subsequently held a commission in a dragoon regiment; he was selected to be the

British agent in France for the exchange of prisoners before the Peace of Amiens; he was attached to Lord Whitworth's Embassy, he was secretary to Sir Arthur Paget at Vienna in 1805, and he afterwards served in the missions of Frankfort, Constantinople, Lisbon, Paris, &c. In 1835 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, where he remained for eleven years. Mr. Mandeville's great experience of public affairs, and his memory, which extended over the greater part of a century, rendered him a most agreeable companion, and he continued to fill a distinguished place in society to the last day of his protracted life.

March 17. At Milton-st., Dorset-sq., aged 55, Mr. Henry Hind, of the British Museum.

At Lamorran Rectory, Maud, youngest child of the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen.

At Woodburn, near Edinburgh, aged 85, Geo. Ross, esq., advocate, last surviving son of the late Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balnagowan, bart.

March 18. At Chester, aged 64, John Kentish, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service, and of Cheltenham.

At Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, aged 19, Herbert William, second son of Colonel Nicholas Palmer, late 56th Regiment.

March 19. At Upper Harley-st., aged 89, Sir W. Pym, K.C.B. He was the son of Mr. John Pym, of Pinley, Warwickshire, a descendant of John Pym of the Long Parliament. For many years he was connected with the medical department of the army, was made a Deputy-Inspector-General December 20, 1810, and became Inspector-General September 25, 1816. He served in the 35th and 70th Regiments, and in a Light Infantry battalion in the West Indies during the expedition under General Sir Charles Grey, and subsequently on the staff at Gibraltar, Malta, and Sicily. Sir William was author of a treatise on the yellow fever, and he was knighted by William IV. in 1830, on his return from Gibraltar, where he had volunteered his services during a destructive fever in 1823.

At Dunragit, aged 71, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, bart.

March 20. At Banstead, Surrey, aged 90, Catherine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Peter Aubertin, esq.

March 21. At her residence, Northampton-square, Ann, relict of George Roberts, esq., and only dau. of the late Wm. James Jacob, esq., of the Bank of England.

March 22. At Woolwich, aged 69, Mary, widow of Major Bentham, R.A.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Feb. 23, 1861.	March 2, 1861.	March 9, 1861.	March 16, 1861.
Mean Temperature			° 45·9	° 42·5	° 45·2	° 42·4
London	78029	2362236	1318	1238	1279	1226
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	206	204	206	207
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	278	275	295	273
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	206	170	201	173
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	285	264	247	235
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	343	325	330	338

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feb. 23 .	698	148	177	237	52	1318	1035	856	1891
March 2 .	638	145	185	224	46	1238	1020	1008	2028
" 9 .	686	171	200	180	42	1279	1066	1006	2072
" 16 .	613	169	194	204	46	1226	996	964	1960

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending March 16. }	54	2	39	1	23	2	35	3	40	1	42	5
	53	8	38	7	23	9	34	10	40	1	40	0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 21.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 21.	
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	720
Veal	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	3,850
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves	144
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	200

COAL-MARKET, MARCH 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From February 24 to March 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	39	46	42	29. 50	heavy rain	10	49	57	40	29. 84	fair, cldy. rain
25	40	48	41	30. 04	cldy. sligt. rn.	11	41	48	37	29. 28	do. do.
26	38	47	42	30. 04	fair	12	43	51	40	29. 29	showers
27	40	50	41	29. 93	cloudy, fair	13	40	47	39	29. 77	fair, showers
28	46	52	40	29. 75	rain, do.	14	38	52	44	30. 17	do. rain
M.1	48	52	40	29. 54	heavy rain	15	48	53	43	30. 06	rain, fair
2	40	50	48	29. 84	fair, do.	16	44	50	38	29. 86	fair, rain
3	50	54	42	29. 52	showers, cldy.	17	42	44	36	29. 57	heavy rain
4	41	48	38	29. 96	cloudy, fair	18	39	47	40	29. 45	cly. fr. slgt. rn.
5	42	49	48	30. 05	do. rain, cldy.	19	42	48	41	28. 91	rn. hail, cldy.
6	48	54	44	29. 73	do. hy. rain	20	42	48	38	29. 51	cldy. hvy. rn.
7	46	53	45	30. 04	fair	21	40	48	35	29. 27	do. fr. sn. rn. cl.
8	50	57	48	29. 91	do. cloudy	22	42	52	40	29. 66	fair
9	47	52	42	30. 36	do. do.	23	43	55	45	29. 72	cloudy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
25	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	6. 2 dis.	223 25	22. 20 dis.	99 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
26	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	234	6 dis.	223		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
27	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	234	6 dis.			100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
28	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	232 5	7. 2 dis.			99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
M.1	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 dis.	223		100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	231	8 dis.		25 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
4	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	231 33	7. 3 dis.	221		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
5	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 2 dis.	221 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
6	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	231 33	2 dis.	220		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
7	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33	6. 2 dis.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 dis.	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
8	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	232 34	6. 2 dis.	221		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
9	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shut	Shut	234	3 dis.			100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
11	91 $\frac{3}{4}$			Shut	6. 2 dis.	221		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
12	91 $\frac{3}{4}$				7 dis. 4 pm.	221		100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
13	91 $\frac{3}{4}$				6 dis. 4 pm.	222 23		100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
14	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				6 dis.	221 23	19 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
15	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$				5. 1 dis.			100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
16	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$				6 dis. 2 pm.			100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
18	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				1. 6 pm.			100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
19	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				7 dis. 5 pm.	220	25 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
20	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				8 dis. 4 pm.	220 22	25 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
21	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				15. 3 dis.	220		100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
22	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				15. 7 dis.	220	30 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
23	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				7 dis.	221 2		100 $\frac{1}{4}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1861.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Grants of Arms—The Thackwells.—Royal Paper Copies of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—A Query.—Margate Church	478
On Ancient Bindings in the Library of Westminster	479
Monumental Windows.....	482
Ancient Sepulchral Remains at Canton	483
Bannatyne Club	487
Medieval Houses near Clevedon.....	489
Cope Chests in York Minster	497
Traces of our Remote Ancestors	498
In Easter Week	508
Excavations in Egypt	510
Monaco and its Princes	511
Motley's History of the Netherlands.....	520
Fall of Chichester Spire	526
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.—Wills and Inventories, <i>temp.</i> Elizabeth	530
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries of London, 533; Archæological Institute, 538; British Archæological Association, 539; Ecclesiastical Society, 541; Numismatic Society, 542; London and Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Societies, 543; Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, 545; Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, 546; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland	547
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—Lincoln Cathedral, 551; The Goddess Fe-cunditas, 552; Ancient Tomb at Malta, 553; Grants of Arms, 555; Calendrier Normand	556
THE NOTE-BOOK OF SYLVANUS URBAN	557
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Delepierre's Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature, 558; Troyon's Habitations Lacustres, 561; Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, 562; The Reliquary, No. IV.—The East Anglian, No. IX.—Ure's Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain Investigated and Illustrated, 563; The Life-boat	564
APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS	565
BIRTHS	565
MARRIAGES	567
OBITUARY.—Lord Lilford—John Brown, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.N.A., 571; Francis Danby, Esq., R.A., 573; M. Eugene Scribe—Dr. Francis Adams, 574; Rev. Dr. George Oliver, 575; Mr. John Peace, 577; Mr. John Tayleure, 578; W. Patrick, Esq., W.S., 579; Mr. Francis Macpherson, 580; Francis Hurt, Esq.—Patrick Duff, Esq., 581; Dr. William Conolly	582
CLERGY DECEASED	583
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	583
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 591; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	592

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant cannot be attended to until the following Month.

GRANTS OF ARMS—THE THACKWELLS.

MR. URBAN,—I wish to be allowed to add to my former communication on this subject, that the arms therein described were granted not only to Lieut.-Col. Joseph Thackwell, but to all the other sons and descendants of his father, John Thackwell, Esq., of Rye-court, co. Worcester. In recognition of his military services, the crest and motto mentioned were assigned to the Colonel and his descendants only; while to the other representatives of John Thackwell the following crest and motto were granted:—

Crest, “On a wreath of the colours, within a chaplet of oak, proper, a dragon’s head erased, paly of six or and gules, the neck transpierced by an arrow barbed and flighted, also proper.” *Motto*, “*Mihi solitudo futuri.*”—I am, &c.

E.

ROYAL PAPER COPIES OF THE “GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE.”

MR. URBAN,—Of the early volumes of this periodical Edward Cave printed copies on royal paper. To how many volumes did this extend? In the “Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban,” (*GENT. MAG.*, Aug. 1856, p. 134,) it is noticed that Cave offered copies “on royal paper, finely bound in morocco, and properly lettered,” as some of his prizes for Poetry. I have seen (in perhaps the best private library in the City of London) a set of the Magazine, which, commencing in royal paper, has been always bound in boards of corresponding size, the demy paper being left with uncut edges. In that copy the royal paper does not continue after the

nineteenth volume: but this does not decidedly answer the question I put, because vols. xi.—xvi. are on demy paper, as well as vol. xx. and all after.

I am, &c. N.

A QUERY.

MR. URBAN,—Will you afford me space for the following lines, which I have copied from a fly-leaf of “Parker’s Almanack” for the year 1701, as I should be glad to learn their author.—I am, &c.

W. H. CLARKE.

York, April 17.

“A WISH.”

“I charge thee, Guardian Spirit, hear,
And as thou lovest me further this my Prayer.
When I’m about this life to change, and try
Death, that amazing curiosity,
Let sweet strains of Music meet my ear,
Gently the bands of life untie,
Till in sweet raptures I dissolve and die.
How happy my new birth shall be,
Helped on by Music’s gentle midwifery,
And thus on earth obtaining my desire,
Bring a soul well tuned to Heaven’s choir.”

MARGATE CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,—I should be glad if some one of your correspondents would kindly inform me, as early as possible, who was the founder of Margate Church, the date of the building, the style, and what, if any, alterations have been made since that time, together with the name of the saint to whom it is dedicated.—I am, &c.

BART. DE LAISLAUS.

Parkstone, Poole, Dorset.

[The church is dedicated to St. John. Some of our correspondent’s questions cannot be fully answered, but he may refer with advantage to Lewis’s “Thanet,” or Hasted’s “Kent.”]

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ON ANCIENT BINDINGS IN THE LIBRARY OF
WESTMINSTER ^a.

THE examples of fifteenth and sixteenth century impressed leather bindings in this library are numerous, and many of them are of very rare occurrence in other collections.

The first I would describe is the cover of a book printed at Basle in the year 1502. On one side of this volume is the representation of St. John the Baptist preaching. He is clad "in raiment of camel's hair," and is standing on a mount, behind three branches of trees tied together, resembling in shape the letter H. The people surrounding him have their hands clasped in prayer.

On the reverse side of the volume is impressed the figure of St. James holding in the left hand a staff and wallet, and supporting with his right a youth who is suspended from a gibbet.

The legend is thus narrated by Pope Calixtus II. :—

"A certain German, who with his wife and son went on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella, having travelled as far as Torlosa, lodged at an inn there; and the host had a fair daughter, who looking on the son of the pilgrim (a handsome and graceful youth), became deeply enamoured; he being virtuous, and, moreover, on his way to a holy shrine, refused to listen to her allurements. Then she thought how she might be avenged for this slight put upon her charms, and hid in his wallet her father's drinking cup. The next morning, no sooner were they departed than the host discovering his loss, pursued them, accused them before the judge, and the cup being found in the young man's wallet, he was condemned to be hung, and all they possessed was confiscated to the host.

"Then the afflicted parents pursued their way lamenting, and made their prayers and complaint before the altar of the blessed St. Jago; and thirty-six days afterwards, as they returned by the spot where their son hung on the gibbet, they stood beneath it weeping and lamenting.

"Then the son spoke, 'O my mother! O my father! do not lament for me, for I have never been in better cheer; the blessed Apostle James is at my side sustaining me, and filling me with celestial comfort and joy.' The parents being astonished, hastened to the judge, who at that moment was seated at table, and the mother called out, 'Our son lives.' The judge mocked at them. 'What sayest thou, good woman? Thou art beside thyself. If thy son lives, so do those fowls in my dish.' And, lo! scarcely had he uttered the words when the fowls [being a cock and a hen] rose up full feathered in the dish, and the cock began to crow, to the great admiration of the judge and his attendants.

"Then the judge rose up from table hastily, and called together the priests, and the

^a A paper read at the Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Oct. 25, 1860. See GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 59.

lawyers, and they went in procession to the gibbet, took down the young man and restored him to his parents, and the miraculous cock and hen were placed under the protection of the Church, where they and their posterity long flourished in testimony of this stupendous miracle.”—*Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art*, ed. 1850, p. 140.

In the chapel of St. James, four miles from Spoleto, are frescoes representing the miracles of this saint. In one compartment St. James is represented sustaining a youth who is suspended from a gibbet^b. The example before you is the only instance I have seen of this saint being so represented on early bindings.

The next binding is a very beautiful example of early art, and appears to be of the same date as the volume, which was printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1511. On one side is represented, under a canopy, the figure of St. Barbara, surrounded by a floriated border, in which are introduced lions, birds, &c., and on a scroll the legend SANCTA BARBARA ORA [PRO NOBIS]. She is holding in her right hand a palm branch, (the emblem of martyrdom,) and in her left the Bible. By her side is a tower, and the ground is powdered with fleur-de-lis.

The legend as given by Mrs. Jameson^c is as follows:—

“Dioscorus, who dwelt in Heliopolis, had an only daughter named Barbara, whom he exceedingly loved. Fearful lest from her singular beauty she should be demanded in marriage and taken from him, he shut her up in a tower, and kept her secluded from the eyes of men. The virtuous Barbara in her solitude gave herself up to study and meditation; and the result of her reflection was that idols of wood and stone worshipped by her parents could not have created the stars of heaven on which she so often gazed. So she contemned these false gods, but did not as yet know the true faith.

“Now in the loneliness of her tower the fame reached her of the famous doctor and teacher Origen, who dwelt in Alexandria. She longed to know of his teaching, and wrote to him secretly. On Origen reading the letter he rejoiced, and sent to her one of his disciples, disguised as a physician, who perfected her conversion, and she received baptism from him.

“Her father, who was violently opposed to the Christians, was at this time absent; but previous to his departure he had sent skilful architects to construct a bath chamber of wonderful splendour. One day St. Barbara descended to view the progress of the workmen, and seeing that they had constructed two windows commanded them to insert a third. When her father returned he was much displeased, and said to his daughter, ‘Why hast thou done this?’ and she answered, ‘Know, my father, that through three windows doth the soul receive light,—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and the three are one.’

“Then her father being enraged, drew his sword to kill her, but she fled to the summit of the tower, and he pursued her; but by angels she was wrapped from his view and carried to a distance. A shepherd betraying her place of concealment, her father dragged her thence by the hair, and beat her, and confined her in a dungeon, denouncing her to the Proconsul Marcian. Her father, seeing no hope of her renouncing Christianity, carried her to a certain mountain near the city, drew his sword and cut off her head; but as he descended the mountain there came a most fearful tempest, and fire fell upon this cruel father and consumed him.”

On the reverse side is a representation of the mass of St. Gregory, who is seen officiating at the altar, surrounded by his attendant clergy; immediately over the altar is the Saviour, supported by two angels, His feet resting on a chalice.

^b Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, ed. 1850, p. 144.

^c *Ibid.*, p. 292.

The legend is as follows :—

“On a certain occasion when St. Gregory was officiating at the mass, one was near him who doubted the real presence; thereupon, at the prayer of the saint, a vision is suddenly revealed of the crucified Saviour Himself, who descends upon the altar, surrounded by the implements of the Passion.”

Another representation of St. Barbara is impressed on the cover of Gregory's “Decretals,” printed by Regnault in 1519. The figure of the saint is similarly treated to the example last described.

On the cover of a small book entitled *Apparatus Latinæ Locutiones* is impressed the representation of the wise men's offering. The Virgin is seated with the Saviour on her knee; behind her is Joseph; in front, the wise men with crowns on their heads are offering cups of various shapes. The binder's device, or merchant's mark, (with the initials B. I.,) is in the foreground.

Many of the bindings are impressed with the royal arms, badges, &c., and I have placed on the table several of the more remarkable specimens.

The impressed cover of a volume entitled *Annotationes in Proverbia Salomonis*, printed by Froben, is deserving of notice. On one side is represented the Tudor rose, surrounded by the legend,—

“Hec rosa virtutis de celo missa sereno
Eternū florens Regia sceptrā feret.”

On either side are two angels; above the legend are two escutcheons, the dexter charged with the arms of St. George, and the sinister with those of the City of London; on another shield at the base are the initials and merchant's mark of the binder; and on the reverse side of the cover are the arms of France and England, quarterly, surmounted by a royal crown, and supported by two angels. The initials of William Bill, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dean of Westminster, who died in 1561, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, (where there is a brass to his memory,) are stamped on the covers of this volume.

On the cover of a work printed by Jehan Petit early in the sixteenth century, entitled *Sermones de Adventu*, are represented on one side the arms of Henry VIII. (France and England quarterly), impaling 1 and 4, quarterly, Castile and Leon; 2 and 3, Aragon and Sicily; and on a point in base a pomegranate erect, slipped, proper, for Granada. The arms are supported by two angels, and surmounted by an imperial crown. On the reverse side are the royal arms (France and England only) supported by the dragon and greyhound; above the shield, which is surmounted by the imperial crown, is a rose, on either side of which are two angels with scrolls. Immediately under the arms is the portcullis, allusive to the descent of the house of Tudor from the Beaufort family.

The Tudor rose, fleur-de-lis, castle, pomegranate, and other royal badges, frequently occur on impressed bindings *temp.* sixteenth century. In the example on the table the binder's device and initials, as well as the badges above mentioned, are represented.

On the cover of a small volume printed in the year 1542, is impressed the portraiture of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. He is represented in armour, holding in his right hand the orb, and in his left the sceptre, surrounded by the legend,—

“CAROLVS V. ROMA IMP. SEMPER
AVGVST. ETATVS XLII.”

Above is a shield charged with the imperial arms, (a double-headed eagle displayed,) and beneath are the two columns of Hercules, with the motto *PLUS OULTRE*.

The binder's name in full is seldom found impressed in bindings. There is, however, a very interesting example in this library, stamped on the cover of a small volume printed by Regnault in the year 1555. The following legend, viz., *JOHANNES DE WOVDIX ANTWERPIE ME FECIT*, surrounds a square shaped compartment, within which is represented a lion rampant, ensigned with an imperial crown, probably intended for the arms of Flanders.

The arms of Edward IV. are impressed on the covers of a manuscript Book of Prayers. The arms, supported by two lions, are surrounded by fleurs-de-lis and hearts, and round the extreme verge is the representation of a hand, the first finger extended. It is not in the form for the act of blessing. It may have had reference to the hand on one of the sceptres of France, seeing it is associated with the fleur-de-lis.

MONUMENTAL WINDOWS.

It is not always the case that this species of commemoration is carried out in good taste, and therefore we are glad to put on record an instance that has lately come to our knowledge, where a really fine stained-glass window has been erected by a relative of the deceased. Mr. Fretwell Hoyle, a solicitor of Rotherham, has recently placed in Maltby Church a window commemorating his mother, Hannah Clarke, wife of W. F. Hoyle, esq. (born Feb. 19, 1810, died Oct. 8, 1831), the subject of which is Hannah presenting her son Samuel to the high-priest Eli. The design was furnished by Mr. Hoyle himself, and it has been admirably executed by Messrs. Wailes of Newcastle; its character is very rich, and the window forms a very striking ornament to the church.

ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL REMAINS AT CANTON ^a.

- 1 Magazine-hill, English Head Quarters.
 2 Five-storied Pagoda, French Head Quarters.
 3 Chunam Fort.
 4 Mann's Battery.
 5 Rotton's Battery.

- 6 Gough's Fort. 6^a Blue Jacket Fort.
 7 Position of the two graves.
 8 Other Remains.
 9 Extensive trench.
 10 Shape of tiles.

On the occupation of Canton by the Allies in December, 1857, our position was strengthened and defended by earthwork batteries and entrenchments. These were most conspicuous in that portion of our lines between the north and north-east gates, on account of the elevated position of the ground commanding the whole city. In this space is included the Magazine-hill¹, five-storied Pagoda² on the wall, the Chunam Fort (Chinese)³, Col. Mann's Battery⁴, and Major Rotton's Battery⁵ at the termination of this rising ground close to the city wall, and nearest the north-east gate. It was whilst digging the extensive ditch⁹ around these two batteries in a direction running south-west and north-east that the workmen exposed the inferior ends of two brick vaults⁷ not far from Rotton's Battery. Nearer to Mann's Battery were found several urns⁸, containing human ashes commingled with those of various animals; the urns were all broken to pieces, and I was only able to obtain fragments of pottery rudely marked.

The two vaults mentioned above were placed side by side, at right angles to the trench, bearing north-west and south-east, and evidently built at the same time.

To each vault were ends and sides of square red tiles, and an arched

^a We have been favoured with this communication by Mr. Charles Moore Jessop, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, now at Chatham.

roof of triangular red tiles¹⁰, similar in composition and thickness to those used in Roman masonry. The floor was laid on the rock. On a rough measurement, each grave was 6 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 3 feet high, and 2 feet below the surface.

The vault examined first was that nearest Mann's Battery. There were four layers of deposit—one of clay, one of lime, a fine light-coloured humus, in which were bones, teeth, &c.; and lastly, a second of lime. In the humus were found several lumps of plastic clay scattered throughout the whole extent, and which on exposure to air exhibited traces of osseous matter. On the left side, a portion of the bone of the fore-arm, a portion of the right ramus of the lower maxilla, portions of the occipital and parietal bones, and near these several teeth.

In the second vault were five layers—clay, lime, charcoal, humus, lime; the charcoal was in great quantity, and the lime not half so abundant as in the former grave. On the left side of the body, and near to a portion of the ulna, a pair of scissors made of iron. On the right side, opposite the head, which probably declined to this side, a small round bronze plate, dish-shaped, with a boss in the centre, pierced transversely. Above this plate were one silver, and four or five bronze pins, and ear-pick; also two other small ornaments. These pins were all taken out of a large plastic filiform mass, which I imagine once to have been hair. Other plastic masses were scattered throughout the extent of humus in the position of the shoulders, hips, and knees, exhibiting traces of osseous matter.

The scissors are a strong pair, nine inches long, with ear-shaped handles and fine points, just like those in use among the Chinese at the present day.

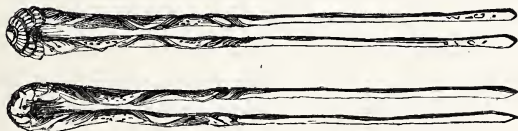
The bronze plate or mirror is 5 in. 10 lines in diameter. On the side of the boss it is beautifully marked all over with shells and grotesque heads in alto-relievo; the opposite side, which has once been bright, is corroded, and has evidently lain upon a portion of the dress or some reticular substance. This mirror is more handsome than any I have seen in modern use among the Cantonese. It was suspended or carried by means of a string (as at the present day) through the hole in the boss.

The hair-pins are narrow and broad in width: one of the narrow pins is made of silver, and is as thick as the prong of a dessert fork, elegantly chased round its curved end, and each leg pointed; it is five inches and a-half long. The remaining pins of bronze, being very brittle, are not perfect like the silver one; they have been long, straight pins, pointed, the broader chased, and the superior extremity of one fashioned as an ear-pick. The two other small ornaments were evidently in connexion with the further security of the hair, as all were found together in the plastic mass, presenting a filiform appearance, lying on the right side.

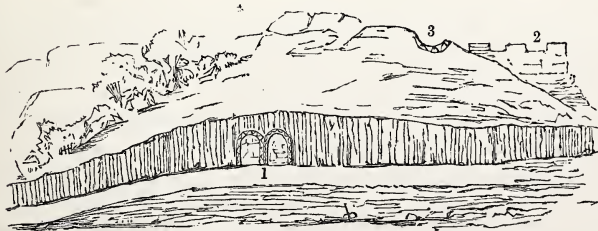
The two vaults and their contents just described were discovered in ground that to all appearance had never been disturbed; jutting rocks were obvious over a sloping grassy surface, so that no external indication was



Mirror. Half size.



Silver chased Hair pins; back and front. Half size.



The Vaults in situ.

1. The Vaults.

2. City Wall.

3. Rotton's Battery.

present to lead any one to suppose that so valuable a deposit lay beneath ; consequently how many hundreds of years these vaults have had existence it is difficult to guess ; but knowing the veneration in which Chinamen hold their burial-places, and the tenacity with which they have for centuries clung to the same manners and opinions, coupled with the fact that they never inter the dead within their cities, all traces of sepulchral remains must have been entirely obliterated long before Canton was enclosed by walls, which happened, I believe, about fifty years before the time of the Norman conquest ; and if we compare these relics with those of European countries, which Mr. Roach Smith and other antiquaries have described, we conclude that these remains cannot have a less date assigned them than that of from fifteen hundred to two thousand years^b.

In the first vault we found four layers of deposit, which probably may be thus accounted for : before the coffin was introduced a quantity of lime was thrown in, on to which went the coffin ; this again was covered with lime, and finally clay to the height of the walls, when it was arched over. What I have termed 'humus' I conceive to be the remains of the coffin. The plastic lumps of clay-like substance found in this stratum were totally distinct and different from the external layer of clay, which layer at the upper end had sunk as much as a foot and a-half, and at the lower end two feet from the top, proving the coffin to have been originally of considerable bulk. It may not here be amiss to observe that the coffins of the wealthier class of Chinese are made of six pieces—four very thick sides, hollowed internally and convex externally, overlapping the two square end-pieces about four or five inches, and are much thicker at the upper than the lower end.

In the second vault we found five layers, but it was difficult to determine whether the charcoal had been put into the coffin or merely on [the outside, but as charcoal was found embedded in the 'humus' as well as on the top of it, it is probable that both plans had been adopted ; the charcoal was in great profusion and the lime scanty. The clay had sunk much less in this vault.

In the build of the vaults I did not observe anything like mortar between the tiles.

From the whole, then, I conclude that the first vault once contained a male, and the second a female body, and that the bodies were those of old people ; for the first body was not interred with charcoal, no ornaments were found, and the teeth well worn. The second body had had more care bestowed on it ; the ornaments were the indispensable necessities of female arts—hair-pins, scissors, and looking-glass ; and the absence of teeth gives the impression that the old lady was toothless. It is not, there-

^b At a superficial glance these interesting antiquities have much the appearance of Roman and Saxon remains ; the hair-pins and scissors seem almost identical with some varieties from graves in the north of Europe. The embossed side of the metal mirror, however, betrays their origin.—ED.

fore an unwarrantable stretch of the imagination to suppose, that this aged couple were of some rank and wealth, probably a mandarin and his wife ; and that probably they died about the same time, and were interred together, or shortly after each other.

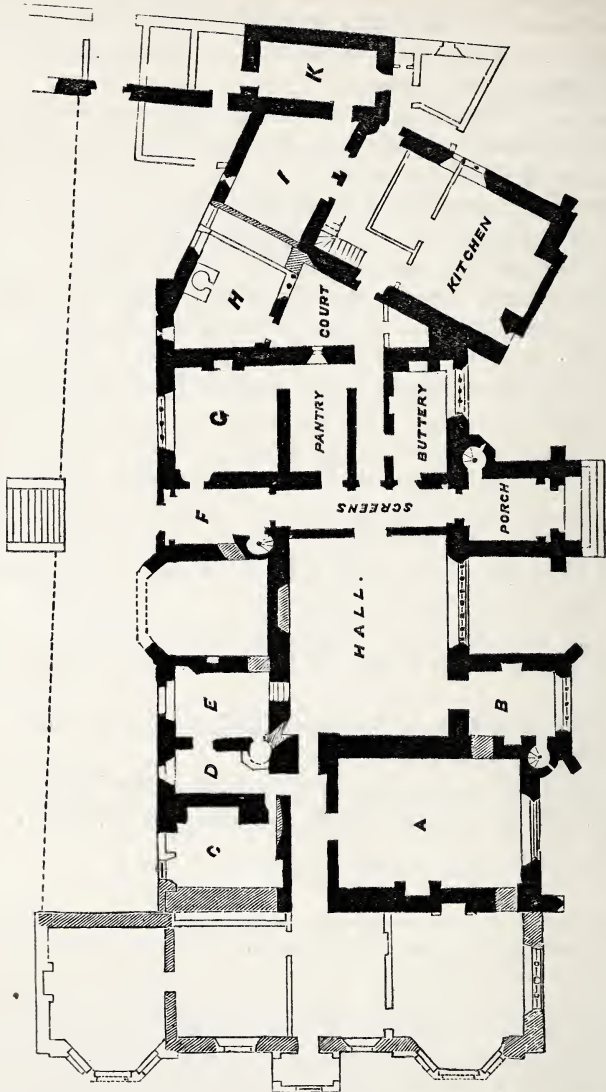
Although I have ventured to assign a somewhat remote date to the above discoveries, it is possible I may be mistaken, or else that the Chinese practised incremation till within a recent date.

Shortly after the possession of Canton, all the forts^s outside the walls were blown up. Among the rest Lyn Fort, outside the east gate ; from its style of masonry it was not considered to be of great antiquity. In digging the mines under it a gunner chanced on an urn containing charred bones, the lid luted with lime. It was contained in a larger urn, with the lid similarly luted. It is a plain urn, ten inches and a-half high, and has a Chinese inscription painted on the outside ; I had great difficulty in getting a Chinaman to read it for me, as I was naturally regarded as a monster of impiety, and each one that I asked got him out of my presence with a shrug much in the same way that a cat slowly retreats with its back up before a dog ; at last, my boy, more bold than others, but with reluctance, informed me that “ in the fourth year of the reign of the Emperor Heing Tsung this fort was built, and that ”—here he stopped, shook his head, and said, “ very bad man, more better you make he whilo ”—but whether to myself or the remains his expression was applicable, I know not. I never got more out of him, but imagine he meant the man was a malefactor.

The inscription, very fresh at first, soon faded on exposure to the air, and is now nearly illegible.

The probable date is about 1400 or 1500 A.D., as in Morrison's Chronological Table, I think, I remember seeing the name of Heing Tsung.

BANNATYNE CLUB.—The final meeting of the Bannatyne Club was held in the apartments of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, on Wednesday, the 27th February last—Lord Neaves in the chair. A satisfactory statement was made by the Secretary, Mr. David Laing, as to the position of the Club, and the forwardness of a few remaining publications which are still to be distributed among the members. Directions were then given as to the closing the transactions and winding up the affairs of the Club, which may now be considered as dissolved, after an existence of thirty-eight years. At the termination of the business, Lord Neaves took the opportunity of presenting to Mr. Laing, in name of the Club, a handsome piece of silver plate, purchased from a contribution among the members amounting to 350 guineas, as a mark of their high sense of the admirable manner and disinterested spirit in which the proceedings of the Club had been assisted, and its publications superintended by Mr. Laing, as its Honorary Secretary, from its institution in 1823 till its dissolution at this time.



- A Parlour, now Library, under the Solar.
- B Closet, under the Ladies' Bower.
- C Store-room.
- D Garderobe-turret?
- E Staircase. N.B. Under E is the ancient cellar, entered from D.
- F Back Porch.
- G Servants' Hall?
- H Bakehouse.
- I Scullery.
- K Servants' Bedrooms?

PLAN OF CLEVEDON COURT.

MEDIEVAL HOUSES NEAR CLEVEDON^a.

CLEVEDON COURT is a house of the time of Edward II., or the first half of the fourteenth century, much altered and added to, and with parts rebuilt, but of which the main walls remain, and the original plan may still be traced. This may be said roughly to be the common plan of the Roman capital letter H, the hall making the cross stroke, but a very thick one; at any rate, it forms the central division of the house, with the rooms for the family at the upper end, and the offices for the servants at the lower, according to the usual arrangement.

The entrance is through a porch, which possesses the two original doorways with Decorated mouldings, and in the jambs of the outer arch are the grooves for the portcullis: over this porch is a small room, in which was the windlass for raising and lowering the portcullis, and in the angle is a winding or newel staircase leading to this room, and to the music-gallery over the screens or servants' passage. At the further end of this passage, or at the back of the house, is another porch, F, also with a portcullis groove, a room over it for the windlass, and a newel staircase. Three doorways, with Decorated dripstone mouldings, open as usual from the screens to the buttery, the pantry, and the central passage leading to the kitchen, which must always have been external in a detached building, and not part of the house, and probably on the same site as the present one: although it has been rebuilt in the Elizabethan period, it is placed diagonally to the main building, leaving a small triangular court, which effectually prevented the smell of the cooking from entering the house. The offices which touch upon this court are the servants' hall, G, which seems to be part of the original building, though much altered. H the bakehouse, and I the scullery, have also been much altered, but have old work in parts: K is a tower divided into several stories, now occupied as servants' bedrooms; it is a very plain building, with small square-headed windows, and has very much the appearance of being part of the work of the fourteenth century, although if so, it is a very unusual feature of that period.

The great hall is much modernized: the windows and fireplace and wainscoting are all modern, that is, not medieval, but not very recent. The walls are original, with the two gable ends and a chimney on each, and in each gable are windows shewing that the buildings attached to the hall at each end were originally much lower than the hall. There is a pecu-

^a Described by J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A., during the Excursions at the Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Sept. 24, 1860. See GENT. MAG., Nov. 1860, p. 504.

liarity in the chimneys,—the flue of each is not carried down any lower than the head of the window under it, and was originally open to the hall, so that it would appear that the smoke from the fire on the hearth or reredos in the centre of the hall was allowed to circulate freely among the open timbers of the hall and escape at the two extremities without any central louvre; or these chimneys may have been an extra precaution in

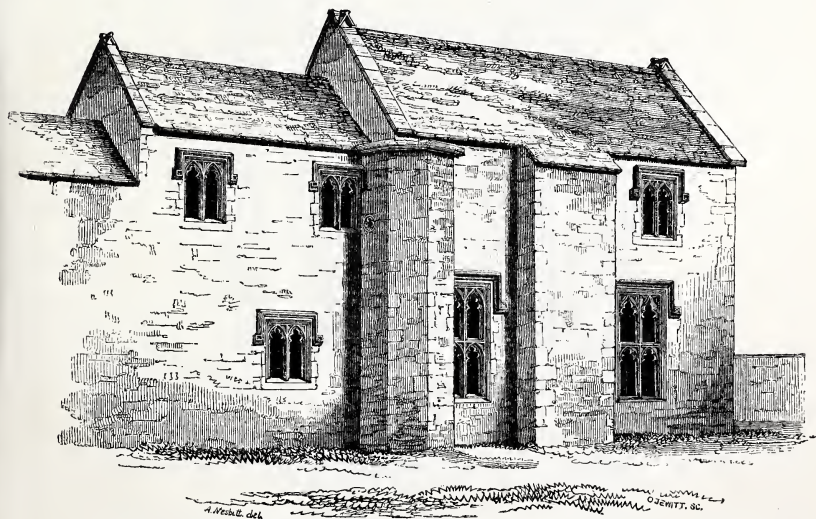


Roof of the Hall, Clevedon Court.

addition to the louvre. The present roof is modern and ceiled, and as no ancient view of the house is extant shewing a smoke louvre, we have no evidence whether there was one or not; it is quite possible that this arrangement of short chimneys open below to the hall may be an earlier one than the smoke louvre in the centre of the hall. The dais has disappeared, but the position of it is obvious enough. At one end in the front of the house, where at a later period the bay-window would be, is a small square room or closet, forming the basement of a tower, corresponding to the porch at the lower end of the hall. Over this closet is another small room, with a rich Decorated window with reticulated tracery in the front, and at the back a small window of the same period opening into the hall; this was probably the lady's bower or private chamber: the only access to it was by a newel staircase from the small room below, and so from the hall; the present entrance from the adjoining chamber has been cut through the old thick wall. At the opposite end of the dais,

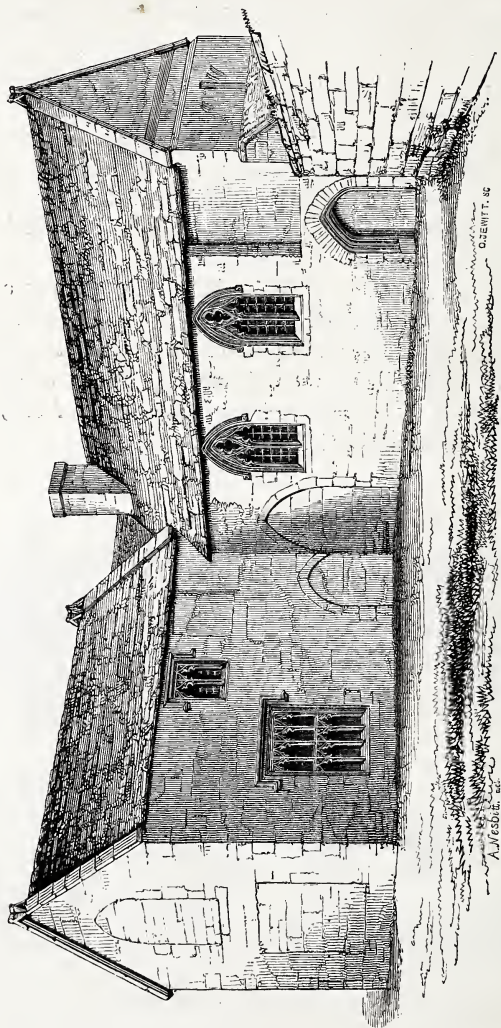
and consequently at the back of the house, was the ancient cellar, E, under a modern staircase, and by the side of it the garderobe turret, D, with a newel staircase in the corner, now destroyed: behind the dais is a large room, probably the parlour, and over it the solar, or lord's chamber. This wing has been much altered in the Elizabethan period, but the buttress at the external corner is Decorated work, and shews that these rooms are partly original. The room at the back of this, marked C, belongs to the Elizabethan period, and has been at some period turned into a kitchen. The west end of the house, beyond this, comprising the present dining-room and drawing-room, is partly modern, with bay-windows thrown out, in the style of the Strawberry-hill Gothic; but the walls and the end window in the front belong to the Elizabethan work, built by Wake, and the back wall extending from C to the west end has had an arch pierced through it to extend the dining-room.

The dotted lines on the plan connecting E and F represent a modern wall, and the straight line at the back with the steps shews the trench cut out of the slope of the hill at the back of the house. The remains of fortification are very slight, and there is no appearance of any moat; indeed, the situation on the slope of a hill hardly admits of one, and the house could never have been intended to stand a siege.

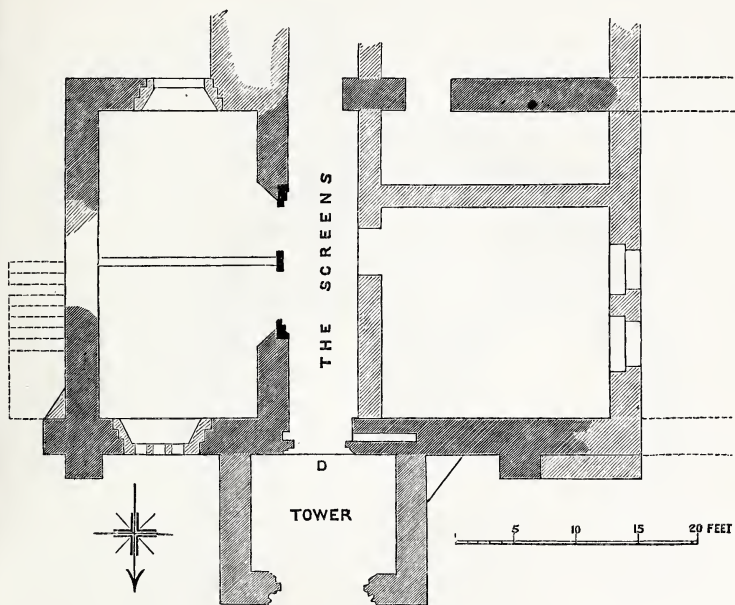


Back of Tickenham Court.

TICKENHAM COURT is a manor-house, probably of the time of Henry IV., or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and without any appearance of having been fortified, though it was no doubt enclosed by an outer wall. The hall is nearly perfect, and stands at a right angle to the other part of



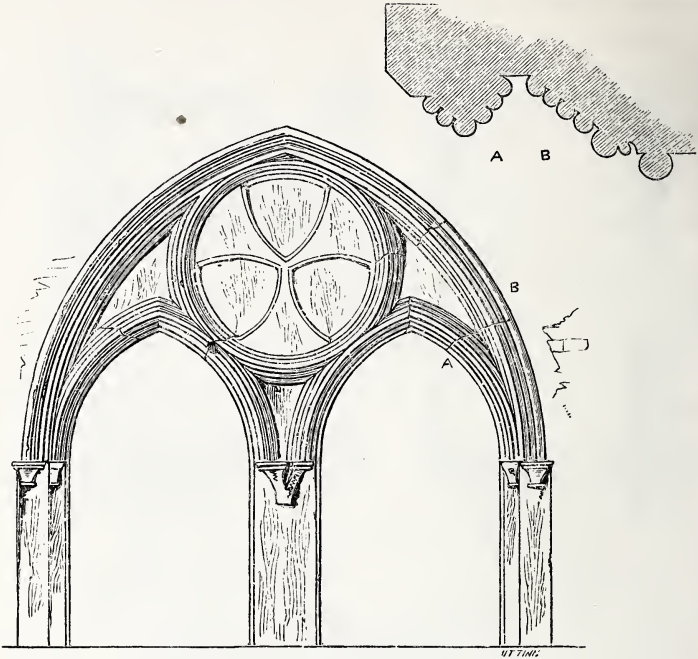
THE HALL, &c., TICKENHAM COURT.



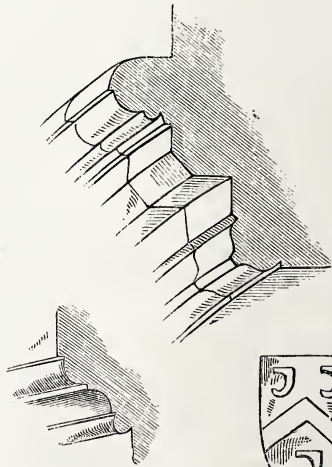
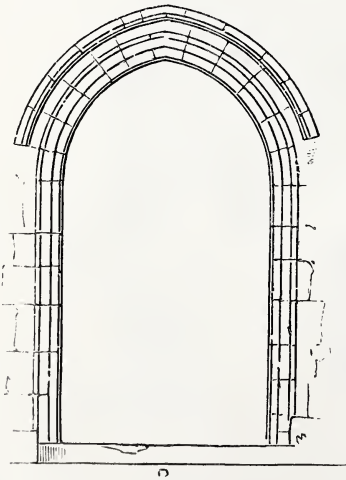
Plan of Manor-house, Clapton-in-Gordano.



View of Manor-house, Clapton-in-Gordano. The Tower A.D. 1442.



Wooden Screen, Clapton-in-Gordano, c. 1310.



Details of Manor-house, Clapton-in-Gordano, c. 1310, with the Arms of the family of Arthur.

the house, so that we have two sides of the quadrangle only remaining. The hall windows are each of two lights, with flowing tracery resembling the Decorated style of the previous century, but the arch mouldings are of the Perpendicular style; the outer arch is pointed, the inner arch, or rear-arch as it is called, is segmental. The roof is perfect, of plain open timber of simple construction, the principals arched to the collars, with good panelled stone corbels. At the lower end are the usual three doorways to the kitchen and offices, now destroyed, which probably occupied another wing, making a third side to the court: at the upper end of the hall is the arch of the bay-window, now destroyed. The remaining wing of the house is divided into two stories, with square-headed windows of the same period; and at the back of this wing are two turrets, one octagonal, for the staircase, the other square, for the garderobes.

CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO. This manor-house must once have been of considerable importance, and although but little now remains, that little is highly interesting. The interior of the present house (which is only a portion of the original one) has been thoroughly modernized, the last remnants of antiquity having been cleared out in 1860, the old partition walls destroyed, and the very curious early screen fairly turned out of doors. The original parts of the house are of the time of Edward II., but the only portions now remaining visible of that period are the doorway under the porch and the buttresses; but a considerable part of the walls belong to the same work, and the very beautiful screen (which has now been built up under a stone arch in the open air) as the entrance to the garden, opposite to the entrance door. Fortunately, Mr. Godwin has preserved a plan of the house as it was before the late alteration, and has published it in the *Archæological Journal* for June, 1860, with the illustrations here repeated, for which we are indebted to him. I can see no reason to consider this wooden screen as any earlier than the arch in which it stood, or the doorway, although Mr. Godwin puts it a century earlier; the tracery in the head appears to belong to the original work, and no such tracery was in use in the early part of the thirteenth century, nor before the time of Edward I. or II. Still it is probably the earliest and most remarkable domestic screen in existence. The tower-porch was added in 1442, as appears from the arms over the door, Arthur and Berkeley impaled. The chancel of the church and the family chapel on the north side of it were rebuilt at the same time as this tower. It very commonly happens that some part of the church is rebuilt at the same time as a manor-house. The gate-house is of the time of James I.

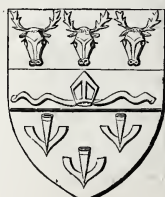
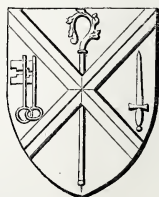
The Rectory-house at CONGRESBURY has a very remarkable porch, the arch of which is richly ornamented with an imitation of the well-known tooth-ornament of the thirteenth century, but really built about 1470 by the executors of Bishop Beckington, the arms over the doorway cut in the original stonework being those of the see of Wells and of the executors,



Porch of the Rectory-house, Congresbury.



Details of Porch, Congresbury.



Shields, Congresbury.

Pope, Sugar, and Swann, the same as in the Vicars' Close at Wells, so that this house was built about the same time with that work.

It is remarkable that in the chapel of the Vicars' Close some fragments of Early English sculpture of the time of Bishop Joceline are built in as old material in the spandrels of the window-arches. This would lead us to suspect that the tooth-ornament here also is old material used again, as often happens, but in this instance it does not appear to be the case; it seems to be clearly copied, although such an example is almost unique; probably those executors had a taste for the earlier style, and introduced it when they could.

At YATTON, the Manor-house is so exactly on the same plan as Clevedon Court, that there can be no doubt it is a copy of it, on a much smaller scale, and at a later period; the style is Perpendicular, but early in the style, probably about the same age as Tickenham Court, *circa* 1410.

COPE CHESTS IN YORK MINSTER.—The importance of metal-work as an ornamental adjunct to architecture is generally admitted, and its study has revived with the study of Gothic architecture; good examples, therefore, become valuable. Two cope chests may be seen in the north aisle of the choir of York Minster leading to the Lady-chapel, one placed upon the top of the other; and, though such excellent examples of their respective periods, they seem to have been almost entirely neglected, the only notice of them being a few lines in "Britton's York," and a short notice in "Brown's York." These chests or arks were made to contain the copes of the officiating clergy of the cathedral, and as the form of the cope was that of an exact semicircle, these chests were made of half that size, so that the copes would lie in them by being once folded. They are of large size, the radius of the circle of the earlier one being 6 feet 6 inches, and the other 6 feet 2 inches. They are of wood, covered at the sides and top with leather, and open by two lids, which close in the middle. These lids are covered with iron-work laid on leather. Many portions of the iron have been broken away or destroyed. The two chests are of different dates. The earliest appears to be of the twelfth century; the circular branches to the band are common to Norman iron-work, though they are contained in later examples; the curves are stiff, and wanting in the grace and elegance of those of the next century. Of the date of the second there can be no question, as there are many examples of similar character remaining on buildings of which the date is in some instances known, and all belonging to that culminating point of English Gothic architecture, the reign of Edward I. Among these may be mentioned the doors of the chapter-house, York, and the hall of Merton College, Oxford. None of these, however, are equal to the present in the grace and beauty of the curves, and the skill with which the surface is so regularly covered.

TRACES OF OUR REMOTE ANCESTORS.

MY residence for many years past has been fixed in a district of a somewhat peculiar character, and in which many advantages are rather more than sufficiently compensated by the presence of more than one considerable drawback. Thus, it is singularly wild, much of it equally picturesque and beautiful, wonderfully healthy, and sufficiently primitive in many of its customs and habitudes. On the other hand, the roads are simply astounding for hilliness and badness, and what is usually understood by the term "neighbourhood" is not simply non-existent, but much more really impossible than the mathematical quantities so called. The district I refer to is a considerable section of the more easterly moorlands of north Yorkshire, and embraces many thousand acres, included in the parishes or townships of Skelton, Guisborough, Westerdale, Danby, Glaisdale, Egton, Sleights, and Whitby. Much of this moorland country is very familiarly known to me, and there is but a small portion of it which I do not know or have not visited at all. I may, however, specially mention the moors of Danby, Glaisdale, and Westerdale as not only those which I know best, but as supplying me, in the course of continual expeditions,—parochial, shooting, 'constitutional,' or connected with a taste for natural history,—with no small part of the materials for the following communication.

The traveller who traces the high road from Guisborough to Whitby passes across the entire breadth of the district in question; and, out of the twenty-one miles which lie between those two towns, fourteen at least stretch their weary up-hill and down-hill length over the moors. As he looks back from the newly attained moorland level at Birk Brow, the grand fragment of the choir of the Priory Church of Guisborough—all that is left of the entire building—arrests his eye. As he reaches the eastern limit of the moors he comes in sight of the more extensive ruin of Hilda's Abbey Church at Whitby, once as glorious for beauty as the loftier pile at Guisborough. Both of these conventual remnants are "relics of antiquity:" and yet both are "infants of days" contrasted with the memorials of hoariest eld with which a great extent of the wide moors between the two points of view just named are everywhere garnished. For miles together they are bossed over with the monuments of dead chieftains of twenty-five or thirty centuries ago: some as perfect in form and material as when newly piled by the mourning tribe over the still warm ashes of the funeral-pile; others broken into or excavated across by the antiquary, or carried piecemeal away by the rude engineers of those inconceivable moor-roads. From some points twenty or twenty-five of these sepulchral piles may be seen, none of them of less dimensions than twenty-five to thirty feet

through, and many of them twice or three times that; in other places they stand so thick, although often of small size, that the surface seems, at some former day, to have laboured under a severe eruptive disorder, and to have had a wonderfully favourable crisis. "Standing-stones" too, or monoliths—and who can venture to guess how many have been removed bodily by country road-makers and wall-builders?—are there, deeply scarred and furrowed, though with no mightier agency than that of the slow tricklings of water-drops; conical hills of great size, some nearly natural, others certainly indebted to man's art for part of their symmetry, if not for their entire bulk; circles of stones, some ring within ring, which once, no doubt, were shrines or temples; camps, embankments, fosses, and—more interesting still—the sites of collective habitations formerly occupied by our British or Celtic ancestors, almost surely before Isaiah prophesied, probably before Samuel was born, and even not impossibly when Moses led the Israelites through the Red Sea.

For no trace of metal, that the writer has been able to hear of, has ever been found in any of these sepulchres at present under notice. A few bronze weapons and other implements of the Archaic Bronze period were found, some thirty years since, on Roseberry Topping, (a conical hill about three miles from Guisborough,) and others elsewhere in North Yorkshire; while iron wheel-tires, and iron relics of horse-trappings and of the rim of a shield, have been taken from tumuli not far from Market Weighton in the East Riding; but on the wide moors I am speaking of, I believe only flint arrow-heads, and rude jet ornaments bead-like in shape, and ruder half-baked urns, with a few hammer or axe-heads of hard whinstone or quartz,—all of a remote era of the remote Stone period,—have been met with; no relics even of any application of bone, so far as I am aware, having been as yet found.

The extreme abundance of these British or Celtic remains in parts of the district in question seems mainly to be due to the fact that so very considerable a proportion of the whole extent is as wild and unaltered by the hand of man, (save only in the destruction of the forest which must once have covered extensive tracts of these moors,) or by the advances of agriculture, as it was 2,500 or 3,000 years ago; but perhaps not a little also to the fact that there appears to be no doubt, from ancient historical records, and no less from modern extension of agricultural limits, as well as from the revelations or discoveries consequent on modern agricultural innovations and improvements, that the 'Dales' as a whole were, from an early period, choked with forest growth wherever they were not smothered with deep, treacherous, quaking bog, or wet, inhospitable morass. Nay, in multitudes of instances the evidence alluded to goes to prove that forests had grown up, flourished, died, and fallen, and, by their fall, probably led to the existence of a deep bog which serves now to entomb their remains. Take one parish—my own—of some 23,000 acres in extent, and of the

ancient Celtic remains in which I propose to speak principally in the ensuing pages,—and, at the time of the Conquest, we find only about 1,300 acres liable to be taxed, as being cleared, and in a certain sense under cultivation; and what that cultivation was may be inferred from the circumstance that the Domesday surveyor's estimate was, that there was land in the entire manor for seven ploughs; all the rest was forest and moor, and the former encroaching enormously on what is now the latter. Moreover, by that time probably, or almost certainly, (though for how long a time we cannot even guess,) the woods had been laid under contribution for smelting the iron-ore which is found so abundantly in the entire neighbourhood.

So that the ancient British occupants of the district, whose best weapons against the forest were clumsy whinstone or quartz axes, perforated with inconceivable labour to receive the helve, must have been driven to such parts of the moor as were sufficiently dry and open, and to those few places in the valleys which, by the absence of wood and marsh, permitted them to form their huts and pasture their scanty herds.

A line drawn nearly parallel with the general direction of the high road from Guisborough to Whitby, and at a medium distance of eight or nine miles from it, would very nearly coincide with a sort of natural axis of high lands drooping from 1,485 feet above the sea at Botton Head, 1,000 at Lilhoue Cross, and 800 at Stoup Brow, half-way between Whitby and Scarborough. From this axis or water-shed, along its whole length, the high ground falls gradually towards the north, and sends forward several long, irregularly shaped spurs, generally of inconsiderable width, projecting into the main valley of the district—that of the Esk—and creating a succession of deep narrow valleys, all debouching in the main or central one. All of these spurs, to the number of eight or nine, were fortified—two or three of them very elaborately—against attack from the south. Some of these fortifications consist of single ramparts formed of earth heaped over collected stones, (many of them of enormous size, considering the forces admitting of application to their removal,) and are twenty to twenty-five feet thick at the base, and even now, with what more than twenty-five centuries have done towards filling up the ditch and degrading the crest of the vallum, eight or nine feet high. Others have been so constructed as to present to the enemy a rugged stone face,—the stones composing it being built in, in a Cyclopean kind of style, and firmly retained in their places by the heaped-up earth upon and behind them,—and were further strengthened by planting a series of large, pinnacle-shaped stones along the crest to serve as battlements. Others, again, have a strong, thick vallum on each side of an intermediate foss: or perhaps two fosses and three embankments in places where greater strength seemed to be required. Two or more of these ramparts, one some little distance in the rear of another, serve, with the aid of circular or irregularly shaped ‘camps’ of no great size, as the defences of all these projecting points or bluffs; and, though inconsiderable in point

of length and general magnitude, in comparison with others of a later date at some distance from this immediate district, still they must have been executed at a cost, to a tool-less community, of manual labour and time which appears almost inconceivable.

All these sets of fortification seem to have been planned and constructed for the protection of a series of settlements, or collective habitations of a tribe, or section of a tribe, of the ancient Hill-Celts.

Several distinct and unquestionable sites of such settlements—I do not know if we are justified in applying Cæsar's word to the collective abodes of men who lived so many generations before him, and say, 'several sites of indisputable *oppida*'—still remain in the part of the district that is protected by these various intrenchments. There is one in Westerdale, another on Danby North Moors, a third not far from Egton Grange, a fourth on Goathland Moors, and all these independently of others, about which there can be no doubt, that, being situate more in the valleys, their every trace has been swept away by the operations of the agriculturist. It is indeed wonderful that the settlement in Westerdale has escaped similar destruction; and the fact can only be explained on the ground that the site is in such a position as to offer no great encouragement to the labours of the ploughman, and that, consequently, time and the feet of cattle being the only agents of obliteration at work, it has remained until now, and even little altered during the lapse of the last six centuries.

The most interesting and instructive site is that on the Danby Moors. For the following account of this remarkable spot I am partly indebted to a MS. report of an investigation by a party of gentlemen twelve or fifteen years since, but not less to my own personal and repeated examinations. The site consists of a collection of pits: these pits are circular in form, and divided into separate groups; but every group is arranged in two parallel lines—pit over against pit; an arrangement which is deviated from, in one or both particulars, in other sites, both here and elsewhere.

All of these excavations have been from four to five feet deep, as compared with the present surface of the surrounding moor; all of them paved at that depth with stone, and probably rough-walled with uncemented stone within as well; and from ten to twelve feet in external diameter.

There are two principal groups: one composed of two members, or streets, not in exactly the same straight line, and with an interval of twenty-five feet between their several terminations; the other, which lies beyond a small stream, and above the verge of the slope towards it, is smaller in dimensions; and, about a hundred yards to the south of this, is the supposed commencement of another. This contains six pits; the one to the north of it thirty or more,—some, it is supposed, having become indiscernible through lapse of time and its effects; that on the further or western side of the stream is larger, and numbers sixty-eight excavations in all, thirty in one division and thirty-eight in the other. This range is

broader by some feet than the eastern group, which is fifty feet from side to side; that measurement includes the walls, formed of earth heaped over stones and fragments of rock, and each two to three yards thick, which enclose the sides of each group of pits. In the larger sub-group of the western division one of the excavations in the south row is of much greater dimensions than any other in the assemblage, being not less than thirty-five feet in interior diameter; and on coming to it the enclosing wall, which, if continued, would pass through its centre, sweeps round it in a semicircle and then continues its rectilineal course. But the enclosure of the pit in question is completed by the addition of an interior semicircular wall. This interrupts the regularity of the 'street' in this case. In each of the other groups the street is perfectly straight and even. The ends of the rows, or so-called streets, are open in every case: although in one instance the two pits at the end are placed nearer each other than the remaining ones, so as to contract the entrance to the interior. If all were placed end to end the total length would be from 1,200 to 1,300 feet.

To the south of the main group lie three tumuli in a line, of large dimensions, being seventy to eighty feet in diameter. Another tumulus, much broader but more depressed than either of the other three, stands about sixty yards from the eastern termination of the main group; and, about three hundred yards to the north of it, stands a monolith, or "standing stone," or "Druidical pillar," as such objects are variously called. The tumulus last named is *not* sepulchral. From the fact that it is enclosed with a ditch and circular bank or ring of earth, it was assumed to be of a different nature from the other three, which are ascertained to be sepulchral; and, on examination, no signs of its having ever been used as a place of sepulture were discoverable. It held, there is every reason to believe, as close a relation with the political, and possibly with the religious and judicial, observances of the living inhabitants of the settlement, as the other three did with the long home and memory of deceased distinguished members of the community.

The settlement at Westerdale is about 1,000 feet long by 300 broad, but the pits are much more scattered and indefinable. Indeed, many of those which are within the limits of enclosure are almost or totally obliterated. For six hundred years or more this site has been known by the name of "Ref-holes."

The settlement on Snowdon Nab, near Egton Grange, 500 feet by 450, is set very full of circular pits, (except in a central space left vacant,) which are in many cases excavated through thin beds of sandstone and shale, the exterior rows being set in a zigzag form. Where the ground penetrated was not rocky, they seem, from traces still or lately left, to have been walled round inside like a well. This group seems not to have been protected by any closely adjacent rampart or defence; but at the period of its occupation it was probably surrounded by dense forest, which, it hardly

need be suggested, might easily be made to afford the strongest sort of fortification and defence.

The Goathland settlement occupies a space of 600 feet by 150, but the pits are not so thickly clustered as in that last named. The name by which this site has been known, time out of mind, is "Killing-pits."

Besides these, several others might be named; but, as their inhabitants would seem to have been cut off from communication with those that have been already specially named, either by defensive fortifications, or by position, or (still more) by time, it would only occupy space to little purpose to notice them in detail. It seems, however, to the writer that a few lines should be given to a glance at one extensive cluster, which occurs almost as much to the south of the axis or ridge-line named above, as several of the fortifications, also above-named, lie to the north of it; and which from their different shape—or shapes rather—and more elaborate structure, suggest the idea that they were possibly occupied, either at a period of somewhat greater constructive skill, or else by a branch of a different tribe from those who dwelt in our more immediate district: so that, consequently, it may have been against their incursions that those frequent ramparts were designed and reared. The dwellings in question occupied a space of 1,400 feet by 300, and the pits are of all shapes—circular, oval, semilunar, and the like; of large dimensions also, both as to area and depth; in some cases divided into two or more apartments by partition walls, and all so strongly lined with stone, that "Stone-haggs," as the place is called, has served as a quarry to the country road-makers for a lengthened period past^a. Their walls indeed, in some cases, seem to have risen quite above the level of the surrounding moor; and thus, as well as in the other particulars named, they appear to have been unlike those which have hitherto been specially named in this communication, and to which we must now return.

The condition of the Danby Moor settlement is, in few words, this:—Out of the total number of 104 pits which can be distinctly made out, the outlines of all, save some half-dozen, may be traced without any difficulty. A few are not so easily distinguishable, and would pass unnoticed but for their vicinity to, and evident connection with, the others. All, except those in which exploratory excavations have been recently made, are more or less grown up with vegetable matter. In all of them, on excavation, charred pieces of wood are met with upon the stone floor; but so far, I believe, no other traces of occupation. What a systematic examination might do remains to be proved.

^a That period, however, fortunately for "Stone-haggs" and other like memorials, does not extend beyond the memory of many persons still living; so recent are all or almost all our roads in their modern form. Up to nearly the beginning of the present century roughly flagged narrow causeways, traversed by pack-horses, supplied the means of intercommunication.

These curious and interesting remains enable us to reconstruct, in idea, the Celtic village, or *oppidum*, of seventy-five or eighty generations ago. Rudely dressed poles from the surrounding forest, with their ends resting on the upper part of the rough interior stone-lining of each pit, and all meeting in a point above, with wattled work filling in the interstices, and all thatched or covered with rushes or ling, and perhaps an outer envelope of sods, presenting the form of a depressed conical mound to the beholder's eye, with a hole at the side to permit the smoke of the fire in the centre to escape, as well as to afford exit and ingress for the inmates; this would be what was noticeable about each individual hut on the outside; the chief's house differing from the others in little save its greater size and elevation outwardly, and in possessing one or more roof-sustaining props or posts within. From the exterior of the enclosing rampart of stones and earth little would be seen besides the loftier house last named and just the tops of the ordinary huts; the walls of enclosure—crowned, as they surely would be, with rough palisading—being amply high enough to cover all within from too curious inspection. At night, or when danger threatened, the ends of the streets would, of course, be closed with abattis of some sort, or with other means of barricade, sufficiently strong to repel a sudden attack, and at the same time such as to admit of easy removal from within.

One other feature still recognisable and connected with the habits of this community remains to be noticed. In the valley between the eastern and western groups of hut-sites is an enclosure, divided into two parts by the little stream already noticed, and very similar in its present appearance to what are ordinarily termed camps; that is to say, formed of earthen embankments with a stone basis, but which, from its position, can never have been in any way connected with attack and defence. The most probable supposition with reference to its use or purpose is that, when its walls were perfect and crested with firmly-set palisades, it served as a place of security for the cattle of the settlement; and from its dimensions it would seem to hint that, in proportion to the probable number of the entire community, their stock could not have been so very few.

The arrangement of the separate dwellings and their dimensions, in all these several settlements that have been under notice,—none of them (except the so-called chief's) on the average exceeding fifteen or eighteen feet in diameter, and most of them coming sensibly below that,—give rise to a suggestion which may well insinuate a doubt as to the correctness of a statement made by Julius Cæsar, and probably repeated on his authority by later writers,—I mean the allegation, that it was customary among the Britons for ten or twelve men to have their women—one can hardly say wives—in common. These separate huts, each equivalent, and only equivalent, to the shelter of a single family, seem to tell a very different tale; while the regularity observable in the parallel rows, and not less in the

opposite or alternate huts in the rows, seems even to testify to a prevailing sense of fitness and order in these ancient members of the human family. Rude, fierce, unskilled in any art, save those of war and the chase—in one word, savage—as these Celts were, still these strange hoary memorials certainly suggest that they knew and respected the marriage tie and the sacred bond of family.

The chief's hut, to the writer, whose pursuits continually conduct his steps over and among these primeval remains, induces a comparison with a particular ring or enclosure on the third of the ridges or spurs named above, beginning to count from the west. The ridge is most carefully fortified; at the narrowest part of it, and somewhat over a long bow-shot from the rise of a hill which sweeps back to the line of greatest height beyond, is an entrenchment consisting, towards its eastern end, of a double dyke and ditch between, and of three dykes and two intervening ditches along its western portion. In rear of this is a nearly circular entrenchment or camp, which may have served as a rallying-point in case of losing the first line. Again, somewhat more to the rear, there is a single dyke, crossing the whole width of the ridge, and originally of considerable dimensions, but which has been quarried away by little and little by road-makers and others, until in many places only a broad belt of brackens and a few stones, too big to be removed, remain to shew where it stood. Two or three hundred yards to the rear of this, again, was another single dyke, extending two-thirds across the spur, and commencing from the western edge; and below that a fourth, commencing on the eastern side and reaching far enough across to overlap the extremity of the last. And what is curious, this fourth and last is also continued down the exceedingly steep face of the eastern bank to the edge of what must have been, till within the last century or so, an impassable bog. Here it rests upon and is supported by a series of two (or perhaps three) camps, so constructed as to defend one another, and be separately defensible in succession, if the first of them happened to be taken.

Now, behind the second of the ramparts just named there is a ring of stones, (denuded by accidental causes of their one-time covering of earth,) with a depression or hollow within, of about the same dimensions and general appearance as the chief's house, and which the writer conjectures may probably have been the permanent head-quarters of the chief intrusted with the command of the garrison defending this evidently most important post. For other things besides those skilfully devised and elaborately constructed entrenchments serve to shew that it was important. Literally hundreds of tumuli covered the face of the moor there, beginning to be numerous behind the second line of defence; two or three here and there in the rear of the compound or main rampart suggest the ideas of a struggle with an invading party and of victory resting with the defenders,—ideas the likelihood of which is not lessened by the appearance

of one or two small rudely-formed hillocks outside the defences. Then, there is also an earthen ring with its usual substratum of sand-stone, forty-two feet in diameter, in the eastern limb of which still stands a "Druid-stone," five feet high above the surface, broad, and not more than eight or ten inches thick; channeled and furrowed, along its upper and southern edges, an inch deep, by the insignificant energies of drops of rain, and condensing fogs, and melting snow-flakes. Sundry gaps besides shew where other such stones stood; but a moor-road sweeps close by and explains alike the departure of the others and the retention of this. It is useful to indicate the track when hidden by snow, as they were to furnish its 'metal.'

Can we in imagination re-people these wastes—these desolate hearth-places of mysterious antiquity and power of enduring? Perhaps, in a measure, we can. That wood of forty-five acres, and chiefly of oak, clothing a part of the bank which descends from the moor to the north bank of the Esk, nearly opposite to the site of the first baronial fortress raised in this locality, the sole remnant of the ten or twelve square miles of forest in which Norman De Brus and his retainers revelled in the pleasures, and excitements, and risks of the chase, gives us a starting-point for the imagination; and we see the whole valley down to Esk-banks, together with its offshoots, (mainly on the south,) full of varying growths of wood—birch, rowan-tree, oak, fir, alder; the first two highest and straggling over the summit, the last lowest and predominating along the marshy banks of the stream and the edges of the many open, jungle-looking spots, which are simply bog or morass with their rank and accustomed herbage. And the stately red-deer is there, and the timid roe, and the savage, champing wild-boar; and here and there in the glades are wild-looking oxen, of a whitish cream-colour with black muzzles, and long horns wide-set. The goat, too, is seen higher up on the banks, and the stealthy wolf prowls there also; while smaller game, and perhaps, in remotest eld, larger beasts of prey than the wolf are hidden beneath the wilder, thicker coverts.

And the human hunter, with matted, untrimmed hair and beard; with rough, undressed skins for garments, so far as he is garmented at all; wild eyed, and with glances wavering and thrown round in unceasing, restless watchfulness; not large in stature or of stalwart form; with head and features betokening no intellectual excellency, but the contrary; armed with a bow and rude basket-work quiver of much-prized arrows, and with a javelin headed, like the arrows, with neatly chipped, sharp-edged flakes of flint or agate; with a rude axe or celt also, wedge-shaped, and hafted into a partly cleft or perforated club;—that is his equipment. And we see him, stealthy as a beast of prey dogging its intended victim, creeping, instinct-guided rather than intelligence-led, upon the unsuspecting deer or roe; and the bow twangs, almost at the creature's ear, and the primitive arrow does its work.

Or we might picture him as animated by the fierce passions and instincts

of the savage warrior : one while seeking to steal with silent, treacherous advance on the unsuspecting foe ; again, with his intensely acute senses of sight and hearing on full stretch, in order to detect the possibly lurking enemy or to avoid the risk of surprise ; and then, engaged in fell death-struggle, as savage, as unrelenting and inveterate, as reckless of all but the passions of the strife, as the veriest wild beast of his own forests.

Or we might represent him at the gathering of the tribe about the sacred rath, and listening to, perhaps proceeding to execute, the solemn edict or decision of the warrior-chief ; a chief doubtless by the right of the readiest, strongest, most unscrupulous hand. Or else, as one among a band of trembling votaries, drawing near to the rudely-pillared enclosure-temple, canopied only by the blue vault of heaven, and swayed by terror, or blind hope, or ruthless savagery, at the will of the stern interpreters of a dark and merciless superstition.

Or a chief is dead, and we see a pyre constructed, dead trees being knocked rather than hewn in pieces by the awkward axes of basalt, resembling a heavy geological hammer in shape. And the corpse is placed upon it, and, amid the sacred song of primeval occupants of the priestly office,—not as yet, it may be, denominated Druids,—as they celebrate the dead man's deeds, it is consumed amid the leaping flames. And then the calcined remains are collected and placed in one of those rude cinerary urns which are guiltless of potter's wheel, and indebted to a pointed stick for their ornamentation ; and, together with the incinerated fragments, is placed a smaller urn, containing we know not what. His weapons, too, are there, and his scanty ornaments, and all placed together in the rude cist, made of unhewn stones, covered with another as rough and little flag-like as they. And then, over all, on the very site of the pyre, are piled stones and earth, till a heap is raised which shall out-last the costliest, most elaborate mausoleum of other climes.

Or perhaps he is a greater man—that dead man—or one whose person is more sacred than often passes away from among his people ; and his body is not to be burnt as in other cases, albeit those of certain of his slaves, perhaps of some nearer to him yet, will be consumed in a circle round the rude sarcophagus which is destined to hold his mortal remains, and a larger urn is placed with him, containing food, or some offering to his deities. There is a thronging multitude to assist at the obsequies, and to help raise the mighty mass which shall tell his successors for thirty successive centuries that one who was once a great one of the earth lies entombed there.

Why should we task fancy to repicture the women ? They were probably more degraded in mind than the men, unclothed, long-haired, prematurely withered—meet helps and mates to such lords. In one word, they must have been the 'squaws' of White hunter- and warrior-savages, instead of Red ones.

IN EASTER WEEK.

THE attack on Denmark threatened by the German Confederation has given rise among "the brothers of Englishmen, the Danes," to feelings that are finely expressed in a very beautiful poem, which has just appeared in the Danish daily paper *Fædrelandet*, of April 2, 1861. It is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Hammerich, the Professor of Church History in the University of Cheapinghaven. We are indebted for the following translation, in the metre of the original, to our old correspondent, Professor George Stephens, of Cheapinghaven. We conceive that its pure and exalted sentiments will commend it alike to the pious Christian and to those generous natures which have sympathy with a small and menaced, but noble-spirited and hopeful people.

I SAT all lone and silent, with head on hand so cold,
My cares, like crushing stone-heaps, pil'd up so manifold.

Where is he can free me from my sorrow?

I mused of my dear, dear country, now robed in danger's pall,
And of crafty foemen gloating and gibing o'er her fall.

Where is he can free me from my sorrow?

No help, no rede!—So boundeth the helmless bark adown,
Dragg'd on by eddying currents where whirlpools foam and frown.

Where is he can free me from my sorrow?

Where, where's the fearless pilot, with strong and steady hand
Shall dare against the wave-rush to row our boat a-land?

Where is he can free me from my sorrow?

Shall dare to trust his people, his God shall firmly trow,
And ever hopeful crieth—"His arm can save e'en now!"

Where is he can free me from my sorrow?

Or is hope, too, a straw-flame, a bubble on the wave,
Is now nor hand nor hero our land and folk can save?

Where is he can free me from my sorrow?

Thus sat I lone and silent, with head on hand so cold;
One prayer I scarce could whisper, my woes so manifold.

Where is he can free me from my sorrow?

Then out to the woodland drew I;—but lark and starling there
With busy beaks were fluttering, warm nest-homes to prepare.

There is that can free me from my sorrow.

Spring's first green-woven garlands—how soft and slim they grow!
Spring's first wee modest bell-flowers—how sweet they bend and bow!

There is that can free me from my sorrow.

And the twitter of the chaffinch, and the air so full of glee,
That clear blue vault, and that wave-thrill of life and ecstasy!

There is that can free me from my sorrow.

'Twas as mysterious music from heav'n and earth flow'd on,
The word of promise echoing, love's endless benison.

There is that can free me from my sorrow.

'Twas as spring's seraph, in sky-robcs of spotless innocence dight,
His psalm celestial chaunted, wings waving in downward flight.

There is that can free me from my sorrow.

His burden aye—"Where coldest in frost-fields sat the bird,
Now cheeriest at Heav'n's gate its pæan shrill is heard.

There is that can free me from my sorrow.

"Where broadest and highest the flake-built snow-drifts stood,
Now violets in clusters deck bank, and brae, and wood."

There is that can free me from my sorrow.

The Easter chimes were ringing; God's holy house I sought,
All still, e'en yet, and downcast, but lightsomer in thought.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

To the swelling hymn I listen'd, a flood of mingled song,
An anthem of Life's triumph o'er Grave, and Death, and Wrong.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

So heard I once that choral, when tears dimm'd every eye;
Struck was our flag, old Dannebrog; loud scoff'd the enemy*.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

Now once again, as floated those tones to realms above,
They speak the wondrous promise, the word of endless love.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

The stone was now roll'd from me, I ceased to fret and sigh,
Good angels seem'd, glad greeting, now in now out to fly.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

Let griefs and troubles threaten, dry weeds from land or shore
Flame up and perish quickly, but not the noble ore.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

The glowing gold remaineth, for all those blazes' might;
I th' crucible it glitters, yet purer and more bright.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

No single rose shall wither, no sword lose edge the keen,
No brave proud heart be broken—if true to itself, I ween.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

* The allusion is to the destruction of the line-of-battle ship "Christian VIII." and the capture of the frigate "Gefion," by the German batteries at Egernfôrde on Holy Thursday, April 5, 1849. Through the incapacity of their commanders the vessels were land-locked, and became targets for red-hot shot, without the power of retaliating. Thus the action was a mere butchery, but a naval victory, however gained, was so very extraordinary an event for the Germans, that they struck a medal to commemorate it.—TRANSLATOR.

The deep and lasting treasures in nation free that dwell
No robber reiveth from them, no foe shall buy or sell.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

In winter and in wan hope—it dreameth on of spring,
In gloomiest night, with faith's eye, it looks what morn shall bring.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

For o'er its cradle sounded, and pealeth yet this day,
The song of *Life's* great victory o'er *Death* and all decay.

Him I know can free me from my sorrow.

EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON recently communicated to "The Builder" some valuable remarks on the above subject, from which we borrow the following paragraph for the purpose of expressing our concurrence in the call made on the French antiquary:—

"M. Mariette, so well known for his researches among the antiquities of Egypt, has for some years conducted excavations for his Eminence, Said Pasha, the viceroy, and has had the control of all the antiquities of this country. No diggings are allowed without a permission granted through him. None of the Fellahs can sell the smallest object under pain of a severe punishment, extending, it is said by the Bedouin Arabs themselves, to death if any article be offered for sale without having been first brought to M. Mariette to buy it, if he choose, for the Pasha's collection. He is now carrying on excavations at the Ghizeh platform, Saccara, and Thebes, where gangs of Arabs are at work under the direction of their sheiks, with the slightest tool, and even with their hands, casting the sand, the dirt, and rubbish into small baskets, carrying it out of the trench, and depositing it at a short distance clear of the spot. This is a forced labour, each village in turn being obliged, as for other public works, to furnish and maintain its contingent without remuneration from the government. I observed that there were few grown-up people, the mass consisting of young boys and girls, who appeared very merry at their work, one or two of them singing a kind of couplet, constantly repeating the same words, the rest joining in chorus at the end. M. Mariette is very stringent with respect to any strangers taking memoranda, sketches, or dimensions; and it was, as it were, only by stealth, and as though I were doing something else, to avoid observation, that I could put together a few notes of what I saw. It is to be regretted that M. Mariette does not supersede such imperfect data by himself giving accurate descriptions of his most important discoveries. He has full knowledge of his subject, aptitude and felicity in knowing where to direct his researches, and great success has attended his labours; for the collection in the museum at Boulak contains many objects of the highest value, particularly those found in the tombs. He ought himself to reap the full benefit and credit of his investigations. But his delays are unjust to himself and injurious to the study of Egyptian archæology: and he must not feel either displeased or surprised that a passing traveller, like myself, should seek to make known to his colleagues, however imperfectly, some of the discoveries brought to light from time to time, and in which all Europe feels interested."

MONACO AND ITS PRINCES.

THE recent annexation by France of the larger portion of the Principality of Monaco has directed attention to that little-known but most beautiful district. It is rather remarkable that its history is so ill understood, as it will be found to have many points of interest. Even the learned Editors of *L'Art de vérifier les Dates* have given a very erroneous account of the origin of the little state, and this of course has been implicitly followed by later writers. The research of a member of the princely family settled in England has enabled him to draw up the following Memoir, every step of which is supported by documentary proof, and which doubtless will be interesting to the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, as a record of the history of an Imperial fief of high antiquity.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.

THE Principality of Monaco consisted, until its late dismemberment, of the communes of Monaco, Mentoni, and Roccabruna, and was an independent sovereignty, situated on the borders of the Mediterranean, having the County of Nice on the west and north, and the States of Genoa on the east, with a population of about 7,000 inhabitants. The revenues of the Prince arose from the duties of the ports of Monaco and Mentoni; but he has also considerable possessions in France attached to his Duchy of Valentinois, and other large estates.

Monaco is frequently mentioned in the Classics. Lucan, in his *Pharsalia*, makes the legions of Cæsar pass by Monaco, when ordered, at the commencement of the civil war, to march to the banks of the Rubicon; and he thus describes the harbour:—

“Quaque sub Herculeo Sacratu nomine portus
Urget rupe cavâ pelagus: non Corus in illum
Jus habet aut Zephyrus: Solus sua littora turbat
Circius, et tutâ prohibet statione Monæci.”

The Greek and Roman geographers generally designated the station of Monaco under the name of “Portus Monachus,” or “Portus Monaci,” because, according to Strabo, there was at the extremity of this promontory a temple dedicated to Hercules, and served by a single priest, a solitary, a monk—*monachus*.

The history of Monaco, however, dates only from the eleventh century.

In 1078, two of the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Turbia obtained permission of the Bishop of Nice to erect a chapel on the ruins of an ancient temple at Monaco. Sixty years later the Genoese, then very powerful, received a grant from the Emperor Frederic I. of all the Ligu-

rian shore, from the port of Monaco to Porto Venere. In 1191, the Genoese obtained from the Emperor Henry IV. a confirmation of this grant, with the condition of building at Monaco a castle for the defence of the Christians against the Saracens, and for the use of the Imperial troops in case of war between the Empire and the Provençaux.¹

It was not, however, until towards the year 1214 that Guido Grimaldi, or, as others say, Foulques del Castello, his relative, received a commission from the Genoese to erect a castle at Monaco,—a square citadel flanked with four towers,—at the foot of which a little town was speedily established, and the inhabitants acknowledged themselves feudatories of the Republic of Genoa, which, in 1262, granted them liberties similar to those of Porto Venere.

There were great quarrels between the Genoese and the Counts of Provence respecting this newly inhabited rock, which was considered to be the key of Italy, and from 1270 to about 1340, Monaco, an almost impregnable citadel, served alternately for a refuge to the Guelfs and the Gibelins—the Grimaldis and the Spinolas—of the Republic of Genoa, who, by turns conquerors or conquered, banished reciprocally their adversaries from their native city, and obliged them to retreat to this extreme point of the Ligurian shore.

M. Dumas, in his late history of the Princess of Monaco, says there exists at Monaco a multitude of old pictures representing the wars of Monaco in the time of the Guelfs and Gibelins, and one representing Francis Grimaldi and his followers, disguised as monks, driving the Gibelins (Spinolas) out of the town, whence arose the supporters of the arms of the princes of Monaco, which are two monks, each holding on high in one hand a sword, and the other hand supporting the shield of the house.

At last the Grimaldis remained masters of the place, and they have continued so without interruption to the present time.

In 1304, Reyner Grimaldi was possessor of Monaco. With his fleet of sixteen galleys he joined and was made Admiral of the French fleet of twenty ships; he attacked Guy, Count of Flanders, with eighty sail, whom he defeated and took prisoner, with a great number of Flemish nobles; and in passing over the seas of England he assumed sovereign jurisdiction as Admiral to the French king, taking the people and merchants of England and other nations, and carrying them into France, where he caused them to abide his judgment and award concerning their merchandize and goods.

In 1346, Charles Grimaldi was possessor of Monaco, and fitted out thirty vessels, with many thousand soldiers, to aid Philip of France in his war against England: he perished at the battle of Crecy. He had previously, in 1342, according to Froissart, a severe engagement with the English off Guernsey, being in command of thirty-two large vessels, having on board 3,000 Genoese and 1,000 men-at-arms, and shortly

afterwards, in company with the Lord Lewis of Spain, and Otho Doria, he attacked the English fleet near Vannes in Brittany, and carried off four vessels with provisions, and sunk three others.

His son, Reyner Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, was ambassador from France to England, and being afterwards taken prisoner in one of the Duke of Lancaster's engagements, by Ralf Basset of Drayton, he was purchased of him by King Edward III. for 12,000 francs of gold.

In 1457, Catalan Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, died, and by his will directed that the principality should perpetually remain in his name and blood: in fulfilment of this testament, his only child and heiress, Claudia, married her cousin, Lambert Grimaldi, who thereupon became sovereign of Monaco.

The year 1505 witnessed the tragedy of the death of their son, John Grimaldi, sovereign of Monaco, by the hands of his brother Lucian, who was himself slain in 1525 by his nephew, Bartholomew Doria, and who in his turn was thereupon beheaded by the Emperor Charles V.

"I was in the gallery of the ancestors at Monaco," writes M. Dumas, "quite close to the room where Lucian Grimaldi was assassinated by his nephew Doria, whose guardian he was, because he refused to give him his fortune, and perhaps also, in some measure, because he himself had assassinated his elder brother in his youth. This murder is solemnly remembered in the house of Grimaldi;—the room is held sacred;—the assassin's portrait is still veiled with crape, and that of the victim, bleeding, occupies the place of honour: one cannot help trembling in face of these dumb proofs of justice."

Notwithstanding this crime, Lucian Grimaldi was received into the favour of Louis XII. of France, who conferred on him several important charges. At this period the Genoese, having thrown off the French King's yoke, endeavoured to seize on Monaco, which, defended by French and Savoyard troops, sustained a siege of six months, and wore out the obstinacy of the assailants. Lucian Grimaldi took advantage of this to repudiate the feudal superiority of Genoa, and he addressed himself to Louis, who by letters patent of the year 1512 declared "That the said Lucian Grimaldi held his place and Seignory of Monaco from God and his sword alone;" adding, what was clearly untrue, "that neither he nor his predecessors, to whom it has belonged from such ancient time that there is no memory to the contrary, had ever acknowledged or avowed any sovereign, king, prince, or seigneur, except only God."

Lucian left a son, Honoratus, under age, who was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Augustin Grimaldi, Bishop of Grasse. War had just then broken out between Charles V. and Francis I., and Charles being master of the empire, possessor of Spain and of the Milanese, was a more advantageous ally than Francis; the Bishop, therefore, did not hesitate to relinquish the protection of France for that of the Emperor; and in 1525 he concluded a secret treaty at Bruges with Charles V., whereby he engaged to receive a Spanish garrison at Monaco. The Emperor then, or

about that time, erected Monaco and its dependencies into an independent principality in favour of Honoratus, and the castle, fortifications, church, and palace were repaired, greatly added to, and beautified. The Prince, who devoted himself to the service of Spain, and distinguished himself in many battles, died in 1581, and was succeeded by his son Charles, who, dying in 1589, was succeeded by his brother Hercules, who was traitorously slain by some of his subjects, instigated by foreign envy, in 1604.

Sir Richard Wotton, ambassador to the Emperor in 1551, writes, "The Emperor is gone in solace to Monaco, and hunteth, meaning whatever his to seem careless."

Honoratus II., Prince of Monaco, was an infant when his father was slain, but becoming subsequently disgusted with the insolence of his Spanish protectors, on a dark night in November, 1641, he drove out the Spanish garrison, and introduced some troops of Louis XIII., with whom he had on the previous 8th of July made a treaty at Peronne, placing himself and his successors in perpetuity under the protection of France. He then went to the King at Perpignan, and was courteously received, the King knighting him, and giving him in return for his estates in the kingdom of Naples, and in Milan, which he had lost, the Duchy of Valentinois, lands to the value of 75,000 livres per annum, (producing, in 1792, 270,000 francs annually,) and many honours. He also conferred on him the collar of the Royal Orders in the place of that of the Golden Fleece, which the Prince had returned to the King of Spain.

On the Prince's death in 1662, he was succeeded by his grandson, Louis Grimaldi, (son of Hercules Grimaldi, Marquis of Baux, mortally wounded at Monaco in 1651, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, by unwarily handling a loaded gun.) who fought at the battle of Texel in 1666, and died at Monaco in 1701.

Louis XIV., who was the godfather of Prince Louis, undertook to provide him with a wife, and selected for him the daughter of the Marshal Duke de Gramont. The marriage was not a happy one. The lady soon returned to Court, and was a conspicuous character there as the gay and handsome Duchess of Valentinois. The Prince, who remained moodily at home, planned and executed a whimsical kind of revenge. Having learnt the names of the several gallants who paid court to his wife, he caused them to be hung in effigy in the court-yard of his castle. The court-yard was soon filled, and the executed extended to the highway, but the Prince wearied not, and continued hanging.

The noise of these executions spread even to Versailles, and Louis XIV., who was angry in his turn, advised M. de Monaco to be more clement; but M. de Monaco answered that he was sovereign prince, that he had sovereign power of justice in his states, and that they ought to be well-pleased he had contented himself by hanging men of straw.

The affair caused such a scandal that it was at length deemed necessary

for the Duchess to leave the gaiety of Paris, and return to Monaco. The Prince, in order to complete her mortification, wished to make her pass before the effigies of her several admirers, but the Dowager Princess of Monaco prevailed on her son to abandon his intention, and accordingly, a great bonfire was made of all the maniquins.

Anthony Grimaldi succeeded his father Louis as Prince of Monaco, and died in 1731 without male issue, when his daughter, Louisa Hypolita, who had married in 1715 James Matignon, Count of Thorigny, became possessor of Monaco, and claimed and exercised the title of Princess of Monaco. From this marriage descends the present Prince of Monaco, and the name and arms of Grimaldi have been borne and used by the Matignons ever since their marriage.

In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1731 is an anecdote of the Princess setting out from Paris with her spouse to take possession of the principality, but on pretence of going before to prepare for his reception, she got herself recognised as the rightful sovereign, and would not resign her power, telling her husband she looked on herself as Queen Anne of England, and on him as Prince George of Denmark.

The Prince Anthony left at his decease in 1731 a brother, Honoré Grimaldi, Archbishop of Besançon, who relinquished his rights to the principality in favour of his niece the Princess Louisa; but on his death in 1748, the Marquis Grimaldi of Antibes and Cagnes, nearest heir male, claimed the principality as being a fief of the empire, and not descendible to females: legal proceedings were subsequently instituted, and have been continued, with the interruption of the French Revolution and deaths of claimants, to this time, the present heir male being Charles Louis Henri Maxence de Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi d'Antibes, Marquis de Cagnes.

In 1767, Ernest, Duke of York, brother of George III., died at the castle of Monaco.

The Aulic Council, the sole jurisdiction where questions of sovereignty relative to fiefs of the empire can be adjudicated, are stated in a late pamphlet to have made decrees in 1778 and 1781, whereby they pronounced that the extinction of the branch of Monaco took place in 1748, that the principality of Monaco was an ancient and avitic fief, and that the Marquis Grimaldi of Antibes had proved his descent as heir.

These decrees were followed by an application of the Marquis Grimaldi for investiture, but the French Revolution breaking out, the principality of Monaco itself disappeared, and became incorporated in France.

Great were the misfortunes which this family suffered by the French Revolution. The Prince of Monaco saw his wife, (an only daughter of the Duke of Aumont and Mazarin,) and his brother's wife, (a daughter of the Duke of Choiseul Stanville,) guillotined. He was confined in prison, became weak in mind, and was found drowned in the Seine in 1819. His brother, Count Grimaldi of Monaco, was banished, and resided in England

as aide-de-camp to the Earl Moira. The Count Charles Grimaldi of Antibes was banished, and resided in England with the Prince de Condé as his aide-de-camp; Louis André Grimaldi of Antibes, Bishop of Noyon and Peer of France, was banished, and died in lodgings in Paddington-street, London; their several palaces and chateaux were pillaged and seized, and the "chateau of the Prince near Mentoni, which, from the beauty of its situation and cultivation of its grounds, recalled to mind the fabled gardens of the Hesperides, became the property of a citizen of Mentoni, who knew as little of the Hesperides as of their golden apples."

This incorporation of Monaco with France continued till 1814, when the Congress of Vienna restored the principality to its ancient state; but the Grimaldis of Antibes were again disappointed in obtaining its possession, for "*la complaisance intéressée du Prince Talleyrand*," writes M. Norbert Duclos, in 1854, "*procure aux Matignons leur singulière restauration, faite en dehors du droit public*."

In virtue of a treaty between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Prince of Monaco in February, 1861, the principality of Monaco is virtually destroyed by the dismemberment from it of Mentoni and Roccabruna, as will be presently stated.

MENTONI AND ROCCABRUNA.

MENTONI is one of the most beautiful spots in Europe, with the deep blue Mediterranean in front, the picturesque mountains in the rear, with a climate milder than that of Nice, and less exposed to unfavourable winds; with orange, lemon, and olive-groves of a richness quite remarkable, constituting the fruitful revenues of this little state; where the most grateful odours are inhaled at every step; arbutus, jessamine, myrtle, oleander, and aloe in wild profusion on each side of the roads of the adjoining country; where the turf is bedded with wild thyme and innumerable odoriferous plants and heaths, that exhale their perfumes and most delicious odours when pressed by the feet of the mules; with a purity of air that can scarcely be surpassed. With such attractions, it is only in justice that travellers have designated Mentoni as Elysium, Arcadia, and the Garden of the Hesperides.

It appears from charters registered in the *Liber Jurium* of Genoa, that these seignories were possessed in the twelfth century by the illustrious family of Lascaris, Counts of Ventimiglia, who held them as fiefs of the Empire; but these great tenants in chief, at a distance from the Emperor, who was not always able to afford protection, and harassed by the Genoese, found themselves obliged to purchase peace by becoming subject to the latter, and ceding to them in 1200, among many other castles, those of Poggio-Pino (Mentoni) and Roccabruna.

In 1353, Charles Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, purchased from William

Lascaris, Count of Ventimiglia, the seignory of Roccabruna for 16,000 golden florins.

The seignory of Mentoni, designated in ancient charters under the name of its principal castle, Poggio-Pino, (now completely destroyed,) passed from the counts of Ventimiglia to the Genoese family of Vento, afterwards, in 1346, to the Caretto, Marquesses of Savona, and to the Grimaldis in moieties; and in 1383 it became the sole property of the Grimaldis.

When the Visconti, Dukes of Milan, who in 1424 had possessed themselves of Genoa, were subsequently, in 1436, expelled from that state, the Genoese, intent upon establishing their power over the important points of the Ligurian shore, shewed a disposition towards the Seigneurs of Monaco which caused them great inquietude, and accordingly, John Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, in order to avoid the danger which threatened him, offered the suzeraineté of such of his dominions over which the Republic of Genoa had a feudal sovereignty, to the Duke of Savoy, and in 1448 he executed a charter which may be considered as the foundation of the rights claimed by the King of Sardinia, and in 1848 exercised by him over a portion of the principality of Monaco.

By this Act of 1448, John Grimaldi transferred his moiety of Mentoni, and the entirety of Roccabruna, to Louis, Duke of Savoy, who then re-invested the same John Grimaldi therewith, to hold to him and to his children of both sexes, for ever, "in feudum ligium, nobile, antiquum et paternum." The Duke, moreover, granted to him and his heirs 200 florins, payable annually out of the tax of Nice, with the condition that the Prince should furnish the Dukes of Savoy, when required, with 1,000 or more crossbow-men to serve in Provence at the expence of the Prince, and with liberty for the Dukes of Savoy to send garrisons to Mentoni and Roccabruna with as many soldiers as they should think necessary.

In 1477, Lambert Grimaldi, who had married Claudine, the only child of the last Prince, and who possessed in his own right five-sixths of the remaining moiety of Mentoni, took investiture thereof from Duke Philibert, (to whom he had made a previous grant,) in like terms, and under like clauses of the Act of 1448.

The House of Savoy became thus entitled to the suzeraineté of eleven-twelfths of Mentoni, and the investiture of the Grimaldis was "en fief lige, noble, ancien, et paternel, avec tous les droits regaliens qui en dependaient."

The result of these acts was, that the territorial jurisdiction of Roccabruna and Mentoni appertained in its entire fulness to the sovereigns of Monaco, who might exercise it without any interference by the Dukes of Savoy, the latter possessing the "altum dominium" of the lands, and the lords of Monaco having "la moyenne souveraineté," the jurisdiction, and the "dominium utile," without limitations or exceptions. When, therefore, towards the middle of the last century, the question arose whether

the King of Sardinia could capture the banditti who had taken refuge at Mentoni and Roccabruna, the counsellors of the Crown advised that the king had not the right, since he could not exercise any territorial jurisdiction there.

The Prince Honoratus, dying in 1581, was succeeded by his son Charles, and both having refused to present themselves for investiture, the Duke of Savoy took proceedings in the Chamber of Accounts of Turin, which in 1583 declared the fiefs of Mentoni and Roccabruna to be forfeited, but the King of Spain prevented the execution of the decree when the Duke attempted to put it in force.

By the treaty of Peronne, between Louis XIII. and Prince Honoratus Grimaldi in 1641, they both repudiated the claims of the Duke of Savoy, the King receiving under his royal protection the Prince, the Marquis his son, his house, and subjects, and the places of Monaco, Mentoni and Roccabruna, with their territories, jurisdictions, and dependencies; but at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the Duke demanded that the French king should deliver up to him the fortress of Monaco, and indemnify the Prince, and that the Prince should acknowledge the suzeraineté of the Duke over Mentoni and Roccabruna, and receive investiture thereof as his ancestors had done.

These differences were referred to the arbitration of the courts of France and England, and the royal delegates in 1714 pronounced "the Prince of Monaco bound to acknowledge the suzeraineté of the Duke of Savoy (then King of Sicily) over eleven-twelfths of Mentoni, and over the entirety of Roccabruna; to take from him the investiture thereof, to render fealty and homage as the Prince's predecessors had done in 1448, and other years, down to 1506."

In consequence of this sentence, Anthony Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, received from Victor Amadeus investiture in August 1716.

Notwithstanding this, the King of France in 1730 sent a garrison into Mentoni, and hoisted the French flag, and the Prince Honoratus III., though on his accession in 1733 he had accepted investiture from the Duke, refused to accept the 200 florins annually payable, until 1761.

In 1789, all these differences were terminated by the French Revolutionists seizing Mentoni and Roccabruna; and by the treaty of Paris of 1814 those communes were, as part of the principality of Monaco, replaced in the same relations as they had been before January 1, 1792. The history of the little state now draws to a close. In February, 1848, Mentoni and Roccabruna, following the example of France, rose against their sovereign, formed a provisional government, and hoisted the national flag, whilst the King of Sardinia, profiting by the occasion, soon occupied the place with his troops, and by a decree of September 18, 1848, united those places "provisionally" to his states. In 1860, the province of Nice having been ceded to France by Savoy, it ensued as a consequence that

Mentoni and Roccabruna should be ceded also; accordingly, in February, 1861, they were relinquished to the Emperor of the French by the Prince of Monaco, for a consideration of four millions of francs, and a payment of £26,000 sterling to the King Victor Emanuel in right of his suzeraineté, the Prince Grimaldi retaining Monaco, the original and most ancient possession of his house, in independent sovereignty, and to have his duchy of Valentinois constituted an hereditary French peerage,—the only instance of such a peerage in France.

The principality of Monaco, though still existing in name, is virtually destroyed; and although the succession can no longer be an object of pursuit to the right heirs, yet it is a point of historic interest, the real facts of which are not generally understood. A work issued in 1850 by the Sardinian government^a demonstrates, from official documents, that Monaco, Mentoni, and Roccabruna were incontestably imperial fiefs; that Louisa Hypolita Grimaldi, married to the Count de Matignon in 1715, obtained possession of them by a violation of well-known laws in regard to successions of that species of fiefs; and that on the death of Prince Anthony, in 1731, there were two branches, agnates of his family, that is to say, males descendants of males who were then existing, namely, the Marquis Grimaldi of Cagnes, and the descendants of Luke Grimaldi who lived in the fourteenth century.

These descendants of Luke have, by the deaths of the Duke Paul Jerome Grimaldi, the Marquis Jerome Grimaldi, and the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, all of Genoa, without male issue, become confined to that branch of the Grimaldis of Genoa which, after the bombardment of that city by Louis XIV. in 1684, settled and still reside in England.

^a “*Memoire historique sur Monaco, Menton, et Roquebrune, rédigé d’après les documents originaux existant à Turin dans les archives du Royaume, publié par ordre du Gouvernement.*” (Turin, Imprimerie Royale, 1850.)

MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS^a.

WE imagine that most of our readers have acquired some familiarity with the contents of Mr. Motley's new volumes, and have borne their share in the pæan of praises with which they have been greeted. We would add our willing tribute to this tumult of acclaim. The work certainly contains some of the most eloquent passages that are to be found in historic pages. They abound in those vivid pictorial effects so characteristic of our latest school of historians. They are, moreover, eminent examples of that patience, diligence, and fulness of research which are necessary to satisfy the just demands of our modern age. In some respects these volumes assume an importance that is really national. The grand events of the Armada story that loomed larger than human, and yet withal with somewhat of indistinctness, are irradiated with sudden light, and daguerreotyped with marvellous fulness and accuracy of detail. One necessary result of all this is that we have to materially modify many of our previous historical conceptions. Great reputations are made, marred, or otherwise affected to an indefinite extent. The pure star of Sidney's fame is serene and bright as ever. The calm, silent, monastic Walsingham wins our admiration for his highminded patriotism and statesmanlike qualities. But in this new daylight the laurels of Queen Elizabeth shew somewhat tarnished and faded, and the portentous nod of Burleigh has lost all its traditional value. That great villain of history, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, is found to possess his redeeming points, and can no longer be regarded with unmitigated dislike. In historical studies a man is now pretty much obliged to hold his opinions in solution. It is scarcely satisfactory that writs of error should be so constantly moved for in historical judicature, and we almost wish that our literary tribunals could establish some sort of statute of limitations.

We are not certain that Mr. Motley has not written a long history for the same reason that Dr. South once wrote a long sermon—there was no time to write a short one. The first half of the first volume is truly fascinating, for the interest centres in the siege of Antwerp, and this is portrayed with a graphic power that more than rivals Schiller's description of the same events. The second half of the second volume is even superior in interest, for the most stirring portion of our national epic is illustrated with remarkable fulness and with very great ability. But if we were to give shape and utterance to the feelings of the general reader, we should venture

^a "History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full view of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By John Lothrop Motley, D.C.L." Vols. I., II. (London: Murray.)

regretfully to say that the great intermediate mass is rather prolix and wearisome, that the huge materials are not wrought into the most finished form, and are deficient both in dramatic interest and artistic ability. The art of blotting would have bestowed a more permanent value on the work. Mr. Motley's new volumes can only be read aright in the light of his previous work, and we are afraid that this is scarcely so well known as the present and as its own merits deserve. Comparing these volumes with those, we perceive that the latter volumes are deficient in an element that imparted great strength and interest to the former. The former work was in truth a biographical epos. It had a beginning, a middle, and an end. It had a hero. All events were gathered around one object of central interest. From the hour when, on the green sward and under the swinging boughs of the pleasant forest of Vincennes, by a wise reticence the Prince of Orange mastered the secret of the foul conspiracy against liberty and religion, to the hour when the assassination of the saviour of his country convulsed all good men with sorrow and terror, the history of the Netherlands is the life of William the Silent. The present volumes have no such source of unity, no central figure, no object of absorbing interest. If the story must have a hero, Alexander Farnese is the hero of the history in about the same way that Satan may be said to be the hero of "Paradise Lost." Philip the Second is so dwarfed and stunted and caricatured, so different from the Philip of poetry and romance, that he becomes a very incongruous subject for a hero. The historians have certainly been less kind to him than the poets. Prescott and Motley have handled him more roughly than Schiller and Alfieri. Mr. Motley's delineation of Philip is one of the most picturesque and effective features in his work, but we are not quite satisfied with the reality of the portrait. His good men are a little too much like angels, and his bad men are a little too much like fiends. But Mr. Motley gives the public strong pictures and strong language; not unlike Macaulay, not unlike Carlyle; and the public like this sort of thing. His mind is forensic rather than judicial. Mr. Motley is scarcely arrayed in Hallam's spotless ermine, and as we read his eloquent pages we miss that calmness of tone, that balancing of circumstances, which indicate that a new Chief Justice has taken his seat on the great bench of historians.

The labour expended upon these volumes has been thorough, conscientious, and prolonged. Upwards of a thousand pages have been devoted to the history of half a dozen years. Time has probably spun as fast as it has been unravelled. Mr. Motley has perhaps given a day for a day and a year for a year. If we think that his materials have been sometimes badly managed, we fully believe that this has been caused by the excess, not by the deficiency of his knowledge, by overcarefulness, and not by carelessness. He has completely explored every available source of information. The State Paper Office and the Manuscript department of the British Museum

have prodigally rewarded his well-spent labour. He has resided at the Hague, and in that royal and pleasant village whole treasures of archives and correspondence have been laid open to him, and naturally enough, illustrious Dutchmen of the present day have been anxious to afford him every advice and facility. That portion of the archives of Simancas preserved in the Archives de l'Empire in Paris has been thrown open to him. But the most inestimable advantage in this way that our author has enjoyed is nothing less than the entire correspondence between Philip II. and his Ministers and Governors relating to the affairs of the Netherlands down to the period of his death. These have been transcribed from the originals at Simancas for the Belgian government, and during several months Mr. Motley was occupied with their study in Brussels. There is something almost awful in the mode in which what seemed the very secrets of the grave have had their resurrection. The faded handwriting, that was neglected for centuries, has started into life and become eloquent with the passionate wrongs of men and nations. That contest was the most decisive contest of the epoch of modern history. Although the issue involved nothing less than the fate of Christendom, yet the contest was fought out by the caged combatants within the narrowest limits, and by a marvellous fatuity, neither Philip of Spain nor Elizabeth of England interfered with sufficient vigour to determine the actual results. That north-western corner of Europe, the thin soil formed only by the wash of rivers, half-submerged by the threatening and encroaching sea, swept by desolating sand-drifts and by stormy winds of the German waters, was the extremest barrier of the world, the outermost ledge of Christendom, to which liberty clung with the desperate tenacity of a life that possessed an inherent immortality.

Our limits manifestly preclude us from giving anything like an adequate analysis of the contents of these massive volumes. Nevertheless, since they are concerned with only a brief compass of years, it may be possible to briefly indicate the main lines of the programme, the main points of the story, and the main personages concerned. Mr. Motley introduces us, in the first place, to an old gentleman in business, engaged in his private room. The portrait might serve for that of an elderly clerk on the eve of being superannuated. This was Philip the Prudent, of whose salient characteristics Mr. Motley has made so much capital,—“the small, dull, elderly, imperfectly-educated, patient, plodding invalid, with white hair and protruding under-jaw, and dreary visage, sitting day after day, seldom speaking, never smiling, seven or eight hours out of every twenty-four at a writing table covered with heaps of interminable despatches, in a cabinet far away beyond the seas and mountains, in the very heart of Spain.” History has few more striking portraits than of this quiet, remorseless old man, potent as a Cæsar, invisible as a Grand Lama, passing from his quiet oratory to his quiet study, and penning the irresponsible commands big with the fate of

millions, with which couriers are waiting to speed south and north, and east and west. We must entirely decline to believe him the feeble driveller whom Mr. Motley describes. He considered himself, and not without some reason, the lord of the third part of the habitable world. He endeavoured, and not without some success, to crush the whole Reformed faith and all popular liberties. His was the great overshadowing empire of the world. The diplomacy of all Courts was centred upon him. He alone knew the secret of so many mysteries, so many intrigues, so many interests. The threads of the destinies of so many people were, humanly speaking, gathered up in that one cold grasp alone.

Let us endeavour to arrive at a rough notion of that web of wickedness and intrigue which constituted the European politics of the day. The Netherlands were the one great object of Philip's hate and efforts. He abhorred them as traitors to his crown, and as renegades from his religion. The whole complex system of European politics was to be adjusted, in his view, with a reference to their final subjugation and punishment. After William the Silent had fallen at his dining-room door in Delft, the fortunes of the States were well prefigured by a medal struck at this time in Holland representing a dismantled hulk reeling through the tempest, with the motto "incertum qua fata ferant." The States were looking everywhere for assistance, and it was a paramount object with Philip that no assistance should from any source be given. And it appeared likely enough that none would be offered. The Emperor of Austria was awed by the power of his great kinsman. Protestant Germany was rapidly degenerating since the peace of Passau, and, reckless of the imperilled liberties of their persecuted brethren, was awaiting to be kindled into higher life by the fiery baptism of the Thirty Years' War. The unhappy love of Truchsess for the beautiful Agnes Mansfeldt had thrown the electorate nearest to Holland into misery and confusion. The States were willing to offer their sovereignty to France, or, as the growing popular feeling rather inclined, to England. France was a mighty realm with a feeble sovereign, England a mighty sovereign with a feeble realm. Philip was on the highway towards making himself the virtual potentate of Europe: England must be rendered of none effect in the European system and be disabled from assisting the Netherlands; by rhetoric, by negotiation, by the dagger of the assassin, by invasion on the side of Scotland, on the side of Ireland, on the side of Spain. In France Philip succeeded in making himself the *de facto* monarch of the country. The conflicting interests of the three Henries then shook France, and Philip ruled through this internecine antagonism. The Duke of Guise was the popular sovereign, and Guise was only the lieutenant of Philip. France was as if death-struck by those wars whose name of *Religious* only thinly veils their political origin, when, to use the language of Voltaire, half France rose against the other half with a dagger in one hand and a crucifix in the other. On his deathbed Henry the Second had

warned his sons against the designs of the house of Lorraine, and Henry of the Scar through the force of popular passions seemed likely to subvert the Valois and create a new dynasty of the house of Guise. The unkingly and unmanly creature that occupied the throne of France, guilty of all high crimes against the human and divine nature alike, living in a seething Tophet of murder, jesuitry, and harlotry, ruling through his court of the minions, sunk beneath the contempt and abhorrence even of the fickle Parisians. Guise, on the contrary, was the idol both of mob and burghers, and endowed with many formidable qualities. But Balafré and Madam League were not much better than blind instruments of Philip's will. So assured was Philip of his supremacy over France, that he used to speak of my town of Rouen and my city of Paris. There is one other potentate to whom Mr. Motley has devoted such meagre attention that we cannot but deplore the omission, we mean Peretti, Pope Sixtus the Fifth. This Pope had many characteristics that remind us of Hildebrand, and many more that we should rather associate with the fame of Haroun Alraschid. There remains for mention the third and greatest of the Henries, the Béarnese, Henry of Bourbon, king errant of Navarre. Mr. Motley speaks with generous enthusiasm of the generous qualities of the young hero. He will hereafter have to describe, in his picturesque and animated language, how the despised Gascon became the father of his country, and how the rejected of Paris became the idol of France. Before long he will be engaged in events which have been so aptly described in the French *Æneid* of the French Virgil. We hope Mr. Motley will not echo the commonplace approval of the historians on Henry's change of religion. He indeed restored peace for a time to his country, but we can now recollect the sad fortunes of his successors and read the narrative of the conversion by the light of the flames of the revolution. The kingdoms of this world and the glory thereof was a temptation too potent for that mighty but fallen spirit.

To Henry the Third the Dutch envoys offered the almost unconditional sovereignty of the country. It was an opportunity such as had never been presented to the ambition of Charles, of Louis, of the first Francis. While an insincere and paltry negotiation was in progress, the fate of the war was rapidly striding to a decision. The south-western portion of the Netherlands was now firmly re-annexed to the Spanish crown: Holland and Zealand were now firmly consolidated into the Dutch republic: Flanders and Brabant formed now the great debate of the war. The fate of this territory was bound up with that of its commercial capital, Antwerp. Parma had been long concentrating the marvellous resources of his mind on the subjection of Antwerp, and now its most powerful defence had fallen in the fall of William the Silent. The interest of the story now centres on the siege of Antwerp. It was one of the most remarkable sieges of that or any other age. All the military science and knowledge of the time was concentrated upon this wonderful spectacle. Land was converted into

water, water was converted into land, mines were dug beneath the sea, the sea was let loose upon the land, rivers forsook their ancient channels, castles rose upon the breast of rivers, the contest was waged not only against fleets and armies, but against the tides of ocean and the icebergs of winter.

In the grimmiest chapters of war, and assuredly the siege of Antwerp is one of the grimmiest, there are not wanting touches of humour and absurdity. Mr. Motley, with much art, does not fail to bring these out into picturesque relief. In the first place, however, we should endeavour to acquire some idea of the nature of the siege. Neither will this be difficult. Antwerp stands upon the ample Scheldt. It seemed almost an impossibility, but nevertheless this was a contingency in the chapter of accidents, that the broad deep river might be bridged, and then the reduction of Antwerp would be probable enough. Nevertheless the ocean could not be bridged, and it was perfectly possible to convert Antwerp into an island of the ocean. The plan was to pierce the dykes, and inundate the country. But here civic interests fatally interposed. The guild of butchers began to agitate. Twelve thousand good oxen grazed on the fertile pastures which it was designed to submerge. Sixteen worthy butchers, "hoarse with indignation," protested against the destruction of so much solid beef. Were farms and homesteads, orchards and meadows to be converted to a desolation of sand? Was it to be believed that in the teeth of winter, in the teeth of armies and navies, the dangerous Scheldt could be bridged? Would not the municipal militia resist the contemplated atrocity to the death? The measure was postponed for a tardy and too late repentance. Another incredible blunder was committed by the municipal mind. Although the siege was imminent, grain was coming in fast to Antwerp, and the huge city required all the grain it could obtain. For corn, which could be bought in Holland for fifteen pence the bushel, could be sold in Antwerp at four shillings the bushel. The magistrates determined to regulate the tariff, and established a maximum upon corn. The skipper who had run his cargo in not without great peril, found that he could no longer be remunerated according to the natural laws of supply and demand. The Antwerpens themselves stopped their own supplies and effected their own blockade. Such are instances of the stupendous follies that chequered and rendered nugatory their bravery and endurance.

(To be continued.)

FALL OF CHICHESTER SPIRE.

THE Rev. Professor Willis delivered a most important lecture, in the Chichester Assembly-rooms, on the 18th of March last, (the Bishop of Chichester in the chair,) on the fall of the Cathedral Spire, in which he established the fact that the calamity was not owing, as has been in some quarters asserted, to certain recent alterations, or to any neglect on the part of the architect in charge, or of the clerk of the works, but was the inevitable result of causes that have been in operation for centuries. The lecturer exhibited ground-plans, elevations and sections, not only of Chichester, but of Canterbury, York, Winchester, Ely, Salisbury and Wells, by means of which every detail was rendered perfectly intelligible, and his explanation was listened to with much interest by a numerous audience, among whom were the Very Rev. the Dean, the Mayor of Chichester, the Rev. the Chancellor of the Cathedral, and many of the county gentry.

The Professor said "that many present would recollect that he delivered, some years ago, a lecture on the architecture of Chichester Cathedral, and was thus well acquainted with it. The moment he heard of the late catastrophe he visited the sacred edifice, and carefully inspected the ruins; he would now treat on the fall of Chichester spire and others that had preceded it, and he earnestly trusted the observations which he intended to make might tend to explain the causes of such deplorable events. He would observe that the fall of towers was by no means unusual in the Middle Ages, and he would instance that of Winchester Cathedral, which came to the ground shortly after the burial of William Rufus, and was immediately rebuilt. Winchester was built by Bishop Walkelin. Ely was about the age of Winchester, and was built by Simeon the Abbot, brother of Walkelin, and that tower also fell, but at a much later date—1341. At Winchester, when the tower was rebuilt, the piers were made unusually large, as would be seen by any visitor. At Ely, on the occasion of the rebuilding, the plan was entirely altered, and the lost tower replaced by a more spacious octagonal lantern. Though they produced very noble-looking structures, the ancient builders were not well

acquainted with the principles of construction; and though they built their piers of very large and massive proportions, the masons' work was radically bad, being merely an outer casing of cut stone and ashlar, and the inside filled up with chalk, flints, and large boulders from the sea beach, and rough rubble, the whole cemented together with liquid lime or grout. Generally there were no bond-courses in this work, and when, as in Chichester Cathedral, chalk-lime mortar was used, the walls fractured and settled, and were liable to crumble and fall at any time; indeed as many of them did shortly after their erection.

"It was important to observe that spires did not exist in the middle of the twelfth century, and the low Norman towers of that period were not intended to carry any heavy weight. When in the next age lofty towers became general, and at a still later period tower-spires were superadded, the original designers were dead, and those who then had the care of the buildings knew little or nothing of their faulty construction; hence the unsightly fissures which so many Norman buildings present, and hence also the many ingenious contrivances adopted to prevent the fall of central towers. But these pre-

cautions did not always avail, and he instanced the north-west tower of Gloucester in 1170, which fell when the bishop was giving his benediction after his sermon; the congregation had crowded round him in the choir at this time, and so escaped injury. The tower of Worcester fell in 1175; that of Evesham in 1213; two towers of Dunstable Priory in 1221; two small towers of Worcester in 1222; the tower of Lincoln in 1240. The belfry of Norwich was blown down by a hurricane in 1361; and the fall of Selby Church, in Yorkshire, took place in 1690; the west front of Hereford fell in 1806. The central tower of Wells was in a state of decay in 1321, almost as soon as it came out of the hands of the builder, and to prevent its falling, low arches, the height of the pier arches, with inverted arches over them, were turned within the great arches of the central tower. It was true that this contrivance prevented the piers from collapsing, but it shut out much of the view of the interior and marred the beauty of the building. Canterbury and Salisbury were also familiar examples of the inability of tower piers, to bear the enormous weight built upon them; there are now bridging arches built between the piers, which prevent their approaching each other, but exhibit very unsightly masses of masons' work, and greatly detract from the beauty of the interiors."

The Professor then referred to some well-executed diagrams of Chichester Cathedral, shewing the nature of the fall and damage done, the portions injured, and the portions remaining intact. "He had been favoured with accurate information, and he hoped to put on record the mechanism of the fall and the reasons which he supposed led to it. At the instant of falling, a slight movement was perceptible about the top of the spire, irregular fissures ran along the face of both tower and spire; in sinking, the spire retained its perpendicular for a few seconds, when it leaned over to the south-west, and about thirty feet of the top fell across the roof of the Record-room, the cap-stone bounded over the room, and fell across one of the flying

buttresses, on to the roof of the south porch, but the spire righted itself, collapsed, and settled itself down in a heap of ruins. As one of the causes of the fall he would mention that the mediæval masons, especially the Normans, constructed their walls of rubble, enclosed in two walls of ashlar, the whole wall being from five to seven feet thick. There were no bond-stones running through and through the wall, as in later times, so as to form ties binding the whole together. The weight which pressed on these piers was so great that, considering the careless way in which the foundations were prepared, it was not surprising to find, in most instances, Norman towers descending bodily into their foundations, several inches; indeed, he had never seen a Norman tower not exhibiting this in a greater or less degree. On examination it would be found that the Chichester piers had gone down three or four inches. They might remember that in the history of the cathedral was the record of a fire in 1186; in consequence of that fire various alterations had to be made, and the clerestory to be rebuilt, because the fire had so destroyed the roof. This sinking of the Norman piers took place before the tower was built, let alone the spire, as was proved by an ingenious contrivance in the stringcourse of the clerestory, to continue it level along the part which had given way. After the fire the sinking of the piers continued, the effect of the whole being to detach them from the adjacent walls, thus depriving them of support, as far as crushing inwards was concerned. In addition to this they set upon it a lofty spire, which, of all things in the world, was the most dangerous thing to set on an edifice of extreme height, from the leverage caused by the action of the wind. He instanced the vibration, by adducing the case of a flag-staff on a lofty building causing the building to vibrate. He then spoke of the contrivance of Sir Christopher Wren, and of his putting in the spire the curious pendulum stage to counteract the effect of the wind. Unless a building was extremely firm, the vibra-

tion from a spire shook it as much as the vibration of bells.

"It was a curious fact, that if they took a short cylinder, put it into a press and crushed it, the crush would cause one or more diagonal fissures, dividing it into slant pieces, the upper pieces gliding down the others. That was the case with the cathedral; the excessive weight of the tower and spire acting thus, the piers were crushed and dislocated, the walls having been sinking from century to century, the detached piers becoming more and more isolated, and too weak to sustain the weight; they therefore began to crush. Mere dislocation could be arrested, but when crushing came on no human power could prevent the ruin.

"He believed this to be the real history; he believed that the spire and tower had been merely suspended over their heads for centuries, only waiting some concussion, like the hurricane of Feb. 20th, to bring it down, and that, therefore, all the precautions that could be taken were useless.

"He must remark, however, that the precautions taken were those ordinarily employed, and, as such, considered to be the most effectual. The same were used at Hereford—that had been in a bad state; the west front fell down in 1806, and was soon after rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt; after this, in 1841, Mr. Cottingham was called on to devise means, and succeeded in supporting the trembling central tower; but then this was low, and there was no spire on the top. The spire was a dangerous element, and Salisbury Cathedral had long threatened extremely from this cause. It was quite absurd to say that any of the works in progress had anything to do with the ruin of Chichester. He had heard it said that the removal of the Arundel shrine assisted the fall. This was wrongly called a shrine, it was merely a screen or porch; it was not connected in any way with the piers, it was only a vault between two other vaults. If it had been erected to prop up the piers, as in Wells, Salisbury, and Canterbury, it would have been carried up so as to protect the piers.

If they had consented to the erection of a range of such unsightly arches as those in the above cathedrals, they might have averted the catastrophe, but he felt sure they would never have submitted to that, they would rather it were rebuilt. This sort of propping up was to be respected only as curious and as a specimen of mediæval work, but in all cases we would gladly see it taken away. Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester tower; it was in such a state of disintegration.

"Thus he would say that his conclusion was, from all he had seen, that no blame could possibly be attached to any individual connected with the alterations in the structure from beginning to end. The clearing away the choir-screens and throwing these edifices more open was a good work, a fashion of the day which had been found to do good to the cause of true religion. Other objections had been started by persons ignorant of the laws of mechanics, but they were hardly worth discussion.

"He had thus endeavoured to shew that the very construction of these Norman cathedrals necessarily brought them to ruin; had also shewn them how other tottering edifices had been bolstered up in a most awkward manner. He observed these fissures presenting themselves at Carlisle and in other buildings; they were so familiar to him that he always looked for the tower detaching itself from the walls.

"Having endeavoured to impress this on his audience, he hoped his impressions would be received by them as the result of a careful examination. It was fortunate for them that the works of alteration had led the gentleman who had so ably filled the post of architect to take accurate and minute drawings of every portion of the edifice, from a pure love of art, and thus had fully qualified himself to restore the building. For how could they have restored the tower which had vanished, unless such records of its form and details had been made. The Professor stated his

own desire and wish to be that they might thus restore it. He believed they could, and would find means to do so. Let them look at York, restored after two fires. The spire of Chichester was characteristic, not only of Chichester, but of Sussex at large.

Might they soon see it rise stronger and better than ever!

"In conclusion, he felt they must all acknowledge the Divine mercy that, attendant on this catastrophe, there had been no loss of life, limb, or property."

In acknowledging a vote of thanks, the Professor observed that "in all the mediæval cases of ruin that he had cited, when repairs had to be made, the architecture of the then prevalent style of the day had been adopted. He believed they, in their present state of knowledge, would act differently from this. He hoped they would not be satisfied without a complete restoration of the cathedral, not allowing a consideration as to whether this or that was ugly or not in the building, now a ruin, to have weight with them. He trusted they would restore the exact forms of the old spire and tower, the work being carried out in its construction with all the contrivances and ingenuities of modern science and of modern times^a."

Three days after this lecture was delivered, a public meeting was held at Brighton under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, when it was resolved to restore the spire, and a large amount of subscriptions for that purpose was raised. The work was committed to Mr. George Gilbert Scott, but it is understood that that gentleman will only act in conjunction with the cathedral architect, Mr. Slater; and we trust that this may be true, as such a testimony to his merits from the first architect of the age cannot but be most soothing to the feelings of a most talented man, who has been unjustly blamed because a public misfortune has occurred in his day which might equally well have had place in the time of Wren.

^a At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on April 8th, Professor Willis delivered a lecture the same in substance as the above, but more complete in its details, which, we understand, will form the Introduction to his long-promised "*Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral*," now about to be published.

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* ELIZABETH.

MR. URBAN,—The following collection of Wills and Inventories is taken from a MS. preserved in the Registry Office, St. Finn Barrs, Cork, which also contains some early presentations to benefices in the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The paper on which this MS. is written is 17 in. by 12, the water-mark two arrows in saltire, and on the top of a line running upwards from the point of intersection a star of six points. On the fly-leaf of the MS. is the following note:—

“This booke of laste Wills and testaments, conteynge in it thirtie foure leaves, wrytten as aforesaid and the above written seaven lynes, I John Travers, Register, receaved of M^{rs} Elline Goulde, wydowe of M^r Phillip Goulde, late Archdeacon and official Gen^{all} to the Right revnd Father in god Will^m Lord Bishope of Corke, Cloine and Rosse, in the diocesses of Corcke and Clone, this vijth day of Januarie, An^o dⁿⁱ one thousand sixe hundred and twelve, after the computac^{on} of the Church of England and Ireland, in pⁿce of the p^ties undernamed.

“Jo. Travers, Register. Testes. Thomas Davies cl^{icus} vicarius de Garracloone, Emanuel Phayer cl^{icus} vicarius de Kilshanny, Robert Travers, John Roche brother to the said Ellen Goolde, Phi. Sarsfelde brother to the said Ellen Goolde. Note that the word ‘foure’ in the second lyne was written before the acknowledgm^t of the receit of this booke. Jo. Travers, Regist.”

Most of the wills were executed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and they throw much light on the social condition of the citizens of Cork during that period; the dress, armour, personal ornaments, plate, furniture, charitable bequests for religious purposes, farm stock, shop goods, and general merchandise are here accurately enumerated. We see that some of the wealthiest of the landed gentry at this time also ranked among the shopkeepers, and we have here the lordly possessor of many castles and townlands counting in his inventory “knyves with other smale wares, as hatts, cappes, and other thryffles amonge my shopp;” but we must remember that a shopkeeper^a was then a privileged person, retail trade being confined to those possessed of the freedom of the city. In the following abstracts

^a All traders, whether wholesale or retail, formerly had shops; at least, such is the usual opinion of antiquaries. Sir Thomas Gresham, of London, the principal instance adduced, is, however, not quite in point, for he was a mercer as well as a merchant. It seems more to the purpose to advert to the case of Milton's father, who followed the profession of a scrivener, and whose *shop* and sign over it are expressly noticed. In some old law reports we find mention of *open* shops, as if there was some distinction between them and others.

some legal repetitions and the boundaries of the messuages have been omitted, but the denominations of land, the genealogical particulars, and the inventories have been carefully retained.

The wills will be arranged in alphabetical order, thus grouping together those of the same name; and where two or more wills of different branches of the same family occur, a chronological order will be observed.

In conclusion, I beg to express obligations to the Venerable Sam. M. Kyle, LL.D., Archdeacon of Cork, Chancellor and Vicar-General of the united dioceses, who kindly afforded every facility for the examination of these testamentary records, which will be the first series of Irish wills that have been presented to the public.

Cork, March 18, 1861.

RICHARD CAULFIELD.

WILL OF WILLIAM BAIES, OF KINSALE, PROVED FEB. 8, 1581.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego WILLELMUS BAIES de Kinsale, mercator, æger corpore, sanus mente, imprimis providere salutis animæ meæ et considerans quod nihil est certius morte et nihil incertius horâ mortis, meum testamentum condo, corpusque sepeliendum intra ecclesiam Sancti Multosi^b de Kinsale, in capella nostri Salvatoris Jesu Christi. Inprimis habeo unum messuagium intra muros de Kinsale, quondam Ricardi Roche fitz. Edwardi, in pignore summæ argenti. Item habeo unum castellum cum domo sibi annexa in superiori vicu fratrum in Kinsale, quodquidem castellum cum domo dedi uxori meæ ad terminum vitæ suæ duntaxat. Item habeo unum cyphum argenteum cum alio parvo cypho vocato tastur. Item habeo duo dolia (non satis plena) vini vocati hollock^c, inter me et germanum Morianum equaliter dividenda. Lego germano meo Moriano, villam vocatam Ballynymona et Ballyny-collopa in patria de Barry Rwo, sicut ego habui ex hereditate patris mei. Item lego uxori meæ, partem sibi debitam secundum consuetudinem et usum hujus villæ et dispositionem executorum meorum. Item sorori meæ Joannæ Baies, decem marcas si Joannes Browne duxerit eam in uxorem, si vero non, eidem Joannæ quinque marcas. Item Ellynæ Moyran, duo coria boviaia, et Ellicie Donati duo alia coria boviaia. Item Davidi Martell, tres marcas et ejus uxori, tres marcas. Item do germano meo Joanni Edmundi Baies, reversionem supradicti castelli et domus uxori concessorum; habendum predictum castellum et domum prefato Joanni a morte meæ uxoris in perpetuum. Item volo quod servus meus Donaldus Thadei^d sit liber ab omni actione computi^e et quod parvus

^b The name of this saint is an instance of the incorporation of the prefix *mo* with the real name. His day is December 11, at which we have him thus noticed in the calendars: *Eltin ó chionn-tsaile in deiscert Ereann. Ata Melteog confessor indug.* 'Eltin of Chinn-Saile in South of Ireland. He is Melteog the confessor hodie;'—*mo-Eltin*, and then the termination *in* familiarized by *og*, thus, *Mo-Eltog*, or *Multog*. He was son of Flannan, of the race of Lughaidh son of Ita. Eltinus is given by O'Clery as the Latin form.

^c A kind of sweet wine; it is mentioned in Gascoigne's "Delicate Diet," Lond. 1576; Florio, p. 17 (Halliwell).

^d This is one of the few instances we have met with of men without surnames at this period.

^e See some interesting remarks on the meaning of this word in Notes and Queries, 2nd Ser., ix. pp. 52, 232.

computus adhuc restat faciendus inter me et ipsum, sit ad discretionem predicti famuli. Item lego eidem servo Donald, decem marcas in compensationem mercedis, laboris et operis sui. Item constituo Henricum Browne, Jacobum Baies, Joannem Baies et David Martell executores meos.

WILL OF JAMES BROWNE FITZ ANDREW, PROVED Nov. 11, 1582.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, JAMES FITZ ANDREW BROWNE, now bound for Burdeux the 10th Oct. 1578, do make my last will. I make my son James my heir, also said James and Andrew my executors. To my heir the stone house I have in mortgage of Michell Tyrry, the south shopp under my house which I bought of Patrick fitz David Tyrry. Item three cups of silver, and another which I have in pledg of nyne cowe hides and half of James Galwey, my best tastor of silver and all my household stuff, so that he devide with his brother Andrew. Item the best two crosses of gold that I have and a ring of gold. Item to my second son, Andrew, the house which I bought of Patrick fitz Davy Tyrry, and two cups of silver not the best. Item to my son John a tastor of silver. Item whereas Patrick Loise was my partner, and by our consent we agree to stand to the arbitrament of James Galwey and James Clowse of Corecke, merchants, concerning division of goods betwixt us, which goods did amount to the sum of fourescore seventeen pounds eight shillings and two pence, whereof comes to my part *xlviij*l*. xvij*s*. id.* Item to my cosin John Gold fitz Edmund my best ring of gold, my cloack, and my best pair of hoast, and to his bedfellow a crowne of the sunne^f. To George Gold fitz Edmund a pair of hoast. To Mr. Andrew Skiddy my second best ring of gold, to his bedfellow a crowne of the sunne. To Morris Roche fitz Richard my third best ring of gold. To my gosshipp Walter fitz Andrew Galwey, a little cross of gold, with Justice Miaghe a ring of gold and with his wife a crowne of the sunne, with James Clowse a cross of gold and three pounds ster. To Christian Gold fitz Edmund a crown of the sunne. To William Roche fitz Domyrick a crown of the sunne. To Ellice Meskell *xxs*. To Richard Roche, goldsmith, and his wiff Ellice Walshe, *xs*. To James Gold fitz Edmund half a crown of the sunne. To Adam Gold fitz Stephen and his brother Nicholas a crown of the sunne, with Alson Gold half a crown do., with Lettice my brother Harrys daughter a crowne do. To my bedfellow Christian Gold fitz John *xxiv*l**. And my will is if I should miscarry my said bedfellow Christian shall bestow upon the poor for my soule; and if said Christian be delivered of a man child or a woman child alive, said child to have a fourth of all such moveable goods as I have bequeathed to my sonnns. And if my sonn James die without heires males, remainder to Andrew; rem' to the child of which my bedfellow shall be delivered; rem' to my lawful heir. And finally I bequeath to Ivane Brenaghe tenn shillings.

^f This must have been some foreign coin then in circulation in Cork. No English coin occurs with the sun, but in the Irish coinage of Edward IV. there are groats with the sun and rose in centre, which were called sun-groats.

(To be continued.)

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

March 21. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. T. G. BAYFIELD exhibited, by the hands of B. B. Woodward, Esq., F.S.A., a reliquary which was stated to have been brought by an English officer from the Peninsula. As a monument of female costume, and more especially of head-dress, it seemed to possess some interest in spite of its very coarse workmanship and dilapidated condition.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A., exhibited an iron implement which had been dug up in the parish of Cranwell, Lincolnshire. It had all the appearance of a boat-hook.

CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A., communicated remarks upon an exhibition of leaden objects which have been made to bear the name of "Pilgrims' signs," together with plaster models which, it was contended, were moulds used in the manufacture of such objects. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the meeting, after hearing Mr. Reed's account of the researches he had made or caused to be made, that no ready way presented itself of approaching those conclusions in favour of the genuineness of these leaden objects, at which some amateurs and even some antiquaries had shewn more zeal than judgment in arriving. Equally general was the opinion that great credit was due to Mr. Reed for the energy with which he had prosecuted his enquiries. It was stated by one of the Fellows that similar articles had been manufactured in France.

Mr. Reed also exhibited a round medallion in horn-stone representing a man in armour, with the following inscription, "George Tetzl, *Ætatis Suae* xxii. anno." The face had the appearance of a far more advanced age. On the back had been cut the date 1552.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks of great interest to those engaged in such pursuits on a process of his own for rubbing brasses, with its application to lithography. To judge from the copious illustrations with which Mr. Williams lined the meeting-room, no doubt could be entertained either of the industry or the success with which Mr. Williams had applied his own invention.

The Chairman announced that the meetings of the Society would be adjourned over Passion week and Easter week.

April 11. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The ballot was taken for Robert Taylor Pritchett, Esq., who was declared to be duly elected Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors was read by one of their number, B. B. Woodward, Esq., F.S.A., and was received. The thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his long and faithful services. The ballot was then taken on the expulsion of those Fellows whose subscriptions for three years and upwards were still in arrear, in spite of repeated notices. The ballot in favour of such expulsion was declared to be unanimous.

JOHN IRVING, Esq., exhibited an Anglo-Roman ladder consisting of a thick oak plank six feet in length, with holes perforated for the foot at convenient intervals. It had been found in the Forest of Dean at a depth of 300 feet from the surface, at the junction of the old and modern workings of an iron mine. It was stated by the exhibitor to illustrate the expression, "a hole in a ladder." Where does the expression itself occur? Mr. Irving also exhibited two bronze implements found in Kilcol Wood, Gloucestershire: one of them had a chevron pattern. Mr. Irving considered they had an Irish character, but the DIRECTOR pointed out that bronze implements of a precisely similar character had been found in Yorkshire.

W. BELCHER, Esq., exhibited a license of alienation of lands in the manor of Bulmershe, granted (*temp.* Jacob. I.) by Sir John Blagrove to John Blacknoll.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some additional notes on the excavations at Long Wittenham.

Mr. J. B. SHEPHARD of Canterbury communicated to the Society, through Mr. Akerman, an interesting account of the recovery and identification of the two ancient columns of Reculver, which have been missing ever since 1810, when different portions of the dilapidated church were dispersed. Repairs and restoration were not considered expedient in consequence of the mouldering condition of the cliff on which the building stood, and on which a remnant still stands. Mr. Shephard's recognition of these two columns in the orchard of Mr. Frances was entirely owing to a woodcut in Mr. Roach Smith's "Reculver," copied from a drawing by Mr. R. Gandy, A.R.A., made on the spot before the demolition of the church. They stood at the west end of the chancel, supporting the rood-beam, and are remarkable as being of Roman architecture in a church of the fourteenth century. No doubt was left on this point by the drawings exhibited by Mr. Shephard. As it appeared that the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury had acted on the occasion with great liberality and promptitude, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to that body generally, and especially to the Rev. Canon Robertson.

JOSHUA BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two portraits: one of

them purported to be a portrait of John Hailes, the founder of Coventry Grammar-school, and was stated to have been *painted by Holbein in the year 1554*; the other was a portrait, by Vanderbank, of Thomas Guy. These two pictures were bequeathed by the late Henry Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A., to Coventry Grammar-school and Guy's Hospital respectively.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, an extremely interesting original drawing of St. Peter's Chair, executed by Carlo Fontana in the year 1705. On this famous chair, which tradition alleges to have been given to St. Peter by a senator named Pudens, much discussion has arisen, in a host of pamphlets and newspaper articles, which one of the writers called the "Battle of the Chairs." These discussions were carefully passed under review in a very elaborate paper laid before the Society by Arthur Ashpitel, Esq., F.S.A. In this drawing we have a new and unexceptionable witness in court, and Mr. Ashpitel drew out of him all the evidence in his power. This exhibition added one more to the debts of gratitude which the Society owes to a distinguished personage. One point seemed to be clearly established by the drawing and description of Fontana, viz., the *un-Mohammedan* character of the chair. Mr. Ashpitel was of opinion that Lady Morgan had unwittingly jumbled together Denon's account of the two chairs, that at Rome and that at Venice. It is not improbable that at an early period more light will be thrown on this moot point through the exertions of the Director.

April 18. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The ballot was taken for Baron Charles Czoernig, *Président de la Commission Centrale pour la Conservation des Monuments* at Vienna, who was declared to be duly elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

JOSEPH BELDAM, Esq., F.S.A., announced the discovery at Orwell, Cambridgeshire, of a Saxon cemetery or battle-field,—he was not certain which, and exhibited some of the remains which had been found there, such as fibulæ, &c.

J. B. HEATH, Esq., F.S.A., Consul-General to his Majesty the King of Italy, exhibited an exceedingly beautiful portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, which he had procured many years ago at Bologna, and which had never been engraved. The character of the face and of the costume left no doubt as to the identity of the portrait, while its exquisite painting excited universal admiration.

The DIRECTOR exhibited, by permission of Mr. Webb, two carvings in ivory, which possessed peculiar interest as being of English workmanship. The style of the work was what first led the Director to this conclusion; and his view was corroborated not only by the opinion of several French antiquaries, but also by heraldic details discernible on the carvings. One of these ivories possessed additional interest as having arrived that day in

London from the Soltikoff collection, where it had been purchased by Mr. Webb.

RICHARD ALMACK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a document which, as at all times, so especially now deserved the most attentive consideration. It was the original Charter of the Liberties of Pennsylvania, granted by William Penn, and bearing his signature and his arms. Its date is the 25th of April, 1682. From enquiries which have been instituted by its fortunate possessor, it appears that in the United States no trace can be found of any duplicate or copy of this most important deed. Nor is this all. The printed copies circulating in America are evidently taken not from the original deed, but from a pamphlet of Penn's. Mr. Vice-President Bruce called attention to the extreme importance and interest of this document,—subjects on which the modesty of its possessor had left everything unsaid. We understand that a thousand pounds have been offered for it. We trust that it may be published in the *Archæologia*. For even Penn's pamphlet has some inaccuracies, and omits altogether the names of thirteen attesting witnesses, some of whom were men of mark. Mr. Almack had known this deed about twenty-five years; the last owner, from whose bounty he had it, died in his 94th year, and Mr. Almack had no certainty how it became his property. Of its genuineness, however, no one out of Bedlam could entertain a doubt.

Dr. KELLER, Honorary Fellow of the Society, communicated an interesting account of a window at Königsfelden, near Zurich, drawings of which were exhibited by W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A. The window dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, and the portion exhibited was figured with scenes from the life of Saint Francis. The convent of Königsfelden, in the choir of which this window stands, was consecrated in the year 1320, and was suppressed in the year 1548, and more recently converted into a hospital.

Notice was then given from the chair that Special Exhibitions would be held on the evenings of May 2 and June 6, each of which would remain open for a week. That on May 2 would consist of original matrices and seals attached to deeds; that on June 6 would consist of illuminated manuscripts.

April 23. This being St. George's-day, the Anniversary meeting of the Society was held at the hour of 2 P.M. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., took the chair, until the arrival of the President (EARL STANHOPE), at the usual hour of 2.30. W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., and William Tayler, Esq., Fellows of the Society, were requested by Mr. Bruce to discharge the office of Scrutators in the ballot for the election of the council and officers of the Society, which was forthwith proceeded with, and which remained open till the hour of 3.15 P.M. The result of the ballot was as follows:—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.—The Earl Stanhope, President;

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., V.-P.; the Marquess of Bristol, V.-P.; William Tite, Esq., M.P., V.-P., and Auditor; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., Director; William Salt, Esq., Auditor; Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.; Robert Lemon, Esq.; George Scharf, Esq.; William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.—C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Auditor; Bolingbroke Bernard Woodward, Esq., Auditor; John Evans, Esq.; William Henry Hart, Esq.; John Henderson, Esq.; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.; Edmund Oldfield, Esq.; Sir James Prior; Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P.; the Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Secretary.—Christopher Knight Watson, Esq.

On the arrival of the President, the first step taken was the election of one of the "Additional Trustees" of the Soane Museum in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen, deceased. The right of election is vested in the President and Council of the Society; and the Act further requires that the election shall take place "at the annual meeting." The choice on the present occasion fell unanimously on John Bruce, Esq., whose Vice-Presidency lapsed on that day. Mr. Bruce carries with him the good opinion of all those who have had opportunities of witnessing the gentlemanlike spirit in which he discharged the duties of his office.

The PRESIDENT then proceeded to deliver his annual address. His notices of deceased Fellows, whether on the foreign or on the home list of Fellows, was characterised by that elegance of diction and severity of style which the historian of England and the biographer of Mr. Pitt has made so peculiarly his own. His lordship departed from his usual practice in calling attention to the proceedings of the Society during the past winter. He could not fail to be struck with the very remarkable and very interesting features which those proceedings presented in the shape of one short month, as set forth, for example, in the last number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The MARQUESS OF BRISTOL proposed a vote of thanks to the President, followed by a request that the address might, as usual, be printed.

W. TITE, Esq., M.P., seconded the motion, and in the course of remarks, expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the election of his friend Mr. Bruce as Soane Trustee. A great deal had to be done at the Soane Museum, and Mr. Bruce, he believed, was the man to do it.

The PRESIDENT, in language full of good feeling and good taste, returned thanks to the Meeting for the vote they had passed, and expressed his readiness to allow the address to be printed in the usual form.

The SCRUTATORS handed in their report, the result of which has already been stated, and a vote of thanks to them for their trouble terminated the proceedings of the anniversary.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 1. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Morgan alluded with deep regret to the sad event which had occurred since the last assembly of the Society, and the loss sustained through the sudden death of one of their vice-presidents, Lord Braybrooke; his zealous interests in archæological researches and his persevering intelligence had for years past eminently conduced to the extension of antiquarian science. Mr. Morgan observed that few had possessed such remarkable sagacity in the selection of localities, where rich stores of antiquity lay concealed, or the indefatigable energy which that lamented nobleman had for so many years evinced, in prosecuting the discoveries which he had constantly, with the greatest kindness, brought before the Institute, and in preserving the numerous relics now deposited in the invaluable Museum of Essex and Cambridgeshire Antiquities, at Audley End, created wholly through Lord Braybrooke's personal investigations.

Mr. G. Poulett Scrope, M.P., gave an account of the discovery of an extensive Roman dwelling, with baths, hypocausts, and extensive appliances of luxury, on Lord Methuen's estates in Wiltshire. The excavations, made under Mr. Scrope's direction, brought to light some ancient relics of unusual occurrence, which he now exhibited; especially a crescent-shaped pendant, formed of two large tusks of a boar, mounted in metal, with rings for suspension, probably on the breast of a horse, as still in use in the East. He produced a precisely similar ornament obtained at Beyrout, in Syria, such as are usually appended to the trappings of the Arab steeds. No example, however, of this precise description had been found among Roman remains; crescent pendants are seen upon the imperial charger, as represented on Trajan's column, and Mr. Scrope cited passages in the "Eclogues" of Calpurnius Siculus, and in Statius, in which mention occurs of crescent pendants formed of snow-white boars' tusks. These

curious objects were probably talismanic. Mr. Scrope announced his intention of presenting the antiquities he had disinterred to the British Museum. He brought also for exhibition a very uncommon object of Roman times found in the course of his excavations in Wilts, namely, a glass funnel in most perfect preservation.

Professor Westwood, keeper of the Hope collection at Oxford, then read a detailed narrative of an archæological tour in the Netherlands and Western Germany, and some parts of France, during the last summer. He described numerous manuscript treasures and works of mediæval art which had attracted his special notice at Brussels, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c., and exhibited a large series of beautiful drawings of illuminations, sculptures in ivory, with other interesting objects of art preserved in museums in Belgium; he also described the curious gold plates, once the covering of the imperial tomb, and other rich relics of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Mr. Albert Way gave a sketch of the history and characteristics of bronze antiquities of the period termed Celtic, found in Great Britain, and throughout the northern countries of Europe. A very extensive classified series of these remains was exhibited, consisting of celts and palstaves, swords, spears, bridle-bits, personal ornaments, &c., with other implements and weapons, in great variety, contributed from the collections of Mr. Brackstone of Bath, Mr. Fortnum, Mr. Henderson, Mr. C. Tucker, Dr. Kendrick, Mr. Stevens of Salisbury, Mr. Arthur Trollope, and other friends of the Society. The exemplification of the history of bronze, the special object of the previous meeting, would have been incomplete without a series of these prehistoric vestiges. Although so far inferior in grace and attractiveness to productions of classical art, such as had afforded a theme to Professor Westmacott on that occasion, namely, the striking relics of the sculptor's skill exhibited by him and others, or the fine fragment attributed to Lysippus, the bronze head of a horse contributed by Dr. Guest, yet celts and wea-

pons of bronze, which are almost the only vestiges of the races occupying Britain at a very early period, are full of interest in ethnological and historical investigations. Mr. Way called attention especially to the fact that the objects of bronze of this age appear to the practised eye to have a distinctive fashion and character in different countries. They were, moreover, actually manufactured in Britain and other countries of Europe, as proved by moulds of stone and bronze, found in England, in Anglesey, and other places: of these curious moulds an extensive collection was exhibited.

Mr. James Yates, Professor Westmacott, the Very Rev. Canon Rock, Professor Westwood, and others, discussed certain interesting questions connected with this subject—the ancient Phœnician and Carthaginian trade, the supply of tin from the Cassiterides, and the wide diffusion of the valuable alloy, bronze, the essential element in the composition of which had probably been obtained from Britain.

Mr. Winston displayed a very skilful reproduction of some painted glass in North Morton Church, Berks, a valuable example of the time of Edward II. A subscription having been made some time since by the members of the Institute, and liberal aid given by the Society of Antiquaries, these windows were successfully restored under Mr. Winston's direction, the deficient parts having been renewed in such a manner as to be readily distinguished from those which are of value to the student of art, through their authentic originality.

A very curious brass vessel, probably an

ewer, in form of a mounted warrior, armed in the usual defences worn during the reign of Edward III. or Richard II., was exhibited by Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington. Brass objects of this description exist in the British Museum, and several curious examples are found in Denmark, and other northern countries, some of which are to be seen in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, and are figured in Worsaae's beautiful illustrations of that collection.

Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith brought for inspection some remarkable Milanese armour of the time of Elizabeth, which had long remained neglected in the minstrels' gallery at the hall of the Middle Temple. The engraved and gilded ornaments, which are of great elegance, and display heraldic and other devices, were concealed by paint and rust. The specimens, of rare and beautiful character, were sent to the Institute by kind permission of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench.

Mr. Scharf exhibited drawings of two valuable portraits in the royal collection at Windsor Castle, one of them representing Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. It appeared to bear a certain resemblance in the features to the portrait of that Prince in the painted glass at Great Malvern Church.

A letter was read from the Archdeacon of Hereford, stating that the ancient Town-hall at Hereford had been entirely removed about three weeks since. Originally a timbered structure of most picturesque aspect, it had suffered so severely that its character was wholly lost, and its demolition could not be regretted.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 13. GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Syer Cuming made an interesting communication regarding the seal of which impressions are sold at Holyrood Palace as being that of Mary Stewart and Henry Darnley, and by which evidence has been presumed to be afforded of Mary having used the English royal arms. Mr. Cuming shewed that the conjoined letters M. and H. are those of Henrietta Maria, wife of

Charles I. This accounts for the seal having been in the possession of Bishop Juxon. The signet was not made until forty years after the decease of Mary. It was purchased by Dr. Wiseman at the recent sale of the effects of the Earl of Buchan.

Dr. Copland exhibited two fine portraits of Mary executed by Paris Bornone, which Prince Labanoff declares to be the only portraits of which he has been able to obtain a pedigree. Dr. Copland detailed

their history, and the channel through which they came into his possession.

Mr. Gordon Hills delivered a lecture on the Archæology of Chichester and of its Cathedral, of which from numerous drawings and plans he detailed its structure. Having been present on occasion of the fall of the spire he narrated the particulars, which gave rise to an interesting discussion.

March 27. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Lord Boston, M. Adderley, Esq., and J. H. Holdsworth, Esq., were elected Associates.

The Rev. T. Wiltshire exhibited two forged flint implements from Yorkshire, one of a grey, the other a black colour. They strikingly resembled the celts obtained from the drift, gravel, &c., at Abbeville and other places.

Mr. Ainslie exhibited a brass spoon, a portion of a leaden toy, and a female figure in bone, recently found in the Thames. They were all of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on the Châtelaine and the Etui, and exhibited a variety of beautiful specimens obtained from the collections of the late Mr. Beckford and others. Mr. Cuming also exhibited numerous examples of watch chains from his own collection, and those of Dr. Iliff, Mr. A. Thompson, and Mr. Wood.

A paper on the History of, and Associations connected with, Ludlow Castle, written for the Shropshire Congress by Dr. Beattie, was read.

The Chairman produced the first part of the first volume of the *Collectanea Archæologica*, just completed by the Association, containing various papers delivered at the Shropshire Congress by Mr. Botfield, the President, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, the Rev. Mr. Eyton, the Rev. Mr. Petit, Mr. Planché, Mr. Gordon Hills, Mr. T. Wright, and a most valuable Itinerary of Edward II. compiled by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne. The volume is highly illustrated.

The Chairman announced that the Annual General Meeting would be held

on the 10th of April, and that notices would be then read of the Associates deceased in 1860.

April 10. Annual General Meeting.
JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

The Auditors, Capt. W. E. Amiel and John Savory, Esq., delivered in the balance-sheet of, and report upon, the accounts and condition of the Association, by which it appeared that during the past year there had been received the sum of £514 18s. 1d., and payments made to the amount of £376 18s. 6d., leaving a balance in favour of the Association of £137 19s. 7d., which added to the balance of the previous audit of £97 2s. 1d., increased the amount to £235 1s. 8d. This sum included various contributions paid in aid of the *Collectanea Archæologica*, the first part of which is just issued, and the accounts for which are not yet rendered. During the year sixty new Associates had been elected, nineteen had withdrawn, and by death the Society had lost ten members.

Thanks were voted to the President, Vice-Presidents, Officers, Council, Auditors, contributors of papers and exhibitions to the Association; and obituary notices of the deceased members were read by Mr. Pettigrew, the Treasurer. They comprised Lord Londesborough; Sir W. J. Browne Folkes, Bart.; Capt. Leicester Vernon, M.P.; Sir Fortunatus Dwaris; G. P. R. James, Esq.; Gen. Sir Robert Harvey, C.B.; Major J. A. Moore; Thomas Smith, Esq.; Christopher Lynch, Esq.; and J. Adey Repton, Esq.

A ballot was taken for officers and council for the ensuing year, and the following were returned as elected:—

President.—Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.
[now Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.A., M.P.]

Vice-Presidents.—James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; N. Gould, F.S.A.; J. Hayward, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Vere Irving; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—J. R. Planché, H. Syer Cuming. *For Foreign Correspondence.*

—W. Beattie, M.D.

Palæographer.—W. H. Black, F.S.A.

Curator and Librarian.—G. R. Wright, F.S.A.

Draftsman.—H. C. Pidgeon.

Council.—George Ade; John Alger; W. H. Bayley, F.S.A.; J. Evans, F.S.A.; J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Gordon M. Hills; T. W. King, F.S.A., *York Herald*; Edward Levien, M.A., F.S.A.; W. Calder Marshall, R.A.; J. W. Previtè; Rev. J. Ridgway, M.A., F.S.A.;

E. Roberts, F.S.A.; S. R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Robert Temple; Alfred Thompson; Albert W. Woods, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*; Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A.

Auditors.—Cecil Brent, J. Sullivan.

The Society afterwards dined together at St. James's-hall.

The Annual Congress will be held at Exeter, commencing on August 19. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.A., M.P., who has, since the General Meeting, accepted the Presidency of the Association, will preside over the Congress.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 19. A committee meeting was held at Arklow-house, present, A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq., President, in the chair, J. S. Forbes, Esq., Rev. S. S. Greatheed, Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. H. L. Jenner, Rev. J. H. Sperling, J. G. Talbot, Esq., Rev. W. Scott, and Rev. B. Webb.

R. J. Johnson, Esq., of 10, Belgrave-street, South, was elected an ordinary member.

Mr. Slater laid before the committee accurately-measured drawings of the Chichester spire, taken just before the fall. He mentioned that Professor Willis had been lecturing on the accident, explaining its cause, and shewing it to have been inevitable. Mr. Slater exhibited various drawings of the college at Lancing, Sussex; and in that for the hall, it was advised to leave out a circular window in one gable, in order to give ample room for a fresco-painting, and not to interfere with its light.

Mr. Bodley met the committee, and urged the importance of some steps being taken by English ecclesiologists to protest against the wholesale destruction of original architecture, and especially sculpture, of the finest French churches, under pretence of restoration. After much discussion, it was agreed that the officers should be appointed a sub-committee, to draw up a memorial to the Royal Institute of British Architects, requesting them to make a formal appeal to their French

brethren on the subject. The committee examined Mr. Bodley's designs for the new church of All Saints, Cambridge, to be built opposite the gate of Jesus College. A strong opinion was expressed against moving the site of the church; and in favour of an alternative design for the tower, which had a lofty spire instead of a gabled capping. Mr. Bodley stated that it was proposed to make a kind of campo santo, with cloisters and a central cross, on the site of the present church.

Mr. Withers exhibited his designs for a chapel-school at Castell, Cardiganshire; for rebuilding the church of S. Nicholas, Monnington, Pembrokeshire; for the rebuilding of S. Dogfael's, Meline, Pembrokeshire; for the rebuilding of S. Teilo, Kilcheyden, Pembrokeshire; for the remodelling and partial rebuilding of S. Mary the Virgin, West Torrington, Lincolnshire; for a new school and master's house at Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire; and for a monument to the lord of the manor of Little Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Mr. W. M. Teulon exhibited his designs for a private mortuary chapel at Bryn y Pys, near Wrexham, and for a well-house at Rossington, Yorkshire.

The Rev. J. H. Sperling exhibited photographs of his church at Wicken, near Bishop's Stortford, which was restored and enlarged by the addition of a western tower and spire from his own designs. He also shewed photographic views of the

rectory-house built there, in which he was his own architect.

Mr. Burges met the committee, and stated, in conversation with respect to the French mania for destructive restoration, that Avignon was about to be taken in hand by M. Viollet-le-Duc.

The committee examined some specimens of a method of needle-work, independently invented by Mr. A. Bell, which proved to be of the same kind exactly as that used at Cologne, for the hangings behind the stalls. The work sent was part of a pianoforte-hanging, fancifully designed with singing-birds, and also a more ambitious design, for a banner, of the Annunciation, which was unfinished, but shewed the method of working. Mr. Bell announced that he had taken the advice of the committee, and meant to exhibit the specimens at the Architectural Exhibition, in friendly rivalry with the Cologne specimens brought over by Mr. Beresford-Hope*, and sent by him for exhibition in the Conduit-street Gallery.

Letters were read, *inter alia*, from J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq., (announcing that nothing more had been done about the Temple Church porch,) and from E. R. Robson, Esq., (urging the committee to depute one of their body to visit Hexham, Brinkburn, and Durham).

The Rev. R. P. Coates, of the Precinct, Rochester, wrote respecting a discovery on the south side of the sanctuary in Cobham Church, Kent. He was requested to furnish the particulars to the next number of the "Ecclesiologist."

The committee examined the designs by

Mr. St. Aubyn for an inexpensive new church, estimated at only £700, to be built at South Thringstone, Whitwick, Leicestershire; as also some drawings by Mr. G. Truefitt, for a Pointed house, now building at Muswell-hill, at a cost of £800. Mr. Truefitt also sent a series of designs for works in brass, which have been executed by Messrs. Johnston Brothers, and which will be exhibited in the Architectural Exhibition for the present year.

A letter was read from Mr. R. J. Johnson concerning a series of beautiful architectural drawings of Hexham Church made by him before the recent "restoration;" and the committee could not but wish very strongly that these admirable drawings might be published. They also examined some cartoons of stained glass by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, for the following churches: a window at Bromsgrove Church, Worcestershire, containing medallions of fourteen scenes from our Lord's life; a window, just completed, for Landford Church, Wilts; two cartoons from windows lately sent out to Baltimore; sketches and photographs from windows for Cobham and Wrotham Churches in Kent. The designs of these, by Mr. Barraud, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Westlake, are of high excellence.

It was agreed to hold the Anniversary Meeting at the rooms of the Architectural Union Society in Conduit-street on June 5th or 6th: and the subject for discussion was settled to be the Destructive Church Restoration encouraged by the French Government.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 21. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

James Sprent Virtue, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Lockhart exhibited a barbarous third-brass coin, (struck in imitation of those of Tetricus the Younger, with the sacrificial instruments on the reverse,) which he had lately picked up with some

other relics of the Roman period in an excavation made for a sewer at the corner of Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

Mr. Lockhart also exhibited a number of Chinese medals, some of which were used as tokens for interchange between lovers during their courtship. These were of brass, some four or five inches in diameter, highly ornamented, and like bracteates in their character, the work being *repoussé*. Other specimens ex-

* GENT. MAG., March, 1861, p. 303.

hibited the manner in which collections of medals were preserved among the Chinese, and the method in which the "cash" or brass coins of that nation are cast. Some Buddhist medals, with Sanskrit inscriptions, and usually placed in the foundations of houses, were also exhibited.

Mr. Evans read a short paper on the Medallions of Commodus, which exhibit his head with the attributes of Hercules on the obverse, and the Emperor (also in the character of Hercules) ploughing with a yoke of oxen on the reverse, which presents the legend *HERC. ROM. CONDITORI*, with the year of the consulate and tribunitian power. Mr. Evans remarked on

the causes which led Commodus to assume the character of Hercules, and gave some account of the gladiatorial exploits which he had performed in justification of this assumption. He then proceeded to comment on the reverse, which he shewed commemorated the insane desire of Commodus to be regarded as the founder of Rome, to which city he gave the name of *Colonia Commodiana*, and the *pomærium* of which he is represented as ploughing out with a yoke of milk-white oxen on these medallions. Mention is made in history of a golden statue of Commodus ploughing with a yoke of oxen, from which, possibly, the design was taken.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

March 19. ALFRED WHITE, Esq., F.L.S., in the chair.

Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a massive silver ring found in the parish of Purfleet, near Spalding, a merchant's mark (somewhat similar in design to the Pelham buckle) between the initials H. R. being engraved on its lozenge-shaped facet. The ring is of Italian workmanship, and may be ascribed to the fifteenth century.

Mr. J. Sachs exhibited a drawing of a portion of the mural paintings recently discovered at St. John's Church, Chester. It appears that on removing the white-wash from a pillar at the north-west corner of the church, traces of a very fine painting were discovered, which, on investigation, was found to embellish nearly the whole of the column. The principal figure represents a man (probably intended for St. John, the patron saint of the Church) holding in his hand a large book, on the cover of which rests a lamb with a banner, on which is emblazoned a red cross, and at the top of the flag there is another cross, still shewing traces of gilding. The mouth of the chief figure is open. Various buildings and a forest, in which are roaming a herd of stags, are represented in the back ground.

John Faulkner, Esq., exhibited, by per-

mission of Mr. Deputy Godson, the mace and cup belonging to the Ward of Aldersgate. The mace, which is of silver gilt, is surmounted by an arched crown; on the head are embossed the royal arms, viz. 1 and 4, France and England quarterly, 2, Scotland, 3, Ireland, surrounded by a garter with legend *HONI SOIT, &c., &c.*; on each side of the royal arms are the initials C. R. Round the head of the mace are embossed the fleur-de-lis, harp, rose, and thistle, each surmounted by an imperial crown. The following inscription is on the handle: "The gift of St John Wolleston, Knt. and Alderman of the Ward of Aldersgate, for the use of succeeding Inquests of the saide Ward, 1652."

The silver cup is thus inscribed: "This Boule was made for the use of the Ward Mot Inquest of Aldersgate 1631, att the charge of the Inhabytants of the aforesaid Ward." Fourteen shields of arms of City companies are engraved on the bowl, numbered as follows: 1st, arms of Pewterers' Company, the name of Gabriell Butcher Formā being engraved on a label above the shield; 2nd, of the Stationers' Company, with the name of John White; 3rd, Haberdashers' Company, with name, Giles Willoughby; 4th, Cordwainers' Company, with name Butolphe Brabrooke; 5th,

Grocers', with name Thomas Jackson; 6th, Skinners', with name Caleb Rawlines; 7th, Goldsmiths', with name Wm. Cooke; 8th, Clothworkers', with name Thomas Spake-man; 9th, Weavers', with name Joshua Johnson; 10th, Drapers', with name Richard Cox; 11th, Weavers', with name Thomas Yates; 12th, Plumbers', with name Ralph Massy; 13th, Pewterers', with name Thomas Butcher; 14th, Cutlers', with name Thomas Playford.

Charles J. Shoppee, Esq., exhibited a curious pedigree on vellum, of the flywelin family, drawn out by "Thomas Jones, principalle Heraulde for all Wales," and dated 1608. The pedigree is illustrated with thirty coloured shields of arms and quarterings, and commences with "Gwrgan the sonne of Ithel Prince of Gladmorgan and Morganwy, the sonne of Morgan fwyn vawr Prince of Gladmorgan, and soe lineally descended from Camber 2, sonne of Brute the firste Emp'or of Greate Brytaine." This Gwrgan married "Engharad d. to Edynowein ap Bleddyn, Prince of Ardydwy."

The arms, as emblazoned at the end of the pedigree, may be thus described: Quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, three chevrons argent, (*flywelin*); 2 and 3, argent, a fess sable between three mullets pierced, gules, (*Davies*); over all a crescent or, for difference; impaling quarterly of 5; 1st, sable, three boys' heads couped argent crined or, having snakes about their necks proper, a crescent for difference, or, (*Vaughan*); 2nd, argent, a lion rampant sable, ducally crowned or, armed and langued, gules, (*Rees*); 3rd, argent, a chevron gules between 3 hurts, (*Baskerville*); 4th, gules, a fess between three escallops, argent; 5th, or, two lions couchant, gules, (*Bredwardin*). Crests: 1st, a lamb bearing a banner charged with a cross of St. George, a glory round the head, (*flywelin*); 2nd, a boy's head couped at the shoulders proper, crined or, having a snake enwrapped about the neck vert, a crescent gules for difference, (*Vaughan*).

John Williams, Esq., F.S.A., described a method (invented by himself) of taking impressions from incised slabs and monumental brasses. Mr. Williams exhibited many interesting specimens in illustration of his remarks.

Mr. Henry S. Richardson exhibited a rubbing of the palimpsest brass in Cobham Church, Surrey, the original brass representing a priest in eucharistic vestments holding a chalice, date c. 1510; on the reverse side of which has been engraved the figure of a man in armour, date about 1550. Mr. Richardson also exhibited an illuminated rubbing of the Newdegate brass from Merstham Church, Surrey; one of the shields of arms, Gules, 3 lions gambes erased argent, was only represented in the rubbing, the other shield, as also a portion of the inscription, being concealed by the communion-rails.

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited a most careful rubbing of a very interesting brass in Bruges Cathedral. On an oblong plate, the ground diapered with hounds sejant, collared, and the legend MOY, is represented the figure of the deceased, bareheaded, his hands clasped in prayer, dressed in a tabard, on which are the following arms: Semée of crosses bottonnée fitchée, two fishes addorsed; his feet resting on a lion; above his head on a helme is the crest, viz. out of a ducal coronet a fish erect between two wings. The following legend surrounds the figure:—"Hier licht begraven maertin heerebandercapelle reud-dere die sclaeft int jaer ons heere dunst viere hondert twee ende viehtich, den xxvii dach van maerte, voor paesschen bitt ouer de ziele;" which may be thus literally translated: "Here lies buried Martin, 'patron of the chapel,' Knight, who slept in the year of our Lord 1442, on the 27th day of March before Easter, Pray for the soul." At the four corners of the plate are the evangelistic emblems, and on either side two small shields charged with the arms of the deceased.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 3. The April meeting was held in the Society's apartments, William-street, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF LEIGHLIN in the chair. Thomas Prendergast, Esq., St. James's-square, London, and nine other gentlemen, were elected members. The Secretary reported that the January part of the Society's "Journal" had been issued, and was now in the hands of members. A good deal of the subscriptions for the current year had been already got in, and a sum of between £20 and £25 had been subscribed by various members, in addition to their ordinary subscriptions, towards the "Illustration Fund," which was a very satisfactory beginning in that way.

The Chairman suggested the propriety of getting out a Catalogue of the very interesting objects in the Society's Museum, on the plan of Dr. Wilde's Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy's Museum. Dr. Delany fully coincided in the Chairman's opinion.

The Rev. Luke Fowler mentioned that, when recently at Caen, he had been present at a meeting of the members of the Archæological Society of Normandy, who seemed to take some interest in Irish antiquities. He begged leave to move that friendly relations should be established between the Kilkenny and the Normandy Archæological Societies, and that an exchange of publications should be effected between them. The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

A member of the Society wrote offering a prize of £3, for an Essay on the best mode of writing and publishing a History of Ireland from the earliest period to the year 1509. The conditions will be made known at the July meeting of the Society. The proposer of this prize, writing to the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., suggested the necessity of an exertion being made for obtaining the preparation of a copious history of Ireland down to the beginning of the sixteenth century, as to that period there would be a greater concord of feeling between all sections of Irishmen, and, besides, after that the materials for history

were more copious. It appeared to him that the great effort should be to have men of sufficient skill in the Irish language, such as Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. Eugene Curry, engaged to search out the Irish manuscripts existing throughout England and the Continent. It might be considered that the offering of a prize of a few pounds for a pamphlet on the best course to be pursued for carrying out such an undertaking would be likely to prove useful, and therefore he made the offer.

The Secretary laid on the table a number of publications of kindred Societies; presented to the library since last meeting; and amongst other new works, the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker's "Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin," presented to the Society by the author—a work which the Chairman and several of the other members present spoke of in very high terms.

Mr. J. G. Robertson presented an architectural drawing of the outer arch of St. James's-gate, Kilkenny, by Mr. H. Patterson, from measurements made by Mr. Robertson himself, shortly before the gateway had been taken down by the Corporation, last year.

The Venerable Archdeacon Cotton presented a manuscript "Rent Roll of the Estate of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Kilkenny for two years, ending Lady Day, 1772," together with an account of "Disbursements by the Treasurer out of the foregoing Rents." The rental mentioned several names of places long changed or gone out of use in the city, and the disbursements presented some curious items. Among them were the wages of an officer not now known to the corporation:—

"Paid John Somers, Whipbeg-	
gar, to 25th March, 1772	£5 10 0
"Paid Stephen Rix, Whipbeg-	
gar, to 14th November, 1770	0 10 0

There were numerous "City Pensioners" at that period, it appearing to be the cus-

tom not merely to superannuate the officers of the Corporation, but to give annuities to the widows or daughters of deceased officials. The pensions, chiefly paid at the time to females, amounted, for the space over which the account went, to £210 1s. Several of these annuitants were the descendants of foreign settlers, if not settlers themselves, such as "Jane Vantreight, 2 years' pension, £20;" "Catherine Vantreight, the like, £12;" "Oriana Danbichen, 1 year, £6;" "John

Ximenes, 2 years, £16." The last-named was a musician, and had been or was at the time organist of St. Mary's Church.

Some Irish tradesmen's tokens were presented, including two from Youghal, hitherto inedited, which were described by the Rev. Samuel Hayman; and a transcript by J. P. Prendergast, Esq., of Notes of a Tour from Dublin to Kilkenny, in 1709, by the celebrated Dr. Thomas Molyneux, the MS. of which is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 25. The monthly meeting was held in the Town Library, Guild-hall, Leicester, the Rev. R. BURNABY in the chair.

Mr. G. C. Neale exhibited two fine medals, the first commemorating the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It is the work of a Dutch artist, and dated 1588. On the obverse are seated in council the Pope wearing his triple crown; cardinals, bishops, and other ecclesiastics, having their eyes bandaged, and their bare feet placed upon prickles. Above is the inscription, *O coecas hominum mentes! O pectora coeca!*—"Oh the blind minds of men! Oh their blind breasts!" Between two beaded circles we read, *Durum est contra stimulos calcitrare*—"It is hard to kick against the pricks." On the reverse is represented the destruction of the Armada: some of the ships have struck upon the rocks and are sinking in the deep; their sails are swelled and riven by the wind; and men are floating on pieces of the wreck, or struggling in the waves. Above is a play on the memorable words of a more successful invader than Philip, *Veni, vide, vive*—"Come, see, live." Whilst the Spanish monarch and his courtiers ascribed the dispersion of the mighty fleet to the weather, or as a judgment from heaven for allowing the Moors to dwell in Spain, the Queen of England and her subjects piously expressed their feelings in the inscription which encircles this medal:—*Tu Deus magnus et magna facis tu solus Deus*. The other

was a medallion of Queen Anne, engraved by Croker, and struck to commemorate what is described as "Great Anne's reign, long accounted the Augustan age of England." The obverse has a magnificent bust of the queen, boldly struck and finely delineated. The head is crowned, and the hair tied back with strings of pearls. The drapery is rich and jewelled, and several orders are worn upon or suspended from the breast. The inscription is the same as on the coins of the reign, *Anna Dei gratia*, &c. On the reverse is represented Minerva; in one hand she holds a spear, the other rests upon a shield, on which is engraved the head of Medusa, not beautiful as described by the Greeks, or as seen upon amulets, but hideous, with large open mouth, great teeth, lolling tongue, and hair transformed into snakes. The figures on Etruscan vases answer to this description. In the plume surmounting the helmet of Minerva we observe an owl, the substituted symbol of the goddess. The inscription above is *Nova Palladium Trojæ*. A well-preserved coin or medal of Queen Anne is scarce, as the bust is raised so far from the field or level surface, that the figure is generally much abraded.

Mr. James Thompson exhibited a curious small chest or casket, oblong in shape, and about seven inches in length, probably a reliquary: it was found in sinking a shaft in a cellar in the neighbourhood of Oakham. It was made of copper, enamelled, and inlaid with figures of saints, and from

its style of ornamentation and general appearance was probably the work of the thirteenth century. Mr. Thompson further laid before the meeting many fragments of pottery and some Roman coins, which had been found within the past seven months, in excavations in the space lying between North Bond-street and South Bond-street, in Leicester. The pottery exhibited no marked peculiarity. The coins consisted of a first-bronze of Hadrian, with the laureated head on the obverse, and a female figure, holding her right hand over an altar, on the reverse; a second-bronze, apparently of Cæsar Augustus; a second-bronze, of Domitian; a second-bronze, apparently having on the obverse the profile of Hadrian, and on the reverse a scaled figure, with spear and shield, and beneath her the word "Britannia;" and two or three smaller bronzes. A small bronze fibula (complete) was also turned up.

The Rev. J. H. Hill read a notification from the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, that their honorary acting secretary, the Rev. Edward Trollope, has been collated by the Bishop of the diocese to a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, and that in bestowing this mark of favour his lordship was pleased to make special reference to Mr. Trollope's services in his capacity of Secretary to the Diocesan Architectural

Society. As Mr. Trollope is general editorial secretary to the whole of the Associated Societies, this is thought a fitting opportunity of expressing the obligations all the Societies are under to him in that capacity; it is proposed to do this by executing some work in Lincoln Minster, with the approbation of the Dean and Chapter, in commemoration of his admission into one of its stalls. It was resolved that a donation of a similar amount to that of the Northamptonshire Society be paid to the Treasurer to the Trollope Testimonial Fund.

Mr. North, Hon. Sec., presented a report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, which shewed good progress in church restoration in Leicestershire during the past year, and contained some interesting notes upon St. Martin's, St. Mary's, and St. Andrew's Churches, in Leicester; Belgrave, Skeffington, Pickwell, Welby, Fenny Drayton, &c., in the county.

The Report having been adopted, several new members were elected, and it was resolved that a memorial read by the Rev. J. H. Hill, advocating the adoption of the Gothic style of architecture in the erection of the new Foreign Offices, be forwarded by the Secretary for presentation to the Government.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 11. At a meeting of the Society, Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, Vice-President, in the chair, the Right Hon. R. C. Nisbet Hamilton, Mr. Adam Sim (Cultermains), and Mr. Alexander Auchie were admitted Fellows; and a committee, consisting of Professor Simpson, Mr. Burton, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Joseph Robertson, was appointed for conference with a committee of the Royal Scottish Academy on the subject of the proposed restoration of the Market Cross of Edinburgh.

The following communications were then read:—

I. On the Early Frisian Settlement in Scotland. By Mr. William F. Skene, F.S.A. Scot. This paper was intended to

shew the earlier appearance of Saxon invaders in Britain than that commonly believed in, and that so far from having arrived for the first time in 449, they had actually completed the conquest of the island eight years earlier; and while, according to Nennius, one part of the Saxons under Hengist settled in Kent, another body of them under Octa and Ebissa, his son and nephew, settled in Scotland. One of these bodies, it is stated by Nennius, after sailing round the Picts and laying waste the Orkney Islands, settled in regions beyond the Mare Fresicum, by which was meant the Firth of Forth. Mr. Skene gave reasons for identifying this body as an offshoot from the Frisii, or Frisians,

and suggested that they were called by the native population Comgalls, and their settlement the Comgalls, a locality preserved in a notice of St. Serf of the ninth century, where it is said that Culross is situated in the Comgalls between the Ochills and the Sea of Guidan.

Mr. Skene was inclined to assign other two localities as settlements of the Frisians, one on the coast of East Lothian, near North Berwick, and another in Dumfriesshire. This opinion was based on passages from old chronicles, charters, and on topographical deductions.

Mr. Robertson and Professor Simpson made some remarks on the curious subject treated of by Mr. Skene, the latter remarking that the paper was one of the most valuable which had been read to the Society.

II. Notice of Patrick Chalmers, M.D., of Hazlehead and Fedderat, Professor of Medicine in Aberdeen, and of his Practice as a Physician in Aberdeen in the end of the Seventeenth and beginning of the Eighteenth Centuries. By John Inglis Chalmers of Aldbar, F.S.A. Scot. From this notice it appeared that Patrick Chalmers studied medicine at the Universities of Leyden, Paris, and Padua, and took degrees at each of them, and that he commenced to practise as a physician in Aberdeen about 1684. His income from his practice varied from £384 16s. Scots in that year, to £1,084 2s. 2d. Scots in 1694, when it attained its maximum. In 1700 he was appointed Professor of Medicine in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. Among his patients were most of the leading people of the north of Scotland, while even from a distance people seem to have come to consult him. The Earl of Aberdeen, who for two years was Lord Chancellor of Scotland, seems to have been a steady patient, and yet survived to the age of 83. Lady Haddo, Lady Frendraugh, Count Leslie, Burnett of Leys, the Lairds of El-sick, Finzean, Fasque, Pitfoddels, Bognie, and many others in the same rank, appear in the Doctor's ledger.

Mr. Stuart read some notices from the ledger, which was sent by Mr. Chalmers for exhibition, as illustrative of the dis-

eases and manners of the period. Ague, rheumatism, scrofula, pleurisy, cholera, flux, smallpox, and hydropsie occur frequently. The sums seem to have been in payment of accounts rendered, till towards the end, when fees of a guinea are occasionally entered. Besides the stated sums, there is an entry at the end of the accounts of some years shewing the value of the gifts which had been offered by patients. Thus, in 1690, the "propynes of meil and malt are estimated at £26 13s. 4d.; and in 1692 they included a hat." Dr. Sibbald, a clergyman, paid for two attendances in the year £14 10s. Scots. My Lady Banff paid for a Lent fever £37, and Lord Haddo paid for his lady's childbirth £59 2s. James Smith, for madness and enchantment, paid £14 10s. The ladies frequently had to be cured of the vapours; and "Mrs. Durrut, maid to my Lady Dunfermline," paid for her vapours £5 16s. People with sore eyes and "scrofulous chouks" occasionally turn up, and the Sheriff of Moray seems to have incurred dangers in his duties which it may be hoped do not now exist. He paid "for the itch" £6 9s.; while the Doctor got from Mrs. Duncan, "in gratitude for her salvation," twice as much, viz. £12 18s. Mrs. Ellen Leslie had both vapours and itch, for which she paid £6 6s. In 1697, a person, who is called "the Prior of Monymusk," paid for his daughter, who was scrofulous, £6 12s. The salary of Professor of Medicine was £124, and the fee for graduating two Doctors of Physic was also £124. All the sums mentioned are Scots money.

Several donations to the Museum and Library were announced, including a clay urn and human bones found at Inveramsay, in the parish chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, presented by Patrick Irving, Esq., of Inveramsay; drawings of a cist in a cairn at Duffus, and of sculptured stones at Burghhead, Elginshire—by Lady Dunbar, of Duffus; piece of bone, ornamented with incised circles, stone inscribed with figure of a sun-dial, stone with sculptured letters, stone cup, iron bill, pickaxe, &c., found in excavating at Broughty Castle, by Colonel Skyring, R.E.;

silver circular Highland brooch—by the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, Colchester; gold St. Andrew of James I.; gold lion of James II., found near the ruins of Cadder Castle, Lanarkshire, in the year 1815—by Robert Dundas, Esq., of Arniston.

April 8. JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, Esq., V.-P., in the chair. The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows, viz, Colonel Jonathan Forbes Leslie, of Rothie, Aberdeenshire, and Mr. George Rowe, B.A., Master of John Watson's Hospital, Edinburgh.

The following communications were then read:—

I. Notices, Historical and Architectural, of the Round Tower of Brechin. By Mr. R. R. Brash, architect, Cork. Mr. Brash gave, in the first place, the early history of Brechin, from which it appeared that towards the end of the tenth century, Kenneth, the son of Malcolm, “tribuit magnam civitatem Brechne Domino;” and that Hector Boece, in describing the burning by the Northmen of the town of Brechin and its great church, in the early part of the next century, excepts from the general destruction the round tower, which is described as “*turrim quandam rotundam mira arte constructam.*” Mr. Brash paid a visit to Brechin in 1858, and gave the result of his examination of this tower, pointing out in detail its close resemblance in plan to the round tower at Clondalkin, in the county of Dublin, and some common features which it bore to those at Oran, in the county of Roscommon, and to the towers at Kildare, Kilmacduagh, and Killala. The most remarkable feature in the tower at Brechin is the doorway, which is ornamented with sculptures of the Crucifixion, and other figures. Mr. Brash gave various reasons for considering the doorway an insertion, made at a time subsequent to the erection of the tower; and having examined in detail the appearance of the doorways in Irish towers where Christian symbols appear, he expressed his belief that in these cases the sculptured doorways were subsequent additions. Mr. Brash then gave a very interesting account of diggings in

Irish round towers, which had in most cases brought to light sepulchral remains, consisting of human skeletons, generally under layers of hard concrete and paving-stones. In the tower at Kilkenny was found a complete skeleton in the centre; at one side were the remains of two children enclosed in one oak coffin, put together without nails or metal fastenings, the whole covered by the usual floor of hard concrete and flags. The result at which Mr. Brash arrived was, that the towers were sepulchral monuments, and of a pre-Christian age; but to the solution of their era and builders Mr. Brash is to devote a subsequent paper.

Mr. Stuart, in expressing the acknowledgments of the Society to Mr. Brash for his laborious paper, stated that he was not disposed to accept his arguments or conclusions. He examined the question of the supposed insertion of the doorway, for which he could see no solid reason, and which was against all the analogies of a somewhat later architecture, where the doorways of old churches were frequently preserved when the rest of the building was renewed. He referred to the styles of masonry of British walls, as recently illustrated by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, to the walls of underground chambers, and other early buildings in Scotland, and to those of Cashels, Duns, and Cloghauns in Ireland, where a recognised style appeared; but it seemed to him to be entirely different from the architecture of the round towers, nor did he believe that the early Irish were acquainted with the construction of the arch, and the use of mortar, both of which were found in the towers, until the knowledge of these had been brought from the great reservoir of knowledge at Rome by the Christian missionaries. He believed that the subsequent use of the towers must be allowed to determine their original design. Now, it abundantly appeared from the Irish annals that they had been used as belfries, and as places of abode or refuge for the ecclesiastics of the churches, in the vicinity of which (and sometimes incorporated with them) every tower in Ireland had been placed. The lofty position of the doorway,

so like to the entrances of our ancient keeps, would alone suggest their use as places of refuge. The occurrence of sepulchral deposits in these towers was, in his view, only a development of the taste for burying in churches, their porches, and other buildings connected with them, which was so strong at an early period of our Christian history; but he could not see any reason for recognising a heathen connection in this. The modes of Pagan interment in Ireland were known from descriptions in early manuscripts, and from the many remains still to be found in the country, and bore no analogy to that of burial in the towers.

The same view as to the supposed insertion of the doorway was maintained by Dr. Huie and Mr. Joseph Robertson—the latter of whom adverted strongly to a school of antiquaries who seemed to overlook the accumulated evidence which had already been brought to bear on this subject by Dr. Petrie, whose position had not yet been seriously impugned, and which, indeed, he believed to be unassailable. He also strongly condemned the views of those by whom the round towers were regarded as Priapeian monuments, and pointed out the many Romanesque features which were clearly to be discovered in them.

II. Note on Scottish Curing Stones and Amulets. By Professor J. Y. Simpson, V.-P.

Dr. Simpson, after pointing out the frequent references by Pliny, in his "Natural History," to the use of charms among the Gaulish nations, and to their use in Eastern countries, gave an account of the

earliest known Scotch curing stone, in the time of St. Columba, and then came down to many examples of such stones in mediæval times, such as the *Clach-na-bratach* of the clan Donnochy, which, by the kind permission of Strowan Robertson, the chief of the clan, was exhibited to the meeting. The celebrated jewel called the Lee Penny was adverted to, and its history detailed; and, through the kindness of Lady Lockhart of Lee, it was exhibited, as also careful drawings of the *Clach dearg* of Ardvoirlich, the Glenlyon charm, and that of Ballochyle. Various stones still in use in Perthshire for curing diseases in cattle were likewise produced.

Mr. Joseph Robertson was inclined to trace the use of stones as charms to a Celtic origin. Among others, he gave a curious illustration of the use of the relics of St. Marnan in the Middle Ages for the cure of disease.

Colonel Robertson gave some further information about the stone of Strowan, and added that such stones were not unfrequent in Perthshire.

Mr. Stuart drew attention to the occurrence in Saxon tombs of globes of rock-crystal similar to the stone of Strowan. Many of them were mounted with silver rings, so as to admit of their being suspended; and suggested that they had probably been originally personal ornaments.

A valuable collection of relics of stone and bronze from the north of Scotland, collected by the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, was exhibited by the Dowager Lady Dick Lauder, and several donations to the Museum were announced.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—I expected from what I had heard in England to find at Lincoln the French style of architecture, that is to say, some constructions of the end of the twelfth century and the beginning of the thirteenth which would shew the evident influence of a French architect. But after the most careful examination, I could not find in any part of the cathedral of Lincoln, neither in the general design, nor in any part of the system of architecture adopted, nor in the details of ornament, any trace of the French school of the twelfth century, (the lay school from 1170 to 1220), so plainly characteristic of the cathedrals of Paris, Noyon, Senlis, Chartres, Sens, and even Rouën. The part of the cathedral of Lincoln in which the influence of the French school has been supposed to be found, has no resemblance to this. I speak of the choir. On the exterior the choir of the cathedral of Lincoln is thoroughly English, or Norman if you will: one can perceive all the Norman influence; arches acutely pointed, blank windows in the clerestory, reminding one of the basilica covered with a wooden roof; a low triforium; each bay of the aisles divided into two by a small buttress; shafts banded. In the interior, vaults which have not at all the same construction as the French vaults of the end of the twelfth century; arch-mouldings slender, and deeply undercut; the abacus round; the tooth-ornament; which do not at all resemble the ornaments which we find at Paris, Sens, St. Denis, &c.

As to the large rose window of the north transept, which is said to have been executed between 1190 and 1200, without disputing that date, which appears to me rather an early one for it, I cannot consider it as a French composition. In the first place, I do not know a rose window of that period in France which is divided into four compartments; the centre of this window does not resemble the arrangement adopted in France; and as to the decoration with small roses which cover the mouldings, they are a very characteristic English ornament.

Nowhere in France do we find between 1190 and 1200 pillars similar to those at Lincoln, with the crockets placed between the shafts; nowhere in France do we find crockets carved like these; nowhere shafts with hexagonal concave section; nowhere capitals or abacus similar to those of these pillars.

Moreover, I confess that I cannot believe readily in the date of 1190 to 1200 for the different parts of this choir; but that the date of 1220, or 1210 at the earliest, seems to me to agree better with the architectural character. We have in Normandy, especially in the cathedral of Rouen and the church of Eu, architecture of the date of 1190; it is purely French, that is to say, it corresponds exactly with the architecture of the "Isle de France," except in certain details. At Eu, at the cathedral of Le Mans, at Seez, we have architecture which resembles that of the choir of Lincoln, but that architecture is from 1210 to 1220, it is the Norman school of the thirteenth century. There is, indeed, at Lincoln, an effort at, a tendency to originality, a style of ornament which attempts to emancipate itself; nevertheless, the character is purely Anglo-Norman.

The construction is English, the profiles of the mouldings are English, the ornaments are English, the execution of the work belongs to the English school of workmen of the beginning of the thirteenth century.

I am, &c.

E. VIOLETTÉ-LE-DUC.

Paris, April 15, 1861.

THE GODDESS FECUNDITAS.

MR. URBAN,—In the last number of your Magazine, under the heading "Society of Antiquaries of London," in a report (official, I infer) of a meeting held on Feb. 14, are the following words:—"The statuette here mentioned bore, as Mr. Brent remarked, a great resemblance to one figured in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December, in a notice of M. Tudot's work on Gaulo-Roman pottery. We do not believe they have anything to do with the 'Roman goddess' *Fecunditas*, simply because such a goddess never existed." Are we to include this assertion among the "important communications" referred to at the end of the report? I should hope not, for the credit of antiquarianism.

Tacitus (*Ann.*, lib. xv. cap. 23) states that among the public testimonials of gratitude to the gods for the safe delivery of the Empress Poppæa of a daughter, the senate voted a temple to *Fecundity*:—"Et additæ supplicationes templumque Fecunditati." At least a reason should be given why the Society makes, or is made to seem to endorse, an assertion utterly at variance with this statement of Tacitus. Not only does *Fecunditas* appear on the coins of Faustina the younger, but also on those of Lucilla, Julia Domna, and Otacilia. I presume I shall not stand alone in agreeing rather with the opinion given in the December number of the MAGAZINE, supported as it is by Tacitus, than with the assertion that "such a goddess never existed." I should like to see the Society give some instances of *Matuta* being represented as *Fecunditas*; or rather to know *why* this oft-recurring figure with children should be *Matuta* in preference to *Fecunditas*.

The same report proceeds thus: "We suspect, however, that these

figures have little to do with anything Roman whatsoever. They belong to a period when Christianity was casting a backward glance at paganism," &c.

I have excellent drawings and engravings of all the varieties of these *figurines en argile* before me; and if they have "little to do with anything Roman whatsoever," then it is to be hoped the Society of Antiquaries will justify the eulogium it assumes to itself, publish in full the "important communications," and enlighten M. Tudot, M. Longpérier, the antiquaries of France in general, and those in this country. I believe the entire collection of figures found near Moulins are pagan, without the slightest indication of the influence of Christianity.—I am, &c.,

Temple-place, Strood,
April 15th, 1861.

C. ROACH SMITH.

ANCIENT TOMB AT MALTA.

MR. URBAN,—I send you, with this, drawings from sketches which I took some time ago of a very interesting and, in fact, unique ancient tomb at Malta, at the opening of which I had the good fortune to be present. As no other drawing has ever been made of it, and as the tomb has been covered up again, some of your readers may be glad that it should be saved from oblivion, by being engraved for the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

There exist at Malta, on the Bengenuna hills, a number of tombs, which are only to be detected by the practised eye, as the ploughshare has for centuries passed over them. Their supposed date is the first or second century before Christ. The persons buried appear to have been quite poor, both from the character of the pottery,—of which a good deal has been found and which is scarcely ornamented at all, though of graceful shape,—and from the fact that



Pottery from Malta

scarcely any personal ornaments of metal or other precious substance have hitherto occurred; the only thing of the kind with which I am acquainted being a bronze armlet of plain design. The bodies were buried unburnt, though we found two or

three urns containing ashes. These, I imagine, were very probably brought from another country by some family settling in Malta, the rest of the family being buried in the same grave, but not burnt. The mode of making a tomb was to sink

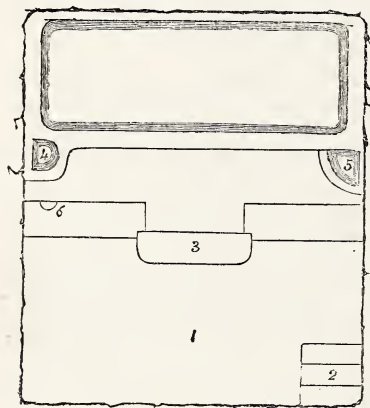
a shaft in the rock, and then tunnel out a hollow tomb, sometimes only large enough to receive one body, at other times as many as seven or eight. The aperture, in all cases, was small, covered over by a single stone, reminding one of the great stone rolled to the door of the holy sepulchre. This particular tomb, which was the best formed one we opened, is more than usually interesting as giving an explanation of the reason for putting so much pottery into these tombs. Here, no question, the survivors put corn and wine for the benefit and honour of the deceased person. Raised above the floor was a sort of bed hollowed out so as to receive

the body; by its head was a patera, or flat wine-cup; resting on the floor, in a stand cut on purpose, was a large amphora with cover; at the feet, on a stand, also cut out of the rock and on a level with the stone couch, was another vessel, which, I think, probably contained corn; in the wall opposite the feet was a little niche containing a lamp. The whole arrangement will be easily understood by reference to the drawings. It may be remarked that all the pottery was of clay of a greyish colour, sometimes ornamented with horizontal lines of red or black.

I am, &c.

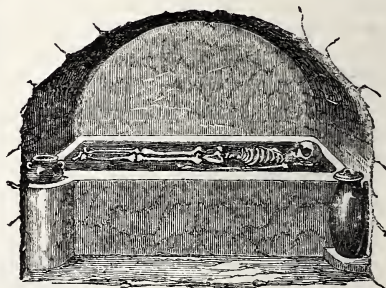
J. C. J.

March 11, 1861.



Ground-plan.

1. Shaft.
2. Stairs.
3. Stone fitting into grooved entrance.
4. Stand for corn-jar.
5. Stand for amphora.
6. Niche containing lamp.



Section of Tomb.

Amphora at head of the couch; corn-vase at foot; patera beside the head of the skeleton.

[In illustration of the letter and sketches of our correspondent we reprint a portion of the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"May 2, 1860. Dr. Charlton presented a number of vases from Malta, which he thus described:—

"The vases were all excavated within the last few years from tombs in the island of Malta. That island has produced but very few of the richly-painted vases so frequently discovered in Greece and Italy. Indeed, the character of Maltese fictile art is that of a rude and early period, approaching nearer to the Egyptian and Phœnician type than that of Greece and Southern Italy. Among the vases here

exhibited there are one or two with rude lines and dots, indicating the early stage of ornament; but most of them are perfectly plain, and formed of a coarse clay, though not destitute of elegance of shape. Indeed, in these early vases, which may probably be ascribed to a period not later than two or three centuries before the Christian era, and perhaps are much earlier, we find the types of some of the best later productions. We cannot, however, always accurately determine the age of antiques from the type of art they present; especially when they are found in islands lying somewhat out of the track of communication. In these localities, the early types are perpetuated for generations after they have ceased to be em-

ployed in more civilised states; and it is therefore quite possible that the Egyptian and Tyrian types that are found in Malta are not older than the Greek vases of the finest period.

“The tombs in which these vases are found in Malta are extremely numerous; and from an examination of them we can form some idea of the age of their contents. The distribution of these tombs seems to shew that in early times the hill-country about Citta Vecchia, and the range towards Marsa Scirocco, were the most populous parts of the island; and in those districts the marks of wheels deeply worn in the rocks may still be traced where no roads exist at the present day. . . .

“Among the vases here before us, we have, first, the huge amphora, with its ear-like handles, and pointed base for setting in the earth. These were the wine-casks of early times, before they were superseded by the cooper’s art; and they were placed in the soft earth of the cellars, and supported by reeds and withes, of which their sides often bear the marks at the present day. They were destined to contain corn, oil, wine, and other articles of domestic consumption. Whole stacks of these amphoræ have been discovered in Apulia; and within the last three months a range of them of enormous size has been disinterred at Nantes in France. Each of the Nantes amphoræ is said to have been capable of containing eight to ten hectolitres, (a measure of twenty-two gallons English). There is another singularly-shaped amphora upon the table, its form being that of an inverted pear, the narrow part being obviously intended to be fixed in the ground. Another vase, here exhibited, approaches nearly to the shape of the stannos of the old writers; while another, of rather more elegant form,

with ribbed handles, contains human bones and ashes, and has therefore been a cinerary urn in which the ashes of the dead were deposited after cremation. Some of the smaller vases have evidently been lecythæ and lachrymatories. Some may have held the unguents the dead used when in life. There are also two or three lamps—none, however, of peculiarly elegant or rare form. As to the age of these vases, it may be observed that in the island of Malta the original types were probably long perpetuated after more elegant forms and richer ornamentation had been adopted in Magna Græcia and elsewhere. Malta has afforded few of those splendid vases that adorn many of the greater collections, and especially the museums of Naples and Rome. On the other hand, if contiguity of site be absolute proof, numerous vases of the kind here shewn have been discovered in Malta along with Phœnician inscriptions. Thus, the Canon Bonici, at Malta, possesses a fine and quite perfect Phœnician inscription of six lines, which was found near the hospital at Rabbato, in an excavation like a tank; which contained also a large number of vases filled with the bones of animals and birds. Similar vases containing similar remains have been frequently met with in Egypt. We think it extremely probable that the Maltese vases are of very early date, coeval with Phœnician rule in the Mediterranean, and that they consequently belong to a period of several centuries anterior to the Christian era. They exhibit the partial transition from the rude forms of Egyptian to the refined shapes of the highest period of Grecian art, and, as such, even though we cannot positively fix the date of their manufacture, are of high interest to the archaeological student.”]

GRANTS OF ARMS.

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent “E.” asks concerning the relative number of applications for grants of arms to the Heralds’ College before and since A.D. 1600. I believe that up to the middle of the seventeenth century most arms were registered at the Heralds’ College, but since the discontinuance of visitations that institution has been practically dormant. At the present day there are hundreds of families bearing arms of whom it knows nothing. A great majority of these fami-

lies are of foreign extraction, who have settled in this country during the last two centuries, bringing their arms with them. As an example out of many may be mentioned that of the *Sperling* family. A younger son of this then noble family in Swedish Pomerania settled as a merchant in London in 1650, and made a large fortune. The Sperlings have during the last two centuries married into many families noble and gentle, acquired considerable landed property in several coun-

ties, and now quarter many English coats with their old medieval shield brought over by their ancestor in 1650. Now of this family nothing whatever is known at the Heralds' College. About the middle of the last century the then head of the family applied to the Heralds' College to register his arms and pedigree, but as they wished to make some alteration in the former, in token of the arms being as it were Anglicanized, the negociation was broken off. The arms of Sperling are given incorrectly by Burke under the name of *Spurling*, but this is the only printed form of them. They should be, Argent, on a mount vert, 3 gillyflowers proper; on a chief az., four mullets argent; and for a crest, a pair of wings displayed arg., tipped

az., between them a mullet suspended or. This coat can be traced back to A.D. 1450. "*Sapiens qui assiduus.*"

For several years past I have collected monumental arms from churches in various counties, and the number of arms found which are not officially registered or recognised is remarkable. I have nearly completed a visitation of the London city churches, a work which ought to have been done long ago by the Heralds themselves, and the number of arms borne by the merchants of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is considerable: of these but few can be found in Edmondson or Burke, and I presume them to be equally unknown on College-hill.—I am, &c.

April, 1861.

S.

CALENDRIER NORMAND.

MR. URBAN,—I am much obliged to you for the favourable notice of my Norman Calendar in your last number; your recommendation carries great weight with it. Permit me, however, to point out to you that you have been led into an error by the absence of any introduction or prefatory notice to my work explaining its object. My little work being essentially NORMAN, I have admitted into my Calendar only those saints who belong to Normandy, either by their birth, their death, their residence, or, still more, by some special worship. But you must not conclude from this that the Apostles, for instance, do not figure in our ecclesiastical Calendar. I have omitted them because they have no claim for admission as Normans. St. Peter and St. Andrew appear as the patrons of the dioceses of Lisieux and Avranches; in this manner they are connected with Normandy. St. Lucian, St. Hilary, St. Agnes, and St. Fabian, whom you cite, are honoured by us as by you, but they are no more Norman than English; therefore they do not enter into my plan. As to the public observation of festivals, or village feasts, it is certain that their number has been successively reduced, but the *office* for the saint remains.

Allow me to add a few lines respecting your article, p. 439, signed by a name which is known to me. I had already cited on this subject Dom Claude de Vert, who has attributed the *sudarium* to bishops as well as abbots, and does not recognise any mystical origin in this custom. Grancolas, in his *Commentaire Historique sur le Breviaire Romain*, p. 186, has also treated of this question. I also find the following in my own notes:—"At Aumale, (a parish and town in the diocese of Rouen,) the cross at funerals is always accompanied by a napkin; this is attached to the cross-piece, allowing the two ends to hang down behind. This custom is continued, because the *fabrique* (churchwardens) receive half-a-franc on returning the napkin, unless the family prefer to abandon the piece of linen. When several crosses are carried by different brotherhoods, there is the same number of napkins, and the payments are increased in proportion."

Permit me also to point out a misprint; p. 374, *Manvieux* is printed for *Mauvieux*.

I am, &c. M. A. Z. E. MALAIS,

Curé de S. Martin-Eglise.

In festo S. Leonis Magni, 1861.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

THE CROMLECH AT PAGAN.—MR. URBAN,—Few subjects of antiquity have been so much written upon, and with so little satisfactory result, as that of cromlechs. It is not my intention to give any opinion as to their origin, but to call your readers' attention to a cromlech at Pagan, described by Captain Henry Yule, in his "Narrative of the Mission to the Court of Ava in 1855." I here give the author's words on the subject, in speaking of the remains at Pagan:—"On the east side of the Shwé San-dau was a small cromlech, of unmistakeable character, used as a depository-table for offerings. It is the only thing of the kind I have heard



Cromlech at Pagan.

of in the Burmese countries, and is perhaps an accidental construction, and no relic of primeval customs. The whole of the ground about the base of Shwé San-dau on that side was paved with similar masses of sandstone, and this may both have afforded the material and suggested the erection." I wish to call the attention of your readers to the use to which this cromlech is applied, and ask them to notice the vessel at its side, which is so very similar in shape to the font at Little Billing, Northamptonshire, of which engravings are given in Baker's History of the county, and also in Paley's "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts." If our travellers in various countries would notice any custom used by the people relative to cromlechs, we might obtain a clue to their origin, and give a new interest to these relics of antiquity.

P.

[As our correspondent's letter requires an illustration, we have copied the engraving to which he refers from Capt. Yule's book, which is a handsome 4to. volume, published by Messrs. Smith and Elder, in 1858.]

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature and its celebrated Authors, from the Twelfth Century down to the Present Time. By OCTAVE DELEPIERRE, LL.D. (Murray.)—We like to see nationality preserved, being convinced that there is more loss than gain when an ancient tongue is banished from any country, and its old literature lost. This feeling is now strong in Belgium, and it has shewn itself in a decided tendency to uphold the Flemish tongue and Flemish literature against all-encroaching France. M. Delepierre, who is well known as the author of many valuable works, chiefly relating to the history of Flanders, comes forward as an earnest supporter of the movement, and gives, to our mind, good reason for it. The neglect which the old language has experienced has been such, that the explanation with which he commences his work is by no means uncalled for:—

“Flemish is not the obscure remains of an extinct idiom, like the *Basque* and *Bas Breton* languages; it is not either a dialect of the widely spread Germanic tongue. It forms a part of the two principal branches of this last idiom, made use of along the coasts of the Northern and Baltic Seas, from Dunkirk to Königsberg, and from Flensburg in Denmark to the Hartz Mountains.

“It is called *Low Dutch* (Niederdeutsch) because it was and is spoken in the Low Countries and in Low Germany; while the other branch of the same mother tongue which extends over the higher and mountainous parts of those countries, in Switzerland, Austria, Saxony, &c., is called *High Dutch* (Hochdeutsch).

“This is not only proved by the study of the general history of the literature of Europe, but by the fact that the people in the North as well as in the South had formerly only one word to express their idiom, *Dietsch* or *Deutsch*. The word *Flemisch* (Vlaemsch) is posterior to the sixteenth century; and the word *Hollandisch*, made use of to express the name of the language spoken in *Holland*, is altogether of modern origin. Till the end of the seventeenth century, the idiom

spoken in Holland as well as in Belgium was called *Flemish*. The English have still only one word, *Dutch*, for the language spoken in Holland as well as in Flanders.

“It is rather a curious fact that a country which has produced in modern times a very popular novel-writer^a, and poets known all over Germany^b in olden times, a far-famed satirical poem^c, mediæval romances^d, fables, proverbs, and emblems in verse^e, historical rhymed chroniclers^f, and so forth, should not occupy even the smallest place in the vast range of English sketches of the various literatures of Europe. Hallam, in his introduction to *The Literature of Europe*, has in a great measure overlooked Dutch authors, quoting only a few names of European celebrity, of comparatively recent times, and he has altogether omitted Flemish writers and their works.

“The well-merited fame of his book, and its great authority, suggested to us the idea of making up in some degree for this omission, and of giving to the English public a sketch of these neglected authors. . . .

“The coexistence of the Low Dutch and of the High Dutch, or what we call German, is historically proved since the eighth century. The form in which the Pagans renounced their old creed and became Christians, a form prescribed in the Council of Liptines (742), is so like the dialect of the Netherlands that it hardly requires the alteration of a few letters to make it perfectly intelligible to the Flemings^g.

“It is perhaps well to state here, once for all, with Dr. Bosworth, that when we

^a “Conscience, whose works have been translated into English, German, French, and Danish, and form part of the English and French railway-library books.

^b “Van Duyse, Snellaert, Willems, &c.

^c “*Renard the Fox*, of which the scene is principally laid in Flanders, the oldest manuscript known written in Low Dutch, and ascertained by the latest philological discussions to belong to Belgium.

^d “*Floris and Blanchefloer*, the Knight of the Swan, &c.

^e “Jacob Cats, whose emblems and proverbs have lately been presented to the public in an English dress by Messrs. Longman and Co.

^f “Van Maerlant, Van Helu, &c.

^g “The Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations, &c., p. 13.

speak of Flemish we designate the language called in general *Dutch* by the English. Flemish and Dutch, especially in their earliest form, may be considered the very same language. In the thirteenth century—because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words—this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated *Flemish*. Even at the present day it is nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.”—(pp. 1—6.)

Such is the language which seems in danger of perishing, but which commends itself to Englishmen as originally a kindred tongue. The pagan ancestors of the Flemings received missionary instruction from the Anglo-Saxons, and at a much later period an unmistakeable resemblance is to be traced in the languages of the two countries. Hence M. Delepierre rightly conjectures that an account of the works of the principal ancient Flemish authors will be acceptable in this country.

His researches are pushed very far back, and he claims a Flemish origin for “Reynard the Fox,” and other works long assigned by common consent to the High Dutch (or German). The earliest examples that he mentions of Flemish literature are a fragment of a prose translation of the Psalms, which he ascribes to the Carolingian era, and two poems, called “Charles and Elegast,” and “Floris and Blanchefloer,” of which the date is uncertain. From the beginning of the thirteenth century, documents drawn up in the Flemish language exist which are perfectly intelligible to the common people of the present day; but it is from the middle of that century that the rise of a Flemish literature is more correctly dated. At that period Jacques van Maerlant appeared, who is still distinguished as a poet, a philosopher, and an orator. He is fondly styled the father of Flemish poetry. Originally destined for the Church, he quitted it, and wandered about as a minstrel, but when arrived at a mature age, he devoted his talents to the instruction of the people:—

“Van Maerlant undertook to publish for the people a sort of encyclopedia, long before

that word had been invented. He wrote it in verse, in order that its precepts might be the more easily engraved on the minds of all. The first part is entitled *Flowers of Nature*^h. After this, he composed his greatest work, *The Historical Mirror*, where, in four parts and thirty-one books, he gives the history of the world from the Creation to the thirteenth century. It appeared in 1283, and although taken in a great measure from the *Speculum Historiale* of Vincentius Bellovacensis, Van Maerlant aimed at a very different result. Vincentius treated his subject, as he says, *ad fidei nostræ dogmatis instructionem*. Our author, on the contrary, eschewed all that was scholastic and dogmatic, selecting only such matter as would possess an interest for laymen, and for the people. His *Rym bibel*ⁱ, or Bible in verse, written some years previously, caused him to be persecuted by the clergy, and he had to justify himself before the Pope. But notwithstanding, he persevered in the attainment of the great object he had in view, viz., the education of the people.

“The three great works which we have just mentioned, contain the epitome of all that is most useful, and of a practical interest for mankind, in the fourteenth century.”—(pp. 39, 40.)

Beside his great works, Van Maerlant wrote many smaller ones, in some of which he laments the hardships of the poor, and satirizes the corruption into which the clergy had fallen. Thus, in a poem styled “The Complaint,” he exclaims:—

“Is Antichrist already come into the world, and have his disciples prepared the way before him? If I dar'd, I would say yes! Let a cunning serf become a judge, and if he be only possessed of gold, he will be listened to in the council of princes. Does a fool become a grain the wiser by increasing the size of his tonsure even to his ears?

“How many wolves have become shep-

^h “It contains sixteen books, divided as follows: 1, of Men; 2, of Quadrupeds; 3, of Birds; 4, of the Marvels of the Sea; 5, of Fishes; 6, of Serpents; 7, of Insects; 8, of Trees; 9, of Medical Plants; 10, of the Vegetable Kingdom; 11, of Fountains; 12, of Precious Stones; 13, of the seven Metals. The work was translated from *Cantipratanus de Naturis Rerum*.

ⁱ “Taken from the *Biblia Scholastica*, by Petrus Comestor, to which Van Maerlant added the New Testament, and the War of the Romans against the Jews under the Emperor Titus.

herds to the precious flock for which Christ shed His blood! They have adopted short clothing, large swords, long beards, sumptuous garments, and ride fine chargers. They make use of the sacred possessions of the Church for the purposes of personal pride and vanity.

"They go and gather grapes in the vineyard of the Lord, and reap for themselves the richness of the harvest. It is they, and such as they, who preach benevolence to the people, but they care not if their flock tremble with cold, and cry out from hunger, owing to their lack of charity. From this cause proceed the lamentations of the poor, 'Ah, Lord, wilt Thou not have pity upon me, that I starve not?' So do they call out, hungry, sick, and naked. And you, you in the meanwhile, who are seated in the enjoyment of your braziers, suffer them not to warm themselves in your presence. You thrust from you those whom you are bound to protect, and you appropriate the property of the holy Church, to which you have never had any right.

"Listen to your sentence. You are accused. Your limbs are clothed in garments belonging to the poor; all your efforts are strained for the acquisition of wealth. Your hands are always closed. The poor complain that you refuse them when they come to you for alms. You wish to walk in the steps of the nobles. But your pride shall be humbled. How severe was the retribution of the rich man, when he entreated the beggar Lazarus to cool his lips!"—(pp. 41—43.)

To Maerlant succeeds a royal bard, John I., Duke of Brabant, the author of many amorous poems, and John van Helu, apparently one of his court, who wrote an epic, called the "Battle of Woeringue," and dedicated it to the Princess Margaret of England, the betrothed of his sovereign, in order, as he says, that "the wish to become acquainted with the deeds of her father-in-law might inspire her with the desire to learn the Flemish language." Next we have Melis Stoke, the priest of Utrecht, and author of the "Poetical Chronicle;" and after him John de Klerk, who, beside a Brabant Chronicle of several thousand pages, sang "The Deeds of King Edward III. of England." From this time downward Flemish literature is rich in every department; books on medicine, on chiromancy, prose romances, and legends abound, and even theatrical pieces

are found, one manuscript of which M. Delepierre ascribes to the middle of the fourteenth century:—

"In the manuscript above mentioned, the pieces are found already prepared for the stage, so that a long tragedy is always followed by a little farce. They are preceded by a prologue common to both, which gives rise to the supposition that they might have belonged to a *Spreker*, who represented them with his *Gezellen*. We will not discuss the manner in which these pieces were performed. The author tells us that the representations took place in the upper part of a house, that the time between the principal piece and the farce was sufficient to enable the spectators to take refreshment, and that they returned the next day, probably for the two successive representations. The three principal pieces are entitled *Esmoreit of Sicily*, the *Duke of Brunswick*, and *Lancelot of Denmark*."—(pp. 53, 54.)

In a country that has witnessed such fierce commotions between the nobles and the people as has been the case in the Netherlands, it is not to be supposed that satirical songs and poems can be wanting. M. Delepierre gives a prose version of one, composed, as it appears, by a member of the privileged order against his adversaries, of which one stanza will be enough:—

"The Churls (Kerls) are the theme of our song. They are evil-minded, and wish to lord it over the knights. They wear long beards, and their clothes are ragged. Their hoods are all awry on their heads, and their stockings and shoes are in holes. They eat clotted milk and bread and cheese all the day long, and that is why the Churl is so stupid. He over-eats himself."—(p. 59.)

In a pleasant discursive way more than a hundred Flemish writers are brought before the English reader, many of them for the first time. The decline of the language is clearly traced, from the time that the dukes of Burgundy became sovereigns of the Netherlands; under the Spanish domination to speak Flemish and be a heretic appeared much the same thing, and afterwards French influence acted most fatally. But it was reserved for the French Republic and the French Empire to attempt the hopeless task of formally proscribing the old language of Flanders.

In 1803, all official documents were ordered to be drawn up in French, and in 1812, the Flemish newspapers were made to publish a French translation of their articles. These restrictions were swept away at the formation of the kingdom of the Netherlands, but the benefit to the Flemish language was but temporary. Willems, one of its best writers, proved but too conclusively, that the Flemish and the Dutch were but one language, and as there arose in Belgium a party which desired above all things to distinguish itself from the Hollanders, this gave great offence, and they readily sacrificed their language rather than share it with their rivals. The same feeling prevailed long after the formation of the new state of Belgium, and it was not until the year 1841 that the revival of the Flemish language was commenced in earnest. An energetic protest was in that year addressed to the Legislature by the chambers of rhetoric which had been formed anew in the principal towns, against the virtual proscription of the old tongue; a linguistic congress followed at Ghent, at which the members of the Government gave in their adhesion, by speaking in Flemish; and, more powerful still, an energetic writer had arisen, wholly devoted to the task of upholding his native language, and well qualified to effect his purpose—Henri Conscience, a native of Antwerp, where he was born in 1812:—

“Self-educated, he made himself remarkable from his youth by his poetical improvisations. His first work, published at twenty-five years of age, shewed that his soul was fired by an ardent love for his fatherland, and in his numerous publications since then he has ever made her the guiding star of his imagination and of his pen. Freshness of ideas, and exactitude in the details, are his great qualities. His novels have received an honour rarely bestowed upon works of that kind,—they have been translated into French, English, German, and Swedish.”—(p. 218.)

M. Delepiere thus concludes his valuable work:—

“We do not intend to enter the field of modern literature, and therefore will not speak of the many other prose writers and poets whose works, published during the

last twenty-five years, shew that the love of their mother-tongue is still as vivid in Flemish hearts as in olden times.

“We will only add, that Flemish literature, constantly attacked, has been obliged to apply its resources rather to combat its enemies than to raise an edifice of its own; that in its moments of repose it has rather sought to captivate the heart than to shine by intellectual power. But its great merit, which cannot be contested, is that of being essentially national; this is the only distinctive character which it had the power to make thoroughly apparent. Will this vital principle save the Flemish language, and thus realise the maxim, ‘God helps those who help themselves’? or will the Government effectually second the literary efforts in Flanders, and so restore sufficient energy to its people, to enable them to surmount the material and moral obstacles which prevent Flemish authors from resuming the rank which they formerly occupied, and of which they are certainly still worthy? Time will solve these questions, which are of greater importance for the country than at first it would seem.”—(pp. 218, 219.)

Habitations Lacustres des Temps Anciens et Modernes. Par FREDERIC TROYON. (Lausanne, 1860.)—It is now some seven years since Dr. Keller made the first discovery of the reliques of pre-historic races of men, which had been preserved intact in the lakes of Switzerland, above whose waters whole populations are proved to have dwelt in pile-supported cabins. In this short period it is remarkable how wide a development this discovery, by far the most important of modern archæology, has attained. Dr. Keller’s own zeal and that of his colleagues have already furnished him with matter for a series of learned works, in the German language, on *pfahlbauten*; and now M. Troyon, at the instance of the Société d’Histoire de la Suisse Romande, has produced the very pretty work before us, in French. This is a *résumé* of many detached publications by the same author on a subject which must be peculiarly interesting to the English archæologist from the analogy it possesses with our own Scottish and Irish crannoges. The Society of Antiquaries of London, indeed, has had several communications on the *Habitations La-*

custres from M. Troyon, who is, we believe, a Fellow of that learned body.

In the number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December last, we gave some account of the progress of discovery of the *pfahlbauten*, or *habitations lacustres* of Switzerland, up to the present period. To this essay, therefore, we will now refer, in order to avoid a needless repetition, and proceed at once to give a slight sketch of the plan of M. Troyon's volume.

The *habitations lacustres* divide themselves, according to the character of their remains, into establishments of the stone, bronze, and what M. Troyon terms the first iron periods, and their respective transitions. After a complete *résumé* of the whole of the discoveries in Switzerland, M. Troyon leads us into the very instructive field of comparative archæology. Herodotus tells us distinctly of the *pfahlbauten* establishments of Lake Prasias in Thrace, while Hippocrates, and, at a long interval, Abulfeda, point respectively to those, existing in their days, in the marshes of the Phasis and the Orontes. The crannoges of Ireland and Scotland, as distinctly tangible material, are of course brought strongly forward; but the marshes also of Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, and France, though as yet but little explored, promise a rich field of discovery in this branch of archæology. There appears, indeed, no slight analogy between the very remarkable wooden constructions (*assises de bois*) discovered by M. Boucher des Perthes in the peat fields of the Somme, during his quest of the *hachettes diluviennes*, and those existing in the ancient bed of the Swiss lake of Wauwyl. Every thing, in fact, tends to shew that at a very early period there was a widely-spread race of men who strongly affected this peculiar system of constructing their habitations; and M. Troyon's chapter entitled *Considerations Generales* is very instructive as a sort of *pfahlbauten* philosophy. This early race, probably one of the many waves of Asiatic emigration, may have brought into Europe the custom of fixing their abodes above waters which still appears to predominate in the Indian

Archipelago—"ce système . . . caractérise en général la race Malayo-Tongale."

No doubt the ruling idea in works of this nature was a desire for perfect security, but such a mode of life probably has also its peculiar charms. The pile-supported huts of the Turkish fishers still line the shores of the Bosphorus; and the floating islands, or rafts, of the Chinese lakes continue, as of old, the ever-moving homes of a numerous population. Aztec Mexico, and Venice, must have been the culminating points of the *pfahlbauten* art. "Mexico, au milieu des eaux, n'était pas sans rapport avec Venise, et ces villes sont, à plus d'un regard, pour les temps modernes, ce que furent les cités lacustres pour les âges primitifs."

M. Troyon is disposed to attribute the destruction of the *pfahlbauten* to the irruption of the Helvetii, whom he considers a Keltic race. Our brief limits will not allow us to enter on this difficult subject, nor to follow M. Troyon in his examination of sepulchral remains, or his essay on *le premier âge de fer*. These portions of his work, however, contain matter of great interest, though archæologists may possibly hesitate to adopt his conclusions.

The volume concludes with some valuable extracts from the works of Dr. Rütimyer and Professor Oswald Heer on the *fauna* and *flora* of the ancient *pfahlbauten*. There is also the very useful result of an extensive analysis of ancient bronzes by Professor Fellenberg.

We cannot, however, rise from our pleasant task without a feeling of regret at our own inactivity in similar labours. We have seen what has been done in Switzerland in a few brief years. Some twenty years have passed since the first discovery of our Irish crannoges, and none of our archæologists have as yet given us a national work upon them, in their unity, that may rank with the *Pfahlbauten* of Dr. Keller, or the *Habitations Lacustres* of M. Troyon.

An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture. By JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A., &c. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This is a new and en-

larged edition of a very useful little work which first appeared about a dozen years ago. The alterations and additions are so great that it is substantially a new publication, and its size and very numerous illustrations render it one of the most complete and really serviceable Architectural Handbooks that have ever been produced. Mr. Parker is essentially a practical man, and hence he has risked "dryness," in order to produce a book of facts, and not of fancies or theories. The great bulk of these facts are from his own personal observation, and hence, they are stated with clearness, and a distinct perception of their real bearing. Thus we have the results, and the results only, of the most recent investigation; a firm substructure for a tempting amount of theorizing; but to keep this theorizing within reasonable limits, our author supplies a large amount of historical information, the want of which has before now led the writers of architectural works of high pretensions into egregious blunders. Indeed, one great object with him evidently is to demonstrate the truth of the assertion, that architecture is history cut in stone, and, consequently, that the study of either one cannot be satisfactorily pursued while the other is neglected. The work has above 170 engravings, mostly executed by Jewitt, a sufficient proof of their quality, and they range from the Roman Basilica to the domestic architecture of the Tudors, while some twenty examples are also given of French architecture, which is shewn to be more closely connected with English architecture and English history than writers are in general willing to allow. A book of this kind does not admit of extract, its value consisting in its truth as a whole, but we may properly call attention to the descriptions and figures of the so-called Saxon churches of Earl's Barton, Sompting, and others, which Mr. Parker ascribes to the Danes in the time of Canute, (pp. 16—29).

The Reliquary, No. IV., (London: J. R. Smith,) well supports the character established by its earlier Numbers. The present has a notice of William Newton,

the Peak Minstrel, with a copy of a portrait of him by Chantrey; a good account of Newstead Abbey, under its correct title of the Austin Priory of St. Mary of the New Place in Shirwood; the Pillory, and who they put in it; Notes on the Parish Registers of Barrow and Twyford; Original Documents; Poems, Notes, Queries and Gleanings, &c., all agreeably treated and well illustrated.

The East Anglian, No. IX., (Lowestoft: Tymms,) has a curious enumeration of the inscriptions, devices, &c., on the church bells in the deanery of Blackbourne; a list of Coats of Arms in Essex Churches (Dunmow Hundred); Notes and Queries, Replies, &c. But perhaps the most valuable feature is the commencement of what would be a very useful matter if carried out generally, as it easily might be, viz. an Index of Names occurring in parish registers. Both the Kent and the Sussex Archæological Societies have made collections of this kind, and other Societies might well imitate them. The list in the "*East Anglian*" is for the parish of Kirstead with Langhale, in Norfolk, from 1663 to 1749.

The Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain Investigated and Illustrated. By the late ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. With a Supplement, completing the Statistical and Manufacturing Information to the present Time. By P. L. SIMMONDS, F.S.S. 2 vols., small 8vo. (H. G. Bohn.) Dr. Ure has long been regarded as the standard authority on the cotton branch of our factory system, and now that the supply of raw material has rather a dubious aspect, Mr. Bohn's republication is well-timed. The work, of course, bristles with statistics, and uninviting mechanical figures, but we presume that both are necessary to the full comprehension of the matter, and the dryness of the theme is relieved by some quaint statements on all manner of subjects. The learned Doctor was a man of encyclopædic information, and he is as ready to discuss a disputed passage of the *Georgics*, or enter into a contest with an *Edinburgh Reviewer*, as

to laud the new Poor Law for "the masterpiece of human legislation," and to declare the self-acting mule-jenny a finer specimen of exquisite mechanical skill than any which "academical philosophers employ for their most minute researches in pneumatics, optics, or astronomy." So his book is by no means uninteresting even to the non-political economist.

The Life-boat, or Journal of the National Life-boat Institution. No. 40. We have on more than one occasion noticed the operations of the very meritorious Society which issues this useful little publication. The number now in our hands contains the Annual Report of the Society, made on the 21st of March in this year, to the Meeting over which the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke presided. A brief *resumé* of this document is all that we can find room for, but it tells so well the tale of the usefulness of the Society that no other advocacy of its claims ought to be required.

"By its Charter of Incorporation the Institution was now legally entitled, by the bequests of deceased persons, to possess landed property to the extent of £2,000 per annum. Her Majesty the Queen, who since 1837 had been the Patroness of the Society, had become an annual subscriber of £50. During the past year it had established 17 new life-boats on the coast, and others were in course of construction for several other places. The Institution now possesses no less than 110 life-boats. Some of them had been directly instrumental in saving *two hundred and ten lives* from 34 vessels during the preceding year. Since the 1st of January last, the life-boats of the Society had also saved no fewer than 162 persons. The Committee had taken steps to provide the life-boat stations of the Institution, wherever desirable, with standard barometers, properly fitted up, and the daily indications of which would be registered on a chart or diagram by the side of the instrument.

"The total number of wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the past year, was 1,379, the average of the last seven years being 1,184; whilst the total loss of lives in 1860 was 536, the average for the last seven years being 800. The number of lives saved during the year 1860 by the life-boats of the Institution,

the rocket apparatus, and other means, was 3,697. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck, from the establishment of the Institution to the end of the year 1860, either by its life-boats, or for which it had granted rewards, is 11,856. During the past year, the Institution had granted 16 silver medals, 14 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and the sum of £1,111 12s. 4d. in pecuniary rewards, for saving 455 shipwrecked persons.

"The operations of the Institution may be thus briefly stated:—Since its formation, it has expended on life-boat establishments £46,350 8s. 3d., and has voted 82 gold and 673 silver medals for distinguished services for saving life, besides pecuniary awards, amounting together to £14,015 19s. 11d. Its medals and other honorary awards were much coveted by the coast boatmen, and men of the Coast-guard service, and the amount and prompt payment of its pecuniary rewards afforded general satisfaction. Its medals were not unfrequently presented at public meetings. The total receipts during the year 1860 amounted to £14,027 11s. 2d.; of this sum no less than £2,721 had been given by philanthropic individuals to defray the cost of *fourteen* life-boats. Legacies had also been left to the Institution during the past year by several benevolent persons. The expenditure during the same period had been £13,085 8s. 11d., of which sum £6,834 17s. 4d. was expended on additional life-boats, carriages, boat-houses, and necessary gear; and £3,056 3s. on the necessary expenses of repairs, painting, and refitting; £1,266 15s. 10d. in rewards for services to shipwrecked crews; and £1,665 6s. 2d. on coxswains' salaries, and for the quarterly practice of the boats' crews. The Institution had incurred further liabilities amounting to £4,419 for various life-boat establishments, &c.

"Whilst the Committee were, happily, able to report so favourable and encouraging a state of the financial department of the Institution, they felt that, looking at the vicissitudes of the future, and the unforeseen magnitude which the operations of the Society had assumed, they must not for a moment relax their endeavours to enlist that co-operation and pecuniary assistance of all classes of their countrymen which can alone secure the permanent efficiency of the important work which they had undertaken to superintend. They therefore appealed to the country at large to assist them to maintain, in a state of thorough efficiency, the numerous life-boat establishments of the Institution."

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

March 29. Grant to the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, K.G., of the office of Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Dover, and also the office of Warden and Keeper of Her Majesty's Cinque Ports and the office of Admiral within the same, in the room of James Andrew Marquis of Dalhousie, deceased.

April 5. Colonel the Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray to be an Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Bruce to be Resident Woman of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

Augustus Percy Wood, esq., to be Receiver-General of Revenue for Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Charles Alex. Winchester, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Canton, to be H.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi.

Don M. B. Sampson to be Consul in London, and Don Samuel Phibbs to be Consul at Liverpool, for the Argentine Republic.

April 16. Amendment on the Roll of Sheriffs for the year 1861, viz. :—

Dorsetshire.—Robert "Hassell" Owen Swaffield, of West Down-lodge, Wyke Regis, esq., made Robert "Hassall" Swaffield, of West Down-lodge, Wyke Regis, esq.

Henry James Lynch, esq., to be one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

William Sharpey, esq., M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, in the place of William Baly, esq., M.D., deceased.

George Hunter Cary, esq., to be Attorney-General for the Island of Vancouver.

April 23. Mr. Sigismund Cahlmann to be Consul in London for his Serene Highness the Prince of Reuss Greiz.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

April 5. Borough of Tiverton.—Henry John Viscount Palmerston, of Broadlands, co. Southampton, Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Dover, and Warden and Keeper of Her Majesty's Cinque Ports.

County of Sutherland.—The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, of Ochertyre, co. Perth, in the room of George Granville William Leveson Gower, commonly called Marquis of Stafford, now Earl of Sutherland, in the peerage of Scotland.

April 19. Borough of Marylebone.—John Harvey Lewis, of Grosvenor-street, co. Middlesex, esq., in the room of Edwin John James, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. At Caledon, South Africa, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Waugh, B.A., Trin. Coll., Oxford, a son.

Feb. 7. At Shanghai, China, the wife of the Rev. John Hobson, British Chaplain, a son.

Feb. 8. At Berhampore, Bengal, the wife of Colin A. R. Browning, esq., late of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, a son.

Feb. 12. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Sir A. Grant, bart., a son and heir.

Feb. 19. At Jullunder, the wife of Philip Sandys Melvill, esq., Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States, a son.

Feb. 22. At Muttra, Bengal, the wife of Capt. Robert Alexander, 2nd European Bl. Lt. Cavalry, a dau.

Feb. 24. At Shahjehanpore, the wife of Major H. Finch, H.M.'s 31st Bengal Light Infantry, a son.

Feb. 26. At Benares, East Indies, the wife of

Capt. George Ward, A.D.C. to General G. Campbell, Commanding the Division, a dau.

Feb. 27. At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Francis James Coleridge, esq., a dau.

Feb. 28. At Barbados, the wife of T. H. Sherwood, Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, a son.

March 4. At Rawul Pindee, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, C.B., Bengal Engineers, a dau.

March 5. At Malta, the wife of Capt. and Adjutant Rich. Oldfield, Royal Artillery, a son.

March 6. At Umballa, the wife of Capt. David Philip Brown, 7th Hussars, a son.

At Meean Mear, the wife of Lt. Forbes, Bengal Engineers, a son.

March 9. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, Lady Arnould, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Capt. Bridge, R.E., a son.

March 11. At Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Neville Shute, a dau.

At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Charles T. Abbott, esq., Surgeon 39th Regt., a son.

March 12. At Burcott-house, near Wells, the wife of Capt. Thelwall, a son.

March 16. At Mountfield Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Margesson, a son.

In Myddelton-sq., the wife of the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Incumbent of Clerkenwell, a son.

March 17. In Woburn-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a son.

At Park-lodge, Albany-st., Regent's-park, the wife of Captain Garrard, 5th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

March 18. At Dover, the wife of William Singleton, esq., H.M.'s 47th Regt., a dau.

At Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, the wife of Major Champion, Royal Artillery, a son.

March 19. At Argyll-house, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Major Balmain, Madras Artillery, a son.

March 20. At Lauriston-house, Dover, the wife of Capt. W. G. E. Webber, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a dau.

In Portland-place, W., Mrs. Archibald Peel, a son.

At Hoveringham, Notts., the wife of Captain Holden, a dau.

At Eton, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Hale, a dau.

March 21. In Eaton-sq., the wife of T. M. Weguelin, esq., a son.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Trussley, Derby, the wife of the Rev. C. Cameron, a dau.

At Madeira, the wife of David H. Erskine, esq., H.B.M. Consul there, a dau.

March 22. At Glenarm Castle, North Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a son.

At Callingwood, Staffordshire, the wife of Col. J. A. Ewart, C.B., 78th Highlanders, a son.

March 23. At Birchfield, Handsworth, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. William Linwood, M.A., a son.

The wife of the Rev. John Romsey, of Whitestock-hall, North Lancashire, a dau.

At Malling Deanery, the wife of Edmund Chas. Curry, esq., a dau.

March 24. In Cadogan-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Hay, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. J. D. Knowles Rawdon, a dau.

At Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. Francis Synge, a dau.

At Fairford Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Rice, a son.

At Forton, Gosport, the wife of Col. J. Mitchell, Royal Marines, a son.

March 25. At Rachills, Dumfriesshire, Mrs. R. G. Hope Johnstone, a son.

March 26. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Byron, a son.

In Belgrave-sq., Mrs. Callander, of Preston-hall, a dau.

At the Manor-house, Westcott Barton, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Jenner Marshall, a son.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Col. Wm. Napier, a dau.

March 27. At Maines-house, Chirnside, Berwickshire, the Lady Susan Grant Suttie, a dau.

At Brecon, the Hon. Mrs. H. Gore Lindsay, a son.

In Connaught-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Major Thellusson, a dau.

March 28. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Richard Hassall, M.D., a dau.

March 29. At Tonbridge, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Edward Ind Wellden, of twin sons.

In Brook-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, Grenadier Guards, a son.

March 30. In Lowndes-st., Lady Edwin Hill, a dau.

At Wellwood, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major Tattнал, a son.

At Sprivers, Horsemonden, the wife of the Rev. G. Faithfull, a son.

March 31. In Eastbourne-terr., the wife of Major Medley, Bengal Engineers, a son.

At the Rectory, Chetwynd, Newport, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Elliot, a son.

April 1. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Clinton Dawkins, a son.

At Dallington Vicarage, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Christopher Cookson, a son.

April 2. At Methwold, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. James Allan Park, a dau.

In Albany-st., Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Alfred Wickham Pym Weekes, 78th Highlanders, a dau.

At Walthamstow, the wife of the Rev. Mortimer Lloyd Jones, a son.

At Denton Rectory, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Bradley, a son.

At Crookham-end, near Newbury, the wife of Commander G. C. Fowler, R.N., a dau.

April 3. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Wawn, a son and dau.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Falconar, a son.

April 4. At Hill-st., the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Halford, a dau.

At Rix, Tiverton, the wife of Colonel Morris, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Bright Waltham Rectory, Berks, the wife of the Rev. F. L. Currie, a son.

April 5. In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Lilford, a son.

At the Vicarage, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Parish, a son.

In Gloucester-st., Eccleston-sq., the wife of William Goodenough Hayter, esq., a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Very Rev. George Hen. Sacheverell Johnson, Dean of Wells, a son.

In Great Cumberland-st., the wife of the Rev. Edw. G. Arnold, of Stapleford Rectory, a son.

April 6. At Cranmer-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a son.

At Wiesbaden, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Maxwell, a dau.

At Mylnbeck, Windermere, the wife of Capt. Pasley, Royal Navy, a dau.

At Staines, the wife of Capt. P. S. Fearon, late of the Bombay Army, a son.

In Ebury-st., Pimlico, the wife of Capt. W. Parker, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Frederick W. Baker, Beaulieu Rectory, New Forest, Hants, a son.

April 7. At Acton Place, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a dau.

At Ballinlea, Kingstown, co. Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, a dau.

At Wanstead, Essex, the wife of Henry C. Richardson, esq., of Bengal Civil Service, a son.

In Cadogan-place, Mrs. Arthur Holme Sumner, a dau.

At Fermoy, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. A. B. Wallis, 33rd Regt., a dau.

April 8. At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Magee, a son.

At Beech Holme, Wimbledon-common, the wife of Joseph Toynbee, esq., F.R.S., a son.

In Cambridge-st., Eccleston-sq., the wife of Sydney F. A. Townsend, esq., a dau.

April 9. At Pipewell-hall, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. A. Hambrough, a son, stillborn.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Carroll, a son.

April 10. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a son.

At Allerton-hall, near Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Inglefield, R.N., H.M.S. "Majestic," a son.

At the Grammar-school, Solihull, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Bennett, a son.

At Brasted Rectory, Sevenoaks, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Holland, a dau.

April 11. At Barnham Broom Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Edward Gurdon, a son.

April 12. In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of the Rev. C. J. D'Oyly, Chaplain of Lincoln's-inn, a son.

At Homerton, the wife of David Craven, esq., a son.

At Dublin, the wife of F. C. Annesley, esq., Staff-Surgeon-Major, a son.

April 13. At the Parsonage, Wainfleet St. Mary, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. D. S. Matthew, a son.

April 14. At Ampney-park, the Lady Gifford, a son.

In the Castle-yard, Dublin, the wife of Col. H. Atwell Lake, C.B., a dau.

At Milton-bank, Laugharne, South Wales, the wife of Seton Lionel Smith, esq., late Major 54th Regt., a dau.

April 15. At Finborough-hall, Stowmarket, the Lady Frances Pettiward, a dau.

At Callipers, Herts, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Johns, a son.

In Hackney-road, the wife of A. Crossfield, esq., solicitor, a son.

April 16. At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, a dau.

In Eccleston-sq., the wife of W. P. Adam, esq., M.P., a son.

In Eaton-pl., Mrs. Ferguson, of Raith, a dau.

April 17. At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mann, a son.

At Lee, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Wood, a son.

At Windlesham-hall, near Bagshot, the wife of Arthur R. Kenyon, esq., a dau.

In Ebury-st., the wife of C. R. Beauclerk, esq., a dau.

April 18. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a dau.

At Surbiton, the wife of Commander W. N. W. Hewett, R.N., a son.

The wife of the Rev. T. Marsland Hopkins, M.A., Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Paddington, a son.

April 19. At her father's residence, Hale-hall, Cumberland, the wife of Robert Arthur Brooke, esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Agra, Lieut.-Col. Charles Vernon Oxenden, Rifle Brigade, only son of the Rev. Charles Oxenden, of Barham, Kent, to Norah L., only dau. of Martin H. Gubbins, esq., B.C.S.

At Ferozepore, Punjab, Capt. Henry Moubray Cadell, Bengal Artillery, fourth son of John Cadell, esq., of Tranent, N.B., to Jessie Ellen, dau. of the late Wm. Nash, esq. of London.

Feb. 7. At Barbados, John Thomas Dalyell, Major 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dalyell, 42nd N.I., to Constance Louisa, fifth dau. of the Right Rev. Thos. Parry, D.D., Bishop of Barbados.

At the Cathedral Church, Grahamstown, South Africa, the Rev. William Greenstock, of St. Matthew's Mission, Keiskama Hoek, to Frances Ellen, eldest dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown.

At Funchal, Madeira, the Rev. E. H. Landon, M.A., to Mary Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Forbes, esq., of Castle New and Eding-

glassie, Aberdeenshire, and sister of the late Sir Charles Forbes, bart.

Feb. 12. At Jutwarpore-house, Tirhoot, British India, W. Gordon Alexander, esq., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, Adj. 17th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, to Joan M., youngest dau. of the late William Crawford, esq., of Cartsburn, Renfrewshire.

Feb. 18. At Secunderabad, Harvey Rhodes Faber, esq., Madras Engineers, to Maria Georgina, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Broadley Fookes, D.C.L., of Thame, Oxfordshire.

Feb. 28. At Pyle, Glamorganshire, Arthur Champion Philips Willyams, esq., of Truro, and Carmanton-pk., Cornwall, to Charlotte Elizabeth Longueville, second dau. of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, of Ty-Maen, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools for Wales.

March 9. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th Grenadiers H.M.'s Madras Army, son of Major-Gen. Archibald Logan, Madras

Army, to Maria Eugenia, second dau. of T. Harris, esq., Civil and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly.

March 16. At Dinapore, Walter Colquhoun Grant, esq., Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Jane Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Ven. John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

March 21. At Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire, Randle Joseph Feilden, Major 60th Rifles, second son of Joseph Feilden, esq., of Witton-park, Lancashire, to Jane Campbell, eldest dau. of James Hozier, esq., of Mauldslee.

March 25. At Holy Trinity Church, Chester, Francis Hallowell Inglefield, esq., Lieut. 38th Regt. B.N.I., fourth son of the late Admiral Inglefield, C.B., to Hannah Moore, third dau. of the late Samuel Johnston, esq., of Liscard, Cheshire.

March 26. At Kingston, John Wynter James Gifford, esq., Capt. 21st Fusiliers, eldest son of the Rev. J. G. Gifford, to Margaret Hamilton, dau. of the late Rev. Frederic Urquhart, Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorset.

March 27. At the British Legation in Stuttgart, Alexander Graham-Dunlop, esq., Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at the Court of Austria, eldest son of John Dunlop, esq., of Gairbraid, Lanarkshire, to Mary Elizabeth Guise Gordon, widow of the late Patrick Spence, esq., of St. James's, Jamaica, eldest dau. of the late Hon. William Gordon, Member of Council in that island, and niece of General Gordon, of Culdraine, Aberdeenshire.

March 28. At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Robert Metcalfe, esq., M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Rev. William Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire, Cambridgeshire, to Minna Helen, dau. of John Becke, esq., of Northampton.

March 30. At St. Saviour's, South Hampstead, Alfred Constantine Cross, esq., of the War-office, youngest surviving son of Maurice Cross, esq., of Dublin, to Jemima, relict of Richard Hodge, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Francis Buckell, esq., of Ford, Isle of Wight.

April 2. At Hove, near Brighton, the Hon. J. S. Pomeroy, only son of Viscount Harborton, to Florence Wallace, only dau. of William Wallace Legge, esq., Malone-house, co. Antrim.

At Black Rock, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Richard Deasy, Baron of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer in Ireland, to Monica, younger dau. of the late Hugh O'Connor, esq., of Sackville-st., Dublin.

At Marylebone Church, Alexander Young, eldest son of Sir Alexander Spearman, bart., of Hanwell, Middlesex, to Louisa Ann Caroline Amelia, only dau. of the late Edward Pellew Mainwaring, esq., and granddau. of Rear-Adm. Mainwaring, of Whitmore-hall, Staffordshire.

At St. John's, Kensal-green, Arthur Pearson, youngest son of Robert Perfect, esq., Wolstonehouse, Somersetshire, formerly M.P. for Lewes, to Fanny Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Gore Pemberton, Incumbent of St. John's, Kensal-green.

At East Quantoxhead, John, only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Blommart, of Willett-

house, Somerset, to Fanny Harriett, dau. of the Rev. Alexander Fownes Lutterell, Rector of East Quantoxhead.

At Cheltenham, Col. G. I. Jameson, of H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Ellen, widow of the late Capt. W. Hore, 18th Bengal N.I.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Samuel Newman, esq., of Granville-lodge, Lewisham, to Eliza Maria, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Richard West, Madras Army.

April 3. At St. Peter's, Bayswater, Capt. H. M. Nepean, H.M.'s Indian Army, son of the late Lieut.-Col. C. W. Nepean, Indian Army, to Julia Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Samuel Hughes (Indian Army), of Cheltenham.

At Edinburgh, William Robertson, esq., of Auchinroath, Morayshire, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Hon. Lord Ardmillan, of Ardmillan, Ayrshire.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Rev. Alfred Birley, Incumbent of Astley-bridge, Bolton-le-Moors, to Mary Alicia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Canon Master, Rector of Chorley, Lancashire.

At Occold, Suffolk, the Rev. Lewis Clarke, B.A., of Oswestry, Salop, to Elizabeth St. Leger, third dau. of the Rev. Horatio Todd, M.A., Rector of Occold.

At Northenden, George Chapman, eldest son of George Peel, esq., of Brookfield, Cheadle, to Agnes, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Woolnough, Rector of Northenden, and Honorary Canon of Chester.

April 4. At St. Nicholas, Brighton, the Rev. Morris Edgar Stanbrough, M.A., to Augusta Herries, youngest dau. of Sir Alexander Young Spearman, bart.

At King's Worthy, Hants, Charles Joachim Baron Hambro, of Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire, and of Roehampton, Surrey, to Eliza Frances, widow of Hervey Harris Greathed, esq., and eldest dau. of T. J. Turner, esq., of Worthy-park, near Winchester.

At Leixlip, co. Kildare, Edward Campbell Stuart, son of Lady Henry Moore and the late Edward Henry Cole, esq., to Olivia Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, Rector of Clonfeacle, co. Tyrone.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. J. S. Baird, M.A., to Louisa Fitz-Gerald, dau. of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L. Oxford.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edgar, youngest son of the late William Bury, esq., of Bury, Lancashire, to Cicely Abigail, relict of the late Henry Bullock, esq., of Faulkborne-hall, Essex, and dau. of the late Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, bart., of Hill-hall, Essex.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Dacres W. Wise, esq., H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, son of the late Charles Furlong Wise, esq., of the New Forest, to Mary Caroline, dau. of Benjamin Tayler, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Prestbury, Gloucestershire, R. F. Eaton Edeveain, esq., of the Middle Temple, son of the late Capt. Edeveain, R.N., and nephew of Capt. W. and C. Forsyth, R.N., to Elizabeth Zilpah, widow of Sir Arthur de Capell Broke, bart., of Great Oakley-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Honington, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry Hasted, Rector of Pitsea, Essex, to Georgina Villiers, second dau. of the Rev. George Cæsar Hawkins, Rector of Honington, and granddau. of Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, bart.

At St. James's, Capt. Lewis Northcote, late of H.M. 39th Regt., to Isabella M. A., only dau. of John Weguelin, esq.

At Leamington, John Scarlett Campbell, esq., Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, Fife, to Emma Benyon, dau. of the late Thos. Ferguson, esq., of Greenville, co. Down.

At Walcot, Bath, Wm. Whyte, esq., of Westbourne-park-terr., London, son of the late James Whyte, esq., of Newton Manor, co. Leitrim, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Henry George Heard, esq., one of the six clerks of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

At Norton, near Malton, Yorkshire, Lieut.-Col. Robert Boyle, R.M.L.I., to Lucy Margaret, eldest dau. of Robert Bower, esq., of Welham.

At Rugby, Major Jordan, 34th Regt., to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Alex. Fraser.

At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Captain Morden Eden, Royal Artillery, son of Lieut.-Gen. M. Eden, to Georgina Louisa Helen, youngest dau. of Col. Pester, Royal Artillery.

At Walcott, Bath, Major Wm. George Arrow, H.M.'s 28th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Mary Ann, only surviving child of the late Capt. J. J. Arrow, R.N.

At York, Major William Fletcher Gordon, of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Capt. Gordon, of Minnare, Banfshire, to Katharine McCann, third dau. of the late Jarrard Edward Strickland, of Loughglyn-ho., Ireland.

At St. Sepulchre's, London, Henry John Buck, surgeon, of Cromer, Norfolk, to Charlotte Augusta, youngest surviving dau. of the late John Richards, esq., of Charterhouse-square.

At Ashton-under-hill, Gloucestershire, Thos. Fourny, esq., of Torkington-hall, Cheshire, to Mary, only dau. of the late Stephen Baldwyn, esq.

April 5. At Holy Trinity, Marylebone, the Rev. J. Amos, M.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Southwark, to Frances Karr, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Snape, Rector of Brent Ely, Suffolk.

April 6. At Chew Magna, the Rev. Edward Octavius Tyler, M.A., Vicar of Portbury, Somerset, son of Adm. Sir G. Tyler, K.H., of Cottrell, Glamorganshire, to Charlotte Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. Edward A. Ommanney, M.A., Vicar of Chew Magna and Prebendary of Wells.

April 8. At Brighton, the Baron de Teissier, to Catharine Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Walpole, esq., and Lady Margaret Walpole, of Stagbury, Surrey.

At St. Andrew's, Clifton, the Rev. Edward Marmaduke Stanley, Vicar of Middlezoy, to Kathleen Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. John James Skally, of Newent, Gloucestershire.

At the British Consulate, Nice, John Bagnell, esq., of Marlhill, Tipperary, to Elizabeth Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Somers Cocks, Leigh Rectory, Worcestershire, and widow of Captain H. Tomkinson, R.A.

April 9. At Crickhowell, Breconsire, Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, bart., of Glanusk-park, to Mary Ann, eldest surviving dau. of Henry Lucas, esq., M.D., of Glan-yr-afon.

. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, John, youngest son of the late Thomas Barrett Lennard, esq., M.P., to Isabella Jane, second dau. of the late Sir John Lambton Loraine, bart., of Kirke Harle, co. Northumberland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederick Cecil, youngest son of the late Sir E. H. Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, to Katharine Gwladys, second dau. of the late Sir J. J. Guest, bart., M.P., of Dowlais.

At St. James's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Lockhart, C.B., 78th Highlanders, second surviving son of the late Robert Lockhart, esq., of Castlehill, Lanarkshire, to Emily Udny, dau. of James Brebner, esq., advocate, Aberdeen.

At St. Margaret's, Dunham Massey, the Rev. Edw. Allen, M.A., Rector of the Sacred Trinity Church, Salford, to Ellen Mary, eldest dau. of J. Allen, esq., Oldfield-hall, Altrincham, Cheshire.

At East Markham, Notts, Edward Mason Wrench, esq., 12th Royal Lancers, to Anne Eliza, elder dau. of the late William Kirke, esq., the Hall, Markham, and niece of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, bart., Wallingwells, Notts.

At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, the Rev. Robt. Faulkner Wood, Rector of Moreton Corbet, Salop, to Marianne Sophia, only surviving dau. of John Edward Mosley, esq., of Sans Souci, in the same parish.

At Kensington, William Matthew, only son of the late William Denison Wilkinson, esq., to Frances Emily, second dau. of the late John Hill, esq., Attorney-Gen. for the Palatinate of Chester.

At Dublin, George Warburton Drought, of Cargins, co. Roscommon, late Capt. in the 51st Light Infantry, to Anna Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Acton.

At St. John's, Kensington, the Rev. James Wilson, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, Curate of Denton, Norfolk, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Silver, M.A., Vicar of Fulbourne, Cambridgeshire.

At Bathwick Church, Bath, Henry Welchman King, esq., to Mary Sophia, dau. of the Rev. William Hawks, of New Sidney-place, Bath.

At St. Michael's, Stockwell, the Rev. George Floyd, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Ellen Timbrell, elder dau. of Samuel Fisher, esq., of Montague-place, Clapham-road, Surrey, and Merchant Taylors'-hall, London.

At St. John's, Upper Holloway, the Rev. Albert Augustus Isaacs, M.A., Minister of Laura Episcopal Chapel, Bath, to Henrietta Emily, elder surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Causton, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Highgate.

At St. James's, Maidenhead-thicket, the Rev. Thos. Bacon, Rector of Kingsworthy, near Winchester, to Harriet Sophia, widow of James Prinsep, esq., of Calcutta, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Aubert, of the Bengal Army.

At Witham, the Rev. B. S. Yolland, M.A., of Earl's Colne, to Ehretia, dau. of the Rev. J. B. Carwardine, and niece of H. H. Carwardine, esq., of Earl's Colne Priory, Essex.

April 11. At All Saints', Fulham, the Rev. Edmund Batty, eldest son of William Batty, esq., of Woodham-lodge, Wandsworth, to Frances Beatrice, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.

At Holy Trinity, Marylebone, Captain Fife, Bombay Engineers, youngest son of Sir John Fife, to Katharine Alice, second dau. of the late Robert Wharton, esq., of Upper Harley-st.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Quintin William Francis, only son of the late Horace Twiss, esq., to Fanny Shelley, second dau. of W. H. Covey, esq., of Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, the Rev. Reginald Gunnery, M.A., Secretary to the Church of England Education Society, and Incumbent of St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise, to Catherine, elder dau. of F. L. Hausburg, esq., of Rosenfels, Woolton.

At Rathmines, Dublin, John Esmonde, esq., M.P., of Ballynestragh, co. Wexford, and Pembrokestown, co. Waterford, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Henry Grattan, esq.

At Neston, Cheshire, Charles Geoffrey Stanley, esq., 32d Light Infantry, to Agnes Nina, youngest dau. of the late Honoratus Leigh Rigby, esq., of Hawarden, Flintshire.

At St. Mary's, Honley, near Huddersfield, the Rev. Riou George Benson, Rector of Hope Bowdler, Salop, second son of M. G. Benson, esq., of Lutwyche-hall, to Mary, third dau. of the late Thomas Brooke, esq., of Northgate-house, Honley.

At St. Alphege's, Greenwich, Gustavus C. Cornwall, esq., Secretary to the General Post-office in Ireland, son of John Cornwall, esq., of Brownston-house, co. Meath, to Elizabeth Grace, youngest dau. of Sir William Cunningham C. Dalyell, bart., of Binns, Linlithgowshire.

At Gerrans, Cornwall, the Rev. W. B. Drewe, M.A., Vicar of Longstock, Hants, to Elizabeth Duncan, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. D. Longlands, M.A., Rector of Gerrans.

April 12. At Llanfoist, Monmouthshire, Robert Eden, esq., of Oriol College, Oxford, to Agnes Abigail, dau. of the late William Sayce, esq., of the Knoll, near Abergavenny.

April 13. At St. Benet's, Cambridge, the Rev. Robert Hudson, eldest son of Robert Hudson, esq., Clapham-common, Surrey, to Marian, youngest dau. of the late George Fisher, esq., banker, Cambridge.

April 16. At Mamhead, Devon, the Right Hon. Lord Churston, to Caroline, second dau. of the late Sir Robert Wm. Newman, bart., and sister of the present Sir Lydstone Newman, bart., of Mamhead.

At Greatford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William

Amos, M.A., Rector of Braceborough, eldest son of the late Andrew Amos, esq., formerly Legislative Member of the Supreme Council of India, to Anna Sophia, second dau. of Wilkinson Peacock, esq., of Greatford-hall, near Stamford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Purefoy, third son of the late Thomas FitzGerald, esq., of Shalstone, Bucks, to Henrietta Mary, only child of the late Rev. Anthony Chester, of Chicheley-hall, Bucks.

At St. Mark's, Torwood, Henry M. James, esq., of Exeter, to Felicia, third dau. of the late Rev. George Hole, Rector of Chulmleigh, and Prebendary of Exeter.

At Albury, Surrey, the Rev. Frederick Harvey Freeth, Perpetual Curate of Lyss, Hants, fourth son of Lieut.-Gen. Freeth, K.H., to Catharine Mary, eldest dau. of Henry John King-Church, esq., of Albury, Surrey.

At Stapleton, the Rev. Edward James Howman, Vicar of Exhall, Coventry, to Sarah Frances, dau. of Charles Albrecht, esq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. F. D. Wyatt, 90th Regt. L.I., to Catherine Tyrrell, dau. of Tyrrell Knapp, esq., of Headington-hill, Oxon.

April 17. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Blackett, Coldstream Guards, to Georgiana Frances, youngest dau. of the late Sir Andrew Corbet, bart., of Acton Reynald, Shropshire.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, George Winter, eldest son of George Bomford, esq., of Oakley-park, co. Meath, to Flora Mary McVeagh, second dau. of the Rev. F. Sadlier, D.D., Rector of Raddans-town, co. Meath.

At Christ Church, Bayston-hill, the Rev. Lionel Corbett, son of Uvedale Corbett, esq., of Aston-hall, Salop, to Frances Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Robert Hornby, of Lythwood-hall, in the same county.

April 18. At Edmonton, the Rev. Robert Heap, Incumbent of St. James's Church, Walthamstow, to Eliza, only dau. of Thomas Knight, esq., of Edmonton.

At Sutton, Surrey, Capt. L. H. Denne, Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of David Denne, esq., of Lydd, Kent, to Maria Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Francis Gosling, esq.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Thomas Sherlock Gooch, esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, only son of Capt. T. L. Gooch, R.N., to Catherine Lydia Mackenzie, third dau. of the late John James, esq., 85th Regt. King's Light Infantry.

April 19. At Melford, Suffolk, the Rev. Arthur Barnardiston, third son of N. C. Barnardiston, esq., of the Ryes, near Sudbury, to Emma, dau. of Richard Almack, esq., of Melford.

April 20. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Major R. J. Hay, R.A., second son of the late Admiral Hay, of Belton, East Lothian, to Georgina Harvey, youngest dau. of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

LORD LILFORD.

March 15. At Lilford - hall, near Oundle, aged 59, Thomas Atherton Powys, Baron Lilford, of Lilford, co. Northampton.

The deceased peer was the eldest of the six sons of Thomas, second Lord, by Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Atherton, esq., of Atherton-hall, Lancashire. He was born the 2nd of December, 1801, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in July, 1825. He married, the 24th of May, 1830, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Henry Richard, third Lord Holland, and sister of the late Lord. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he leaves issue four sons and six daughters. He was for several years one of the Lords in Waiting, and is succeeded in the family honours and large estates in Northamptonshire and Lancashire by his son, the Hon. Thomas Lyttleton Powys, born the 18th of March, 1833, and married in 1859 to Emma Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert William Brandling, Esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland.

JOHN BROWN, ESQ., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.N.A.

Feb. 7. At his house, Scaleby-lodge, Camden-road, aged 63, John Brown, Esq., a well-known and active associate of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Brown was in many respects a remarkable man. He was mainly self-taught, and while his energy led him to success in almost all he undertook, his integrity and warm-heartedness secured him many friends. He was born Aug. 2, 1797, at Dover, of an old Kentish family, and chose the sea as a profession; and in 1811, through the interest of Sir John

Jackson, got an appointment as midshipman to the H.E.I.C.'s ship "Surrey," Capt. Beadle. In 1813 he removed to the H.E.I.C.'s ship "Scaleby Castle," Capt. Harrington, in which he went to China, and then for a cruise to Ternate and the Spice Islands, the particulars of which he delighted to relate in after life. He left this ship in Nov. 1815. After that period we find him in a revenue cutter, and subsequently in the merchant service; until, from a defect in his eyesight, he was compelled to leave the sea in March, 1819. Thrown thus upon the world at the age of twenty-two, without a calling, we find him trying many pursuits,—among others, that of assistant to a surgeon. Ultimately he took up a business, that of wholesale goldsmith and diamond merchant, of which in the outset he knew positively nothing, but which ultimately led him to competency. Notwithstanding the cares and intense application required to secure a position, he made the friendship of many, including the artists Etty, Northcote, and Huggins, and also of the Antarctic pioneer, James Weddell. In 1828 he married.

Amid the absorbing nature of a business vigorously pursued, he found time for the study of geology, mineralogy, ethnology, and especially of geography, with which he afterwards more particularly allied himself. Upon the decease of his friend Weddell, he zealously endeavoured to preserve his memory, (*vide* "Literary Gazette," March 16, 1839,) as his great merits as an explorer had certainly not been then acknowledged, and an encomium upon Mr. Brown's enthusiasm and the justice of his cause was passed by the editor.

In 1836 the Royal Geographical Society invited opinion on the best means of deciding the question of a North-west passage,

and completing the survey of the north coast of America. Mr. Brown advanced his opinions, and the reasons for them, on this his favourite subject. It required the influence of such a powerful and independent body as that Society to present to the Government the concentrated views and opinions of most men of science. The result was the expedition of the "Terror" under Capt. (now Sir George) Back, which, however, was destined to disappointment. The correspondence with the president, Sir John Barrow, led to Mr. Brown's proposal as a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society by Capt. Washington, R.N., in 1837. In 1843 he was among the founders of the Ethnological Society; and in the same year, finding that his late friend, Capt. Weddell's family, still neglected, were in need of assistance, he earnestly took their case in hand. He wrote to Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, stating their claims and merits, which drew forth the following considerate reply:—

"March 25, 1843.

"SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 15th, and I thank you for calling my attention to the unrequited services of the late Mr. Weddell. Sir John Barrow, one of the Secretaries of the Admiralty, has fully confirmed your testimony of his merits. I am prepared to grant, from a small fund at my disposal, pecuniary aid to the widow, whom you mention, should it be acceptable to her, and I shall be happy to have it in my power to place her son, who is unemployed, in some suitable situation. But my powers in the latter respect are limited; and before you make any communication to the family, I request that you will call on my private secretary, Mr. Stephenson, in Downing-street, and give him whatever information you are possessed of in respect to age, character, and qualifications of the party.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBT. PEELE."

The application thus courteously met, procured a pension for the widow, and an appointment, with a donation, to the son. Thus Capt. Weddell's enterprise was fully acknowledged through Mr. Brown's zeal: his voyage to the Antarctic regions still stands unrivalled as being the result of private enterprise.

In 1847 he had some communications

with the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, and in 1851 was unanimously elected a *membre fondateur* of that body. In 1852 a singular and unique runic inscription of the tenth or eleventh century was found on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, and a cast and description furnished by Mr. Brown to Professor Rafn made the subject of a very interesting memoir by that learned man in 1854.

The spirit of Arctic enterprise, after the voyage of the "Terror," was only maintained by the Hudson's Bay Company till the year 1845, when Sir John Franklin and his 137 companions started on that voyage now memorable in the world's history. Up to this period these Arctic expeditions had been carried on without serious casualty, and the experience gained had not only enabled our countrymen to contend safely against the tremendous climate and formidable dangers of these ice-bound regions, but even to substitute comfort for the privations formerly endured. When, however, two years had passed without any tidings of Sir John, England began to arouse herself, and in January, 1848, an expedition was sent to Behring's Strait; and in the spring the ill-fated expedition of Sir Jas. Ross was sent on its fruitless mission, and brought to a most unfortunate conclusion, as at this time a large portion of the missing expedition was alive. Conjecture as to the position of the missing party was now forced to the extent of human ingenuity, and every quarter of the compass was boldly advocated as the proper one for search. Mr. Brown, with the confidence of careful study and sound reasoning, endeavoured to confine attention to the proper limits amid this confusion of ideas, and on Dec. 9, 1850, he addressed a paper on the subject to Admiral Smyth, then President of the Royal Geographical Society, advocating what he continued firmly and consistently to maintain was the proper direction for search. Mr. Brown's view was a very simple one: it was that Franklin, having sailed under specific instructions first to sail to the S.W. from Cape Walker, that in that direction we

ought to have looked for him. In this paper he defined the area in which the expedition was ultimately found. Mr. Brown's advice seems to have been lost amid the confusion of ideas which then prevailed, as every quarter *but the right one* was well searched.

The gigantic, though ill-directed, efforts which England nobly made to find her missing countrymen in the subsequent years are familiar to everybody. The indomitable courage and fortitude, the matchless intrepidity and bold emulation shewn by all who were engaged, will make one of the brightest pages in England's history, and the recitals of English spirit, familiar to all from the greatest to the humblest, will more than repay the nation for its cost. Further, it was the school which drew forth and tested the qualities of those officers who afterwards so well distinguished themselves in the Russian and Chinese wars, the foremost in these having been in the van of Arctic enterprise. During all this period of entangled controversy, Mr. Brown enjoyed the friendship of most of the Arctic officers then engaged in his favourite field of research, and the kindness and cordiality of Lady Franklin and those who were aiding in her good cause gave Mr. Brown much gratification; but he never swerved from his first opinion, unexpectedly verified by the return of his friend, Dr. Rae, in October, 1854.

Fully impressed with the conviction that the enigma was not even then completely solved, and, moreover, that some of the ill-fated expedition might still survive, Mr. Brown produced his well-known book, "The North-west Passage, and the Plans for the Search for Sir John Franklin: a Review," published in 1858. This elaborate work, a *résumé* of all that had been written on the subject, and a complete index to Arctic bibliography, had for its immediate object the renewal of the search for part of the expedition still unaccounted for, as "*while the area to which they were specially directed is yet unsearched*, the British nation's character for honour and humanity suffers." It is a very singular fact that the words printed in italics were

then literally true, and have only been partially qualified since. In the laborious digest made by Mr. Brown of what was known, and notwithstanding that official evidence appeared to disprove the possibility, he argued that there was a strait between Prince of Wales' Land and Victoria Land, and marked it so on his illustrative chart, and that it was down this strait that the "Erebus" and "Terror" proceeded,—an opinion still held by many. The noble expedition sent by Lady Franklin, under Sir L. M'Clintock, proved that the strait thus argued for and marked by Mr. Brown does exist, being, in fact, that now named M'Clintock Channel, but which ought perhaps to have Mr. Brown's name in some way connected with it. The news brought by the "Fox" also proved the ships were lost and abandoned in the area marked from the first by Mr. Brown.

The work was very favourably reviewed, and, among others, the author had the gratification of receiving a complimentary letter on it from the venerable Humboldt, then in his eighty-ninth year, and one of the last he ever penned. A second edition of his "Review" appeared in 1860, and accompanied by a "Sequel" bringing down the information to that period.

Mr. Brown in his business was very successful, and in the prospect of enjoying his competency among his scientific circle, when he lost his wife in 1859, and afterwards his failing health led to a premature decease, to the great regret of many who valued his friendship. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

FRANCIS DANBY, ESQ., R.A.

Feb. 17. At Exmouth, Francis Danby, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Danby was the son of a small farmer near Wexford, and his first productions were exhibited in Dublin, but in 1820 he visited London, and soon became a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy, though he was not elected an Associate until 1835. The first picture he exhibited at the Royal Academy was called "Disappointed Love." This was followed, in

1823, by "Warriors of the Olden Time Listening to their Minstrel." In 1824 his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm" appeared, and his reputation was established. The picture was bought by Sir Thomas Lawrence, who immediately became the young painter's friend and patron. His subsequent pictures were chiefly in the style of Martin, whom, however, he surpassed in correctness of drawing and purity of colour. The best known of his works are "The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt;" "The Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus," from Shakespeare; "The Opening of the Seventh Seal," from the Apocalypse (bought by Beckford); "The Passage of the Red Sea," and "The Deluge." All these have been engraved—some of them several times over. In 1829 he went to Switzerland, wandered from place to place, and did not return till 1841, when he settled in Exmouth. He did not produce any picture of note either during his absence or after his return, and thus he had almost entirely faded from public recollection before his death; but his two sons, J. and T. Danby, are rising artists, who have at the present day several meritorious works in the exhibition at the British Institution.

M. EUGENE SCRIBE.

Feb. 20. At Paris, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 69, M. Eugene Scribe, a very prolific dramatic writer.

Augustin Eugene Scribe was born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1791. He was the son of a merchant, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune at a very early age. His first studies were directed to the law, but his dramatic talent was so strongly indicated, that his guardian, the Advocate Bonnet, recommended him to abandon the bar for the stage. His first drama was produced in conjunction with his school-fellow, Germain Delavigne. It was entitled "The Dervise," and was performed in 1811 with great applause. His course has been equally successful ever since, and the number of his productions is very great; of course also they are of very different degrees of merit. He has not only

supplied the French stage, but through translations, adaptations, and suggestions, the stages of the greater part of Europe, and especially that of England.

"Scribe's productions," says a writer in Knight's "Cyclopædia," "are of a peculiar character. He is by no means a dramatic poet; though he possesses facility of invention, it is shewn more in the clever development of his plots than in the imagining of the higher and nobler description of character. Where he has attempted this he has failed. His distinguishing merits are a remarkable ingenuity and inexhaustible variety in the construction of his plots, a lightness and ease in their development, the conversational fluency and point of his dialogue, and a correct conception and vigorous delineation of character in what may be called the outside circles of civilised—or rather Parisian—life. In his operas, for many of which he has produced librettos, he has well adapted his language to the music, but, as we have said of his other writings, he does not reach—probably he does not aim at—the poetical. His success has been not less than his industry, and he is said to have received immense sums for many of his pieces, and to have realised considerable wealth. It would not be easy to enumerate all his pieces, and many of them, vaudevilles especially, were originally issued under assumed names; but among those by which he will be known to English readers, we may mention 'Le Comte Ory,' 'Le plus beau Jour de ma Vie,' 'La Muette de Portici,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Robert le Diable,' 'Les Diamans de la Couronne,' 'Bertrand et Raton,' 'La Verre d'Eau,' all of which, as well as numerous others, have been reproduced at English theatres. A selection from his works was published in 1845, in seven volumes, and a romance of his has been translated and published in England, called 'The Victim of the Jesuits.'"

DR. FRANCIS ADAMS.

Feb. 26. At Banchory Ternan, aged 64, Dr. Francis Adams, well known as the translator of Paulus Ægineta.

The deceased was born in the year 1797, at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, of humble parentage, but his friends managed to support him for a time at King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A., after which he adopted medicine as his profession, and at length he established

himself in the then village of Banchory, where the remainder of his life was passed. He had, while at college, been remarkable for his classical attainments, and ere he graduated he published a tasteful English version of Musæus. In the intervals that he could snatch from a most laborious country practice he studied deeply the works of the Greek physicians, and he worked assiduously to bring them to the notice of the profession. This he found could only be done by translation, and he, for this purpose, fixed on Paulus Ægineta, a physician of the sixth or seventh century, as one who had incorporated in his work all the best portions of his predecessors' labours, and who would therefore give the best idea of ancient medicine. He published the first volume of a translation of this author, but it was not remunerative, and the work was not continued. Some years after, the Sydenham Society was formed, for the publication of rare and valuable medical works, and one of their earliest acts was to bring out the translation of Paulus Ægineta by Dr. Adams. It was published in three volumes, including the commentary by the editor, the latter being a lasting monument of Dr. Adams' vast erudition and intimate acquaintance with the whole field of Greek and Latin literature. A translation of Hippocrates for the same Society followed, and then one of Aretæus, the latter, however, being accompanied with a corrected edition of the original text, in the preparing of which Dr. Adams spent much time and trouble visiting the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and also the library of the eccentric Mr. Phillips, the greatest book collector in Britain, perhaps in Europe, for the purpose of collating some obscure and disputed passages.

It was not, however, simply as a scholar that Dr. Adams was held in esteem. As a medical practitioner, whether in surgery or medicine, he was highly distinguished, and few surgeons, not connected with a hospital, have operated oftener, or done so with more boldness, coolness, and success. He was equally at home in medicine and its collateral sciences. The modern microscope was no unknown in-

strument to him; and physiology formed a large part of his study. He was a very frequent contributor to the medical journals on various professional subjects, and it was only a week before his death that a paper of his appeared in the "Medical Times," proving that it was a mistake to hold the newly-got-up Turkish bath as identical with the ancient Roman bath, as many would-be-learned people are doing. He was a good naturalist in all its departments; and the pleasant paper he read at the late meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen shewed that, when riding over the hills or by the brook side, or making his way by some near cut through the wood, his eyes and his ears were open, and the feathered tribe of his much-loved Deeside, and all the living things humming and singing and moving around him, were his companions, and their habits his study. His career affords a valuable example. With much to struggle against in early life, and with a most laborious profession to follow for his daily bread, he yet was enabled, by the exercise of real genius and untiring industry, to place himself in the front rank of the most eminent scholars in Scotland.

REV. DR. GEORGE OLIVER.

March 23. At St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, aged 80, the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., for more than fifty-three years a resident in that city.

Dr. Oliver was born at Newington Butts, London, on Feb. 9, 1781, and received his education at Sedgley Park, and Stonyhurst College, in which latter establishment he taught Humanities for five years. In May, 1806, he was admitted to holy orders by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of Acanthus, at Durham; and in October, 1807, he was appointed to the Roman Catholic Mission in Exeter, where he continued to discharge the duties of his office for forty-five years, enjoying during that lengthened period the warm regard of those of his own faith, and the high esteem of his fellow-citizens of every other denomination. His services in Exeter during the visitation of

the cholera in 1832 will not be soon or easily forgotten. In 1844, without his knowledge, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Pope Gregory XVI. Dr. Oliver is, however, more generally known in the field of antiquarian research; and his various publications connected with the western counties remain as monuments of painstaking research and practical ability; nor should it be forgotten that these labours were commenced at a time when but slight attention was bestowed on archæological studies. The doctor's first work was "Historical Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon," 8vo., 1820; which was followed, in 1821, by "The History of Exeter." In 1828 appeared "Cliffordiana," for an extended edition of which we believe the author had made large collections; and during the same year, in conjunction with the late Rev. J. P. Jones, of North Bovey, Dr. Oliver published "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon and Cornwall,"—a series of papers first contributed to the "Exeter and Plymouth Gazette," under the signatures of "Curiosus" and "Devonienensis;" this work was subsequently enlarged and published by Dr. Oliver, in 3 vols., 8vo., 1840-2. In 1838 the Doctor first printed a volume of "Collections towards Illustrating the Biography of the English, Irish, and Scottish Members of the Society of Jesus;" only a small impression was however printed, and the work was subsequently reprinted with large additions, and some alterations, (London, 1845). This volume embodies much curious and interesting information, and is less known than it deserves to be. The work by which Dr. Oliver has acquired the most extended reputation is the *Monasticon Diæcesis Exoniensis*, folio, 1846; and this was rendered more complete by an additional supplement, printed in 1854. Without this volume, the possessors of Sir H. Ellis and Dr. Bandinel's edition of the *Monasticon* may still consider their libraries incomplete. In 1857 Dr. Oliver published "Collections towards Illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Western Counties, Historical and Biographical." In the latter portion of this

volume, the author gives a short biographical notice of himself, adding, "He can truly say that his only ambition is, that his name may be written in the book of life,—*quod faxit Deus.*"

During the latter years of his life, Dr. Oliver was actively engaged in writing the history of the cathedral and city of Exeter, on an extended scale. The first portion of the work, comprising the "Lives of the Bishops and History of the Cathedral of Exeter," appeared only a short time before his lamented decease, and we believe that the "Civil History of the City" will shortly be issued as a companion volume. In a note addressed to the writer of this notice in March, 1859, the worthy Doctor writes,—

"I continue very busy with my civil history of this city, to which I shall add a biography of its worthies, but I am an old man now, in my 79th year, and may not witness its completion. God's holy will be done."

Among other literary labours, Dr. Oliver contributed for many years a valuable series of letters, under the signature "Curiosus," to the columns of the "Exeter Flying Post." He also edited a small volume, "Merrye Englaunde; or, The Golden Dayes of Good Queene Bess;" and his name stands first as one of the three editors of "Westcote's Survey of Devon," first printed in 1845; with his friend, Mr. Pitman Jones, he compiled a History of Exeter Guildhall in 1845; and he rendered valuable aid to Mr. Ralph Barnes in the editorship of Bishop Lacy's *Liber Pontificalis*, 8vo., 1847.

Dr. Oliver's last illness was of short duration; on the 19th of March he was seized with paralysis, and on the 23rd he passed from among us, and entered into his rest. It is not a little singular that the day before his seizure a report was circulated in Exeter of his sudden decease. On several of his friends repairing to his house to make enquiries, they were received by the Doctor, (who always enjoyed a little pleasantry,) and who assured them, on his word as a Catholic divine, that he was neither dead nor speechless, and that they might take the assurance in the plain

literal meaning of the words; there being neither mental reservation nor any desire to pass himself off falsely as a man still living.

His funeral, which took place on April 2, was attended by many desirous of paying the last token of respect to one they had long and worthily loved. His mortal remains lie interred near the high altar in the chapel he served so long and so faithfully; but his amiable and Christian character will long survive in the memories of his friends, and few names will remain more pleasingly connected with the past history of Exeter than that of George Oliver.

MR. JOHN PEACE, OF BRISTOL.

March 28. At his residence on Durdham-down, aged 75, Mr. John Peace, for many years City Librarian of Bristol.

"Many of our readers," says "Felix Farley's Journal,"—"certainly the general public, will ask what there was remarkable in Mr. Peace that calls for a special notice from the pen of the local journalist. We answer in the ordinary sense of the word, nothing *remarkable*; for if there was one man more than another unostentatious, undemonstrative, and retiring, almost to a degree of shyness, it was John Peace. He had a few intimate attached friends, but his fellow-citizens generally he did not know, neither did they know him. Still, in the little circle in which he moved for many years, and the members of which regarded the upright, amiable, and, we might say, studious hermit with affection, were Southey, and Wordsworth, and Coleridge, whom he had known when they were struggling into literary fame, and were frequent visitors, and even sojourners in this city; and who in after time, when they were in the fulness of their reputation, never came into the west of England without calling at the Library in King-street, and spending some time with their old friend.

"Mr. Peace, however, was not merely the friend of authors, but an author himself. We are not aware that he ever wrote more than one book, but that has an excellence sufficient to make the literary reputation of any man. With characteristic modesty—we might say shyness—Mr. Peace never placed his name on the title-page of 'An Apology for Cathedral Service' (1839), which he dedi-

cated to Wordsworth, but it was well known, even at the time, that the writer was the regular and decorous worshipper at our old College, the quiet, thoughtful attendant who, for many years, was never missed at either of the Sunday services from his place in the stalls by the side of the bishop's throne. We have no hesitation in saying that a book written in more beautiful or true spirit, or shewing a juster appreciation and understanding of the proper application of music to the worship of God, we have never read. It is a specimen of the best 'English undefiled,' such English as his friend Southey delighted to read and write in; it is learned without pretension, and there breathes throughout its pages a tone of harmonious piety, like the subdued music of the old organ he loved to listen to. Indeed, the character of the 'Apology' and its author are best and most happily described by the late Professor Walmisley, in his 'History of Cathedral Music' (1845)—a book of great ability and justly high authority, reprinted in an enlarged form from the 'British and Foreign Review.' The Doctor plainly enough indicated who the writer of the 'Apology' was in the following:—

"The 'Apology for the Cathedral Service' is written by a man of whose class and character we did not think there was a living example. He has the feelings, the spirit, almost the language of George Herbert, 'who made, twice a week, a thankful pilgrimage from Bemerton to Salisbury for the sake of enjoying the cathedral service, which, when well and reverently performed,' adds the author of the 'Apology,' 'is one of the purest feasts to be enjoyed on earth. . . . He enters upon these musings with no hostile feelings towards any part of the universal Church, but surely with especial love for that branch of it which God's own right hand hath planted, and which hath been watered with the dew of His blessing in this most favoured kingdom.' The author of this unpretending volume must surely dwell under the shadow of the cathedral—perhaps the quiet inmate of some library, for his knowledge of books is large and general. There is such a holy calm, such unaffected piety, such Christian zeal pervading the work, that no dignity of the Church but might envy the spirit that could prompt and the taste that could utter language so pure and so eloquent. This work, like that of Mr. Latrobe, has excited little attention; the clamorous pulpiteers and conflicting partisans in the Church have no sympathy with such a writer, and we never remember to have

seen the "Apology" mentioned or quoted, except by Mr. Jebb and the author of the "Choral Service."

"Mr. Peace's book fully justifies all that is here said of it; yet even this high praise, and the encomiums, equally warm, subsequently bestowed upon it by other and leading reviews, could never induce the shy and studious man to emerge from his incognito and privacy among the old black oak shelves and black-lettered books in the ancient City Library, founded, 'adjoining the wall of Bristol,' by the lettered munificence of Archbishop Matthews. John Peace never had his name printed in the rubricated title of the work issued from Bohn's press.

"Mr. Peace, who was a Bristolian,—and had two brothers respectable tradesmen in Bristol,—succeeded the Rev. —Carter, of Bathampton, as keeper of the City Library, and continued in the post until the separation of the Bristol and City Libraries, previously held under one roof, when the former was removed to the top of Park-street, and the latter became a perfectly 'Free' Library, and was committed by the Corporation to the care of Mr. Pryce, its present active and intelligent superintendent. Mr. Peace then retired from the old house in King-street, not without a pang at leaving his ancient tomes, which, like household gods, had surrounded him with their familiar bindings for so many years; seated in the midst of which, and at the massive oak reading-table, under the beautiful and elaborate mantel-piece, carved by Grinling Gibbons, he felt happy and tranquil, without a moment's feeling of envy for the wealthier lot of those rich traders whose wagons of merchandise rolled by the library from morning till night.

"The librarian was a perfect type of the old Church and King man, some would call him in these days a 'fossil Tory;' yet, strange to say, for thirty years he never read a newspaper, having made a promise to himself that, considering the time devoted to such ephemeral reading wasted, he would husband his hours for more solid study. The old bachelor indeed was not without his peculiarities, and this was one of them; still, somehow he contrived to be acquainted with the progress of public matters; for though he would not *read* it, he was never above *hearing* the news from some friend who would look in for a daily chat with him. Mr. Peace had attained at the time of his death the 'allotted age' of threescore and ten, and for some years resided in a pretty cottage on the skirts of the Downs, whose sylvan beauties he

enjoyed in his own thoughtful, simple way, on the principle, perhaps, of the motto which he prefixes to the first chapter of his 'Apology,' 'God made the country, and man made the town.' We cannot, perhaps, more appropriately close our notice of the late librarian than by copying the last page of his work on cathedral service:—

"'Seeing the incertitude of all human knowledge and science—what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue—how great is the privilege of being called daily to listen to the oracles of truth itself! to find a sanctuary for ever open, whither we may find a refuge from that tumult of the world, in which so great a portion of mankind is involved, and where we may breathe on earth the air of paradise! Who shall set bounds to the blessed consequences that would follow from there being assembled in each of our cities, as often as the sun rises and sets, a large congregation of devout worshippers, drawn to God's house by the solemn and dignified performance of a service established there for His honour? The effect would not be confined to the place, nor to the hour of prayer. It would be expansive. There is nothing to forbid the hope that such worshippers, upon leaving the temple, might carry into society at large some portion of that benign influence which came over them upon entering it, when as yet all lips were closed, and they were only admonished by its eloquent silence:—

Hark! how the sacred calm that breathes around

Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease;

In still small accents whispering from the ground,

A grateful earnest of eternal peace!"

MR. JOHN TAYLEURE.

March 28. In Adelaide-street, Strand, aged 79, Mr. John Tayleure, picture and print-seller.

Mr. Tayleure was born at Pontefract in Yorkshire on the 26th of March, 1782. At an early age he was initiated in the drama, and in 1807 he was engaged at the Liverpool Theatre, where, and at Manchester, he continued for fourteen years, and became a very popular favourite. The characters he performed were such as were personated by Liston, Emery, and Fawell in London, and he was particularly successful as Baillie Nicol Jarvie. In 1821 he was engaged by Mr. Morris for the new Haymarket Theatre, where he made his first appearance as Acres in the "Rivals."

He was afterwards engaged at Drury-lane and the Lyceum, where he was the original representative of Killian in Weber's Opera of *Der Freischütz*.

About thirty years ago he commenced business as a printseller in the house in which he died, and after a few years he entirely relinquished the stage, and devoted himself to the study of the fine arts, to which he had been attached from boyhood. He was curious not only in prints, but in paintings and autographs, and obtained a considerable share of the patronage of collectors. He retained to his advanced age not only the faculties of his mind, but the full possession of his vocal powers, particularly in his favourite song, "The Birks of Aberfeldie."

He married in 1821 Miss Grant, of the Liverpool Theatre, who was engaged with him at the Haymarket, where she was well known to the play-going public as a clever "oldmaid." At the Lyceum they were very successful as Tag and Miss Pickle, in the duet of "Oh thou wert born to please me!" There is a picture of him in this character, painted by Clint, in the possession of the Earl of Liverpool, for which the late Earl paid the artist 1,100 guineas.

Mrs. Tayleure survives her husband, without children. He lived and died much respected, as an honest and upright man.

W. PATRICK, ESQ., W.S.

Feb. 28. In Albany-street, Edinburgh, aged 91, William Patrick, Esq., of Roughwood, Ayrshire, Writer to the Signet, one of the oldest members of the legal profession in Scotland.

The deceased was the youngest son of Mr. John Patrick, of Trearne, in Ayrshire. At an age much earlier than usual he entered the University of Glasgow. Among his contemporaries were the late Lord Corehouse, Thomas Thompson, Principal Clerk of Session, and Principal Macfarlane—all of whom he survived. After finishing with honour his studies at that University, he went to Edinburgh, where he became an apprentice to the late David Stewart, Esq., W.S., of Stewarthall, and

afterwards succeeded to his business. Mr. Patrick was admitted a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet June 28, 1793, and continued until within the last ten or fifteen years in the active practice of his profession. At the period of his decease he had been sixty-eight years a member, and then stood at the head of the list, as the father of the Society. He studied carefully, whilst young, the principles of Scottish law under the late Professor Hume. With the benefits of the practical experience acquired during his apprenticeship, united with the faculties of untiring application, a quick apprehension, a powerful intellect, a sound judgment, and a wonderful memory, Mr. Patrick began the battle of life, more than seventy years ago, with every prospect of success.

Nor were those prospects doomed to be disappointed. His business rapidly increased, through the singular energy, skill, and capacity which he displayed. In addition to much private business, as well as a large ordinary court practice, he acquired a large business of a special kind, arising out of the questions raised at the Michaelmas Head Courts among freeholders, relative to the validity of the votes made up. This was before the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. For more than a quarter of a century he was employed by, and acted as the agent of, the Liberal party in the county of Renfrew. His conveyancing skill was of the greatest service to the party for whom he acted; and it was universally conceded that in this walk of his profession he had no superior.

The following tribute is paid to Mr. Patrick's character by a writer in an Ayrshire paper:—"Distinguished by uncommon ability, no less than by unsullied integrity, he enjoyed a most extensive practice, and by the constant exercise of his great talents for so extended a period of time, it is no wonder that he realized a large fortune. A great portion of it was invested in the purchase of several landed estates. The same energy and skill which distinguished him in his profession he likewise exhibited in the many judicious improvements he made upon his properties. He was well acquainted with

practical agriculture, and with the various and improved systems of cropping and dairy management. He early adopted and promoted the system of tile-draining, and judiciously sheltered his lands with plantations.

"The integrity of his character was attacked at a late period of his life in a vexatious lawsuit. The case was proven to have had no foundation, but the want of facts was attempted to be supplied by unmeasured abuse. The mark was clearly overshot. The abuse was overlaid. The judge held, with respect to the course of conduct pursued towards him, that he had been exposed to a 'persecution' that was 'relentless,' to 'aspersions' that were 'unfounded,' and to litigation that was 'most unjustifiable.' Not only so, but the feeling of indignation in the west of Scotland was so great, that an address was presented to him, congratulating him on the successful termination of the suit, and expressing the deepest respect for his character, private worth, and public usefulness. This address had above a hundred names appended to it. It included the name of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Ayr, the members of Parliament for the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, and Bute, a great many landed proprietors, gentlemen, and private and professional friends and acquaintances."

Though no public speaker or hustings politician, Mr. Patrick was a man of large and philanthropic mind, and he has bequeathed no less than 10,000*l.* in aid of various charitable and educational institutions in various parts of Ayrshire and in Edinburgh. He also raised a monument in Ayrshire at his own expense to the Scottish patriot chief, and gave a handsome contribution to the Wallace monument recently erected near Stirling.—*Law Times.*

MR. FRANCIS MACPHERSON.

March 30. In King William-street, West Strand, aged about 65, Mr. Francis Macpherson, bookseller and publisher.

The deceased gentleman was born in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, about the year 1795. He entered the Royal Navy at an early age, in which he served for some time as secretary's clerk to the late Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart., then second in command of the

Channel Fleet. He saw some active service in the blockading squadron before Brest, but being paid off at the peace of 1814, he changed his plans of life, and resolved to enter upon business as a bookseller in London.

With this view he entered the house of Mr. Cuthell, the well-known classical bookseller in Holborn, whose business he managed for many years, and whom he eventually succeeded on his retirement. Here he gained an intimate acquaintance with the various editions of the ancient classics—a department in the bookselling business in which he was equalled by few, and certainly excelled by none. It was the acknowledged soundness of his information upon classical literature which led him to remove to Oxford upon the death of Mr. Talboys, some twenty-one years ago; while in Oxford he published several of the annual Prize Poems and Prize Essays, and managed to bring together around him a very fair share of business. There he remained until between two and three years ago, when in consequence of the great changes introduced into the University system through the recommendations of the University Commissioners, his business decreased so much as to induce him to resolve to return to London.

The necessity of effecting a complete change of stock upon each of these occasions, together with the serious expences of two removals and the fitting up of fresh places of business, occasioned large drains upon his purse, which caused him much anxiety, and told severely upon his health, the more severely because he felt that it was just at a moment when the addition of a little extra capital would have secured him a fair chance on re-commencing business in the midst of the competition of this great metropolis.

Mr. Macpherson was a most honourable and straightforward man; a man of his word, and of strict integrity; and under great roughness and coldness of manner, and some eccentricity of character, concealed a very warm and generous heart. We have it from one who knew him well, (and the fact deserves to be placed on

record here,) that although his means were far from abundant, he gave no less a sum than £100 in aid of the collection made on behalf of the widow and children of the late Mr. Pickering a few years since.

Mr. Macpherson was never married, and we believe had no near relative of any kind.

FRANCIS HURT, ESQ.

April 1. At Alderwasley, Derbyshire, aged 57, Francis Hurt, Esq., J.P. and D.L., who last year filled the office of high sheriff.

Mr. Hurt, who was the representative of an old Derbyshire family, was born in 1803. He married, in the year 1829, Cecilia Emily, daughter of Wm. Norman, Esq., of Melton Mowbray, by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Manners, sister of the Duke of Rutland, and by her, who survives him, has had issue fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by Albert Frederick, his eldest surviving son, who was born in 1835, and is a lieutenant in the Wirksworth Rifle Volunteers. Two of his sons, officers in the army, fell in the Crimean campaign, viz. Francis Richard, who was killed in the attack on the Redan in 1855; and Henry Francis Eden, in the battle of Inkerman in 1854.

Mr. Hurt, who was highly respected throughout the county, was, in every sense of the word, an English country gentleman, and he delighted in all that makes a country life pleasant and enjoyable. Kindly and agreeable in manners, frank and open in disposition, evincing a desire at all times to see those around him, or with whom he came in contact, happy, he was beloved by all, and his society was much sought.

Mr. Hurt's father, Francis Edw. Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley and Castern, was high sheriff in 1814, and married, in 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Arkwright, Esq., of Willersley Castle, by whom he had (besides the now deceased gentleman) six daughters, one of whom is married to Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells. His grandfather, Francis Hurt, Esq., was high sheriff in 1778.

PATRICK DUFF, ESQ.

April 2. At Elgin, aged 69, Patrick Duff, Esq., town-clerk.

The deceased, a man of note in the north of Scotland, was born at Elgin on December 2, 1791, and was the third Patrick Duff in regular descent in the same family who held the office of town-clerk of Elgin—his grandfather, his father, and himself having all held the office in succession, their united terms of office extending to nearly 100 years. His grandfather was appointed town-clerk in 1766; and his father in early life held the office jointly with his grandfather. Upon the resignation of the latter in 1787, Mr. George Fenton, afterwards Sheriff-substitute of Elginshire, was appointed joint-clerk along with the second Mr. Patrick Duff. On September 14, 1812, Mr. Fenton resigned the office of joint-clerk; and the Council declining to continue a joint-clerkship longer, at that date appointed Mr. Patrick Duff, senior, town-clerk, and his son (the gentleman just deceased) his assistant and successor. He continued in this capacity till his father died, in 1822, when he became sole occupant of the office, by virtue of his appointment in 1812. The late Mr. Patrick Duff had therefore officiated as town-clerk, jointly and singly, for the long period of forty-eight and a-half years.

"We have difficulty now-a-days," says the "*Elgin Courier*," "in realizing the important influence of Mr. Duff's family, forty years ago, locally and politically. The second Mr. Patrick Duff for many years wielded a more powerful influence in Elgin than perhaps any other man ever did. The Town Council of that day was not simply a municipal body; its political influence was equal to the power and influence of the whole constituency of modern times. To secure its support was to possess the entire political influence in the district. In municipal matters, too, its affairs were practically transacted with closed doors. There was no local press or other means of bringing its proceedings before the public, and it wielded all the power of a municipal corporation, without the wholesome influence that is now exercised by public opinion. If its actings were not always such as would be tolerated now, the explanation will be found in the

fact that it was in a great measure self-elected and irresponsible. In such a body, the town-clerk was necessarily an influential and important personage; and when the second Mr. Duff was in his zenith, he was unquestionably the most influential person in the city. A man of active habits, of good talents, and high social position, he was not only the leading, but the ruling spirit in Elgin. His son and successor, who has just been removed from us, had only been nine or ten years in office, when the Reform Bill broke down the old system, created a new constituency, deprived the Council of its political power, and necessarily reduced the influence of its clerk to that legitimately flowing from his office. It deserves to be noticed, however, that, from first to last, the late Mr. Patrick Duff faithfully and conscientiously discharged the duties of his office, to the satisfaction of the Council and community, and lived on terms of good-will and friendship with all classes in the city."

Mr. Patrick Duff received his education at the Grammar-school of Elgin, and afterwards attended the University of Edinburgh, to which he repaired at the early age of fourteen. He studied the classics under Professor Christison, and was a class-fellow of the late Lord Rutherford. He also studied natural history under Professor Jamieson, and appears to have imbibed at this time the taste for that science, and more especially for mineralogy, which distinguished him in after life. During the time that he attended the Law Classes, he was in the office of Æneas Macbean, Esq., Writer to the Signet, a gentleman who had been at one period a clerk in his father's office in Elgin, and in whose house he had opportunities of meeting some of the most eminent men in the legal profession—such as the late Lord Cockburn, Mr. Thomas Thomson, and others. After completing his studies at Edinburgh, he returned to Elgin, and entered his father's office, and some time afterwards became a partner in the business; and, as has been already noticed, shortly after assistant and successor to his father as town-clerk.

Mr. Duff being from early life afflicted with asthma, took every opportunity of cultivating out-of-door objects of interest. Hence he held in succession the farms of

Lochinver and Bardon. It was the same feeling which led him to the study of geology, in which he attained great eminence, so much so as to become quite an authority, being visited by Mr. Hugh Miller, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Philip Egerton, the Earl of Enniskillen, &c., when they happened to come North on a geological tour. Mr. Duff's great feat was the discovery of a cast in the Spynie quarry, in 1851, of the remarkable reptile which, from the place of its discovery, was named *Telerpeton Elginense*, and which has served to prove that the strata of rocks, in which it and another remarkable fossil, the *stagonolepis*, are found, cannot be separated, in their lithological character, from the Old Red Sandstone. Mr. Duff was unmarried, and a family long connected with Elgin have no direct descendant bearing their own name.—*Banffshire Journal*.

DR. WILLIAM CONOLLY.

[We have been requested by a friend of the deceased to insert the following brief notice of this eminent physician.]

The late Dr. Conolly, whose death is recorded in the Obituary of the January Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, ought not to be allowed to pass from among us without at least a brief mournful regard; for he was one of the ornaments of Humanity, and whilst warmly esteemed for his amiable social qualities by a wide circle of attached friends, was no less highly appreciated in the profession to which he belonged, and especially in that important branch of it to which he directed his most earnest attention. The name of Conolly, indeed, is, and long will be, inseparable from the highest honour that can attend the philanthropic treatment of the greatest calamity that can befall our fellow creatures. Dr. William Conolly was the brother of Dr. John, whose labours in this interesting cause have spread his fame throughout the world, and entitled him to the gratitude of every lover of his kind. To him we owe much of that happily now prevailing and most beautiful union of the tenderest cares and

sympathies with the largest success in the mitigation and cure of insanity. Like his brother, Dr. William devoted himself to a similar course, and at the head of a large establishment demonstrated the efficacy of tenderness, instead of rigour and cruelty, in the control of mental aberrations; and that most forlorn delusory melancholy, and even outrage, could be converted into a degree of rational comfort, undreamed of by medical science till within the last thirty years. To have fulfilled this mission and adorned this station is a tribute due to the memory of the departed; and we have only to put up a prayer that the example primarily emanating from his yet more celebrated brother may never be lost sight of by those to whom the charge of the afflicted is entrusted, thus enabling them to rank among the benefactors of mankind.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 4. At Madras, Dr. *Thomas Dealtry*, Lord Bishop of Madras. He entered St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, somewhat later in life than is usually the case, and in 1828 received the degree of LL.B., taking at the same time honours as a first classman in the Civil Law Tripos, there being but three in the first class, and Mr. Dealtry being "bracketed second," the late Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, LL.B., Rector of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, being in the same year placed in the third class in the Tripos. After taking Holy Orders, Mr. Dealtry served in subordinate posts in the Church for a few years, and in 1835 was appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta. This post he held for rather more than thirteen years, and, on resigning it, returned to England. In 1846 he then Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was for some time minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, after the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel had seceded from the Church of England. He was appointed to the bishopric of Madras in 1849, on the retirement of Bishop Spencer, now Chancellor of St. Paul's.

March 21. At Beneavin, Finglas, co. Dublin, aged 69, *Edward John Evans*, M.A., for forty-two years Vicar of Kilbroney, Rostrevor.

March 22. At Liverpool, aged 26, the Rev. *Orlando Charriere Balls*, M.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, Curate of St. Mary's, Edgehill, and one of the Masters in the Upper School of the Royal Collegiate Institution, Liverpool.

March 26. At Wembley, Middlesex, aged 82, the Rev. *Brownlow Villiers Layard*, Rector of Uffington and Vicar of Tallington. He was the eldest son of Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, and

was formerly Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

March 27. At Withington, Lancash., aged 40, the Rev. *John Hanson Hatfield*, M.A.

March 29. At Oakfield, Gatacre, near Liverpool, aged 61, the Rev. *John Alex. Wilson*, M.A. At Harker Grange, near Carlisle, aged 42, the Rev. *Joseph Louther Hodgson*, M.A., Incumbent of Wetheral with Warwick, Cumberland, and third son of the late Wm. Hodgson, esq., of Houghton-house, in that county.

March 30. At the Rectory, Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, of apoplexy, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Newbery*, M.A., Rector of Hinton St. George and Seavington St. Michael cum Dinnington, and Domestic Chaplain to Earl Poulett.

March 31. At Genoa, the Rev. *Archibald Bertram Mounsey*, B.A., of Emm. Coll., Cambridge, only surviving son of the late Samuel Mounsey, esq., of Rochdale, Lancashire.

April 2. At Winterbourne, Teignmouth, aged 88, the Rev. *William Page Richards*, LL.D., Rector of Stoke Abbas, Dorset.

April 6. At Bath, aged 82, the Rev. *Michael Terry*, Rector of Mildenhall, Wilts.

April 7. Aged 53, the Rev. *James Grisdale Fawcett*, B.A., Vicar of Warthill, and Perpetual Curate of Stockton-on-the-Forest, Yorkshire.

April 9. At Wrappingham, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. *John Stephenson Cann*.

April 10. Aged 70, the Rev. *W. Hodge*, of Great Berkhamstead, Herts.

April 11. At the Rectory, Portumna, Ireland, aged 58, the Rev. *Charles Paul*, Rector of Portumna, and formerly Vicar of Wellow, co. Somerset.

April 15. At the Parsonage, Horspath, near Oxford, aged 48, the Rev. *William Edwards*.

April 16. At the Rectory, West Dean, near Salisbury, aged 73, the Rev. *Francis Glossop*, M.A., Rector of West Dean.

April 17. At Sutton-on-the-Hill, Derbyshire, aged 63, the Rev. *German Buckston*.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. —, 1860. At Tien-tsin, China, *Edw. Wallis*, Assistant Surgeon, Fane's Horse, son of Charles Edward Wallis, of Great Marlborough-st., and Meadow-house, Kensal-green.

Jan. 17, 1861. At Mimosa-farm, Illawarra, Tasmania, aged 61, *Capt. Alexander Mackenzie*, of Akilibuy, late Ordnance Barrack-Master, Woolwich.

Jan. 20. At Jaulna, aged 21, *Mary Laura*, wife of F. W. Bedingfeld, esq., H.M.'s 3rd Madras European Regt.

Jan. 25. At Debrooghar, Upper Assam, Bengal, aged 60, *Col. Simon Fraser Hannah*, second son of the late Henry Hannah, collector of excise, Elgin. Mr. Hannah was forty years in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and for some time commanded the 1st Assam Light Infantry Battalion.

Jan. 31. At Settapore, Oude, aged 24, *George*

Russell Salmon, esq., Lieut. Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late John Salmon, esq.

Feb. 3. At Victoria, British Columbia, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, aged 25, Edw. Napier Berkeley, eldest son of Major Portman, Dean's-court, Dorsetshire.

Feb. 7. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 21, Eleanor Elizabeth, third dau. of Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice; and, shortly afterwards, on the same day, aged 79, Eleanor Martha, mother of Lady Stephen, and widow of the Rev. William Bedford, D.D., Senior Chaplain of Tasmania.

Feb. 10. Killed in action at Huirangi, New Zealand, Capt. T. G. Strange, of the 65th Regt.

Feb. 17. On board the hospital screw steamship "Mauritius," off the Cape of Good Hope, and on his way home from China, aged 29, F. Alexander Lawford, Lieut. 50th Bengal Native Infantry, and of Fane's Horse, second son of Lieut.-Col. Edw. Lawford, H.M.'s Madras Engineers.

Feb. 19. At Bombay, aged 26, Dr. Edmund L. M. Larken, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

Near Congo River, West Coast of Africa, of fever, aged 23, Lieut. Chas. Wm. Thackeray, R.N., of H.M.S. "Wrangler," youngest son of the late Gen. Thackeray, R.E.

Feb. 28. At Frogmore, aged 72, Col. Sir George Couper, Controller of the Household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. He was born in 1789, and was the son of Robert Couper, M.D., of Clary, near Wigtown. Before Sir George became connected with the Royal household, he saw considerable active service in the army. He was assistant-engineer at Copenhagen; as captain in the 92nd he served with General Sir John Moore's army in Sweden and in Portugal, and he was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Dalhousie in Walcheren. He served as first Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H. Clinton in the Peninsula in 1811 and 1812, and in a similar capacity to Lord Dalhousie from 1812 to the close of the war, and was present in all the actions in which those generals commanded divisions. The gallant Colonel was Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. with the army in the Gulf of Mexico in 1814-15. He had obtained the silver war-medal with four clasps for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. Sir George was secretary to General Sir James Kempt when Master-General of the Ordnance, and subsequently accompanied the late Earl of Durham to Canada, on that nobleman's appointment as Governor-General. On the retirement of the late Sir John Conroy he was selected to fill the post of Principal Equerry and Controller of the Household to the Duchess of Kent. In 1831 he was made a Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1838 nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. Sir George, who was created a baronet in June, 1841, married on June 1, 1822, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Wilson, of the Home, Westmoreland. He succeeded in the baronetcy by his son G. E. W. Couper, born April 29, 1824.

March 1. At Madras, Capt. W. C. I. F. Bird, of the 40th Regt. M.N.I., only son of the late W. G. Bird, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.

March 2. At Burrisaul, Bengal, Rich. Cairnes Raikes, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Rich. Mee Raikes, esq., of Dover.

March 7. At Colaba, near Bombay, aged 30, Henry George Monk, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 56th Foot, only son of the Rev. E. G. Monk, Vicar of Much Cowarne, Herefordshire.

March 8. At Raneejung, near Calcutta, of cholera, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Edward Knollys, of H.M.'s 75th Regt., second surviving son of the late General William Knollys, Earl of Banbury.

March 10. At St. Anne's-hill, Blarney, co. Cork, Marianne, wife of Wm. Denny, esq., D.L., of Tralee, co. Kerry.

March 11. At Mhow, Sophie, wife of Major Winckworth Scott, 13th Native Infantry, Bombay, and elder dau. of the late Jeffery Amherst Sinclair, M.D., Surgeon-General, Bombay Medical Board.

March 12. At Point de Galle, aged 39, Major W. C. Vanderspar, Ceylon Rifle Regt., eldest son of the late J. J. Vanderspar, esq.

March 13. On board the P. and O. steamer "Bengal," between Aden and Suez, Henry Fombelle Siddons, Capt. 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, and Commandant of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard at Madras.

March 15. At Lucknow, of smallpox, aged 25, Lieut. Charles James Wrench, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, third son of the late Rev. Dr. Wrench, Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

At Melton, of consumption, aged 43, John Holmes, the well-known northern jockey.

At Boun Island, Bermuda, Anne Elizabeth Wood, wife of Capt. Newland, R.N., Comptroller of H.M.'s Convict Establishment, Bermuda.

March 16. At Coombe, Teignmouth, aged 82, John Howard, esq.

In London, aged 24, Lady Matilda Butler, youngest dau. of the Countess of Glengall and the late Richard, Earl of Glengall. She had only returned recently to town from Torquay, where she had been residing during the winter with the view to benefit her health, but without avail. Lady Matilda was born on the 20th of October, 1836.

At Highfield, aged 68, Robert Pearce, esq., banker, of Southampton.

March 17. At Easton, near Newbury, Berks, Capt. Charles Fraser, R.N., son of the late Gen. John Henry Fraser, of Ashling-house, Sussex, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, and who fell when in command of the troops at the battle of Deeg.

At Wenffrwd Glen, Miss Holley, of Plas Newydd, Llangollen.

At her residence, Bank-ground, 'Conistone, aged 60, Miss Chambre, only dau. of the late Rev. Alan Chambre, M.A.

At Haynes-hill, Barbados, aged 16, Mary Ogle, youngest dau. of the Hon. Sir R. Bowcher Clarke, C.B., Chief Justice of Barbados and the Windward Islands.

March 19. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Thomas Fishburn, esq., for nearly 30 years J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Sir James Dalrymple Hay, bart. (mentioned at

p. 474), is succeeded by his son by his first marriage, John Charles Dalrymple, who was born at Edinburgh in 1821, and educated at Rugby. He entered the navy, and was mate of the "Benbow" at the operations on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre, and was specially mentioned for commanding a boat at the last place. As flag-lieutenant to Adm. Sir Thomas Cochrane, he participated in the operations in Maluday Bay and on the coast of Borneo in 1846; was commander of the "Columbine," and senior officer at the destruction of piratical vessels in Bias Bay, China, and Tonquin River, in 1849, for which he was promoted to captain, and received a service of plate from the merchants in China. He commanded the "Hannibal" during the late Russian war, and was present at the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and at the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. Sir John married, in 1847, the Hon. Eliza, dau. of the eighth Lord Napier.

March 20. At St. Paul's School, aged 57, Hannah, wife of the Rev. James Cooper.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 56, Maria Georgina, dau. of the late Gen. Gent.

At Hyères, Maria, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Conyers, C.B.

On board the "Pera," from Malta, within a few hours of Southampton, Richard Jago Squire, esq., surgeon R.N.

March 21. Suddenly, at his residence, Ashton-park, Preston, aged 50, Edward Peddon, esq., D.L. and J.P. for the county of Lancaster.

In Chichester-road, Hyde-park, aged 68, Capt. John Fraser, R.N. He was son of the late James Fraser, esq., of Culduthel, Inverness-shire, and of Ravenhead, Lancashire.

March 22. Aged 81, General Vernon, C.B., of Hilton-park, Staffordshire. He entered the army in 1798, served the campaign of 1808 and 1809 in the Peninsula as a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Gen., and subsequently in the same capacity with the Duke of Wellington's army until June, 1811, and was present at the battle of Talavera. He served with the second battalion of the 66th at the surprise of a French division at Arroyo de Molino, and other operations, until the capture of Badajoz; with the Queen's at the reduction of the forts and battle of Salamanca, where he was slightly wounded early in the day, and very severely at the close of the action, a ball having entered his breast and lodged near the heart. He followed the army again at the expiration of three weeks, and resumed the command of his regiment, with which he served in the various operations preceding, during, and subsequent to the siege of Burgos. He had received the gold medal for Salamanca, and the silver war-medal and one clasp for Talavera.

At Highgate, aged 87, Charlotte Philippa, the last surviving child of the late Rev. S. Furly, Rector of Roche, Cornwall.

At Boughton, near Faversham, aged 81, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. G. P. Marsh, M.A.

At Prinsted-lodge, Emsworth, aged 78, Major-General David Anderson Gibsone, Royal Marines Light Infantry, who formerly commanded the

Royal Marine Artillery. He entered the Royal Marines at an early age, and had seen considerable service. In 1804 he was landed from the "Thunderer" and served on shore in Bearhaven Bay, with a body of marines; in 1811 he served on board the "Safeguard" mortar brig in a severe action with a division of Danish gunboats off Auholt, on which occasion the vessel was engaged for three hours and a-half, and had nineteen of her crew killed or wounded out of a complement of twenty-nine. In 1812 he was engaged at Cateria, on the north coast of Spain, and accompanied Capt. Parke with two heavy guns intended for the army besieging Burgos. In the two following years he served in the American war, and was present at the attack on Craney Island, taking of Hampton, defence of the lines of Chippewa, and on other occasions on the Niagara frontier, where he was severely wounded.

At his residence, Brunswick-villas, St. John's-wood, aged 70, Capt. R. Brockholes Parker, R.N.

Aged 33, Bernard, eldest son of the late Bernard Brocas, esq., of Beaurepaire, Hants.

At Hammersmith, Robert, eldest son of the late Robert Morris, esq., M.P. for Gloucester.

At Sedgford-hall, Norfolk, aged 71, Francis Cresswell, esq., of King's Lynn.

At Cefn Mine, Pwllheli, aged 56, Patrick Ogilvy Carnegie, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Carnarvon.

Suddenly, aged 79, Thomas Liversedge Fish, esq., of Walworth, Surrey, and of Knowle-cottage, Sidmouth. A local paper endorses the following notice of the deceased, from the "Morning Chronicle":—"This gentleman, known from his immense wealth as the 'Golden' Fish of the celebrated Knowle -cottage, near Sidmouth, Devon, expired suddenly at his town residence, which, for a gentleman of his great wealth, (about £20,000 a-year, besides considerable house property,) is situate in an unaristocratic locality, viz. 18, Penton-row, Walworth-road, Newington. His residing at the latter spot, although in all his arrangements therewith the same eccentricity prevailed, no doubt originally arose from attachment to the place of his birth and the residence of his father, who was one of the sitting magistrates at the old Union Hall Police-office. Though well known to the visitors of Sidmouth, &c., the public generally may not be aware that it is what is called a celebrated show house, to which free access can readily be obtained. It contains not only a variety of articles of great magnificence, but many of great antiquity, taste, and vertu. Singularly enough, Mr. Fish never appeared himself to enter into the full enjoyment of those luxuries at his command. He scarcely was ever to be seen abroad, and partook most sparingly of the simplest kind of diet, but a good table was provided for his servants; those in his town house consisting of a butler, coachman, and female servants; while, although keeping a carriage and horses, he never used them, but would hire a vehicle to convey him to or from the railway station. Two of his horses (a pair nearly milk-white) might be seen daily attached

to a very antique curricule, driven by an equally antique-looking coachman, around the streets of Walworth, &c., for exercise. Mr. Fish has died a bachelor, and, it is said, has but few relatives, and some little interest is felt as to what will become of his great wealth. Among the property are 400 public-houses."

March 23. At North-lodge, Ealing, Middlesex, Sarah, widow of the Hon. Hen. Arthur Annesley. She was the eldest dau. of B. Ainsworth, esq., of Hallowell, Lancashire, and married, in 1818, the Hon. Henry Arthur Annesley (younger brother of George, second Earl of Mountnorris, and cousin of Viscount Valentia), but was left his widow the same year without issue.

At his residence, Victoria-terr., Exeter, aged 61, William Christie Laing, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Medical Service, and the Nizam's Cavalry.

At Abden-house, Prestonfield, Edinburgh, aged 80, Thomas Nelson, esq., sen., publisher.

At St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, aged 80, the Rev. George Oliver, D.D. See OBITUARY.

At Embsay, Yorkshire, Fanny Esther, wife of Col. G. W. Horton.

At Alverstoke Rectory, Hants, Frances Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Walpole.

At Cambridge, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Isaiah Deck, esq., F.G.S.

On board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Malta," aged 37, Capt. Richard Milford John Tozer, late of the 45th Regt. N.I.

In Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 69, the Right Hon. Richd. Wilson Greene, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland. He was a son of the late Sir Jonas Greene, Recorder of Dublin, and was born in 1791; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the gold medal in 1811; was called to the Irish Bar in 1814, and elected a Bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin, in 1834. Under the Government of Sir Robert Peel he was made First Serjeant. He was Solicitor-General when the present Master of the Rolls filled the office of Attorney-General, and in 1844 he was engaged in the State prosecutions, when the law officers of the Crown had to contend with the most formidable bar ever mustered in the Dublin courts. O'Connell used to say that his opinions had "the sterling ring of legal power." In times of great political excitement he enjoyed the respect of all parties, not only for his judicial qualities, but for his personal worth. He was elevated to the Bench by Lord Derby's Government in 1852. During the whole period from that time till his retirement about two months ago he suffered intensely from a painful malady. This, however, was not the cause of his death, which resulted from gastric fever, with which he was attacked about a fortnight since. His conduct as a judge gave universal satisfaction. Only a few days before his decease the members of the Bar presented, through their chairman, an address to the late Baron, expressing their admiration of his character as a judge, and their esteem and regard for him as a man. We learn from the "County Families" that the Judge married a daughter of

the late Thomas Wilson, esq., of York. His only son, Mr. Richard Jonas Greene, barrister-at-law, was born in 1824.

March 24. At Blackheath, aged 72, Thomas Troughear Williams, M.D.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 33, John Trevenen, Commander R.N., eldest son of James Trevenen, esq., of Bosahan, Helston, Cornwall.

At Plymouth, Capt. F. D. Lauzun. The deceased was at the battle of Trafalgar, where he acted as Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Northesk, and he was in the "Norge," 74, Capt. Rainier, when she assisted at the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna.

At his residence, Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, aged 64, Frederick Clarkson, esq., of Doctors' Commons.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Donaldson, or Thomson, granddau. of the Rev. Dr. Lachlan Shaw, author in 1775 of a "History of Morayshire," and widow of Dr. John Thomson, of York-place, Edinburgh.

March 25. At the residence of her brother, Grosvenor-pl., Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Shee, bart.

At Northampton, aged 92, John Armytage, esq.

At Lyme Regis, aged 77, Thomas Lisle Follett, esq.

March 26. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Charlotte, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

At Stratford-lodge, Southsea, aged 71, Edmund Stokes, esq., many years one of the magistrates of the borough of Portsmouth.

March 27. In Great Stanhope-st., aged 62, the Lady Jane Peel. Her ladyship was born in 1798; she was daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, sister of the late, and aunt of the present Duke. In 1822 she married Laurence Peel, esq. The "Brighton Gazette" says, "For many years past Brighton was the favourite residence of Mr. Peel and his estimable partner, and during that period, by their unostentation, their acts of munificence, and their private generosity, the name of Peel has become endeared to our residents of all classes—especially that of the noble lady now removed from us by the hand of death. The town of Brighton may be truly said thereby to have suffered one of its greatest losses. By her numerous acquaintance, and in the aristocratic circles in which her ladyship moved many a sorrowful regret will be uttered, testifying to her private worth and friendship, piety, and Christian virtues. For the poor, especially the young, she had ever a kind word and helping hand; and to those institutions for the relief of the sick and distressed she was of the most essential assistance by her countenance and advice, and the liberal donations and subscriptions of herself and husband, by whom and several children their bereavement will be deeply lamented."

March 28. At his residence, Adelaide-street, Trafalgar-sq., aged 79, Mr. John Tayleure. See OBITUARY.

At Blackheath, aged 62, Col. R. R. Dawson,

C.B., of the Royal Engineers. He was originally employed on the Ordnance Survey, and on the establishment of the Tithe Commission he became connected with it. He had been assistant-commissioner and head of the Survey Department of the Commons Inclosure and Copyhold Commission, which office becomes vacant by his decease. Col. Dawson was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his Civil Services.

In the Lunatic Asylum of Vienna, Joseph Staudigl, the celebrated bass singer. The sons of the great basso were around his dying bed. Staudigl was born in 1807, and originally engaged himself in the study of medicine, which he soon abandoned for the vocation which he followed with so much success. He was, moreover, possessed of some skill as a painter, and was an ardent student of chemistry and other branches of science.

March 29. At Toul, France, Isabella Frederica, wife of the Baron Victor d'Huart, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Granville Eliot, R.A.

At Colchester, aged 75, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Vicar of Elmstead.

At Cheltenham, Henrietta, dau. of the late Robt. Cotesworth, esq., Commander of H.M.'s Packet Service, Falmouth.

At Malvern, after two days' illness, Diana Sarah, widow of the Rev. Samuel Holworthy, of Croxall, Derbyshire.

At Brighton, Katherine, relict of A. R. Prior, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Sir John Call, bart., of Whiteford-house, co. Cornwall.

Aged 72, Mr. Henry Braine, landlord of the New Inn, Wimborne, many years the "crack whip" of the Old Quicksilver Mail between Salisbury and Exeter and London.

March 30. At Exeter, Eleanor Mary Elizabeth, widow of Edward Hawke Locker, late Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

In King William-st., Strand, Mr. F. Macpherson, bookseller. See OBITUARY.

At Lydart, aged 87, Thomas Oakley, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. of Monmouth.

At Cambridge, Isabella, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Preedy, of the 90th Regt.

At Lismore, Ireland, aged 42, Henry Laurence, eldest son of the Ven. Henry Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel.

March 31. At Elsfeld-house, near Maidstone, aged 58, Richard Fiennes, second son of the late Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq., of Leeds Castle.

In London, Robert Beale Beale, esq., Lieut. R.N., fourth son of the late Thomas Beale, esq., of the Heath, Shropshire.

In Percy-place, Bath, aged 72, Rich. Blagden, esq., F.R.C.S., late of Albemarle-st., London, Accoucheur to the Queen, and Surgeon Extraordinary to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

In London, aged 68, Fanny, widow of Rear-Adm. Wise, C.B., of Hoe-gate-house, Plymouth.

At Kippendavie-house, Perthshire, aged 90, Miss Penelope Rolland.

At Cheltenham, Susan Louisa, wife of Lieut.-

Col. J. D. Mein, Madras Horse Artillery, and third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery.

In Dublin, aged 35, Capt. Felton Frederick Wm. Hervey, an Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland. He was the only surviving son of Lionel Charles Hervey, esq., (uncle to Sir Fredk H. Hervey-Bathurst, bart., and a descendant the first Earl of Bristol,) by Frances Mary, da of Vice-Adm. Thomas Wells. He married, 1855, Eleanor Augusta Killowen Acheson, da of Acheson Lyle, esq., of the Oaks, co. Londonderry, a Master in Chancery.

Aged 85, Lady Charlotte Bury. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of Field-Marshal John fifth Duke of Argyll, by Elizabeth Gunning, widow of the Duke of Hamilton, and consequently Lady Charlotte was aunt to the present Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Derby. In her youth Lady Charlotte was remarkable for her personal beauty, and throughout life for the charm of her manners. She was the author of several contributions to light literature, and some of her novels were once very popular, though now nearly forgotten. Lady Charlotte Bury was twice married—first, in 1796, to Col. John Campbell, of Shawfield, who died in 1809; and secondly, in 1818, to the Rev. Edward Bury, who died in 1832. By her first marriage she had a numerous family, two of whom only survive—Lady A. Lennox and Mrs. W. Russell. By her second marriage she had two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Lyon, only is living.

Lately. Aged 64, Mr. William Hutley, of Power's-hall, Witham, one of the most eminent agriculturists in Essex. Mr. Hutley prided himself on being a "practical" farmer, and at the meetings of the Witham Agricultural Society had many a passage-of-arms with his neighbour Mr. Mechi. Mr. Hutley was for many years an active member of the Central Farmer's Club, but some time since he broke his arm by a fall from his horse, when his system received a severe shock, from which, apparently, he never quite recovered.

April 1. In Dublin, aged 72, Sir Matthew Barrington, bart. He was born at Limerick in 1788; succeeded his father Joseph in 1846. He had held during forty years the lucrative office of Crown Solicitor for Munster. In ordinary times the office was worth about 4,000*l.* a-year. In troubled times, when Crown prosecutions and special commissions were frequent in Munster, it is said to have been double or treble that amount.

At Manaton Rectory, Devon, aged 72, John Jenkins, esq., M.D., late of Gosport, Hants., and of the East Suffolk Light Infantry.

At Perth, aged 78, Marcia Ann Symson, widow of Alexander Ogilvy, esq., (late Member of the Bengal Medical Board,) and eldest surviving dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. Mark Napier.

At Torquay, aged 25, Elizabeth Isabella, eldest child of the Rev. John Monsell, LL.D., of Egham Vicarage, Surrey.

At Alderwasley, Derbyshire, aged 57, Francis Hurt, esq. See OBITUARY.

April 2. In Westbourne-park, aged 69, Col. George Spiller, late Royal Artillery.

In Circus-road, St. John's-wood, aged 38, T. Marshall, late Surgeon of H.M.'s 65th Regt.

At Lulworth, Dorset, aged 61, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Crispin, R.N.

At Sidmouth, aged 40, John Jervis Palmer, esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Capt. Edmund Palmer, R.N., C.B., and grandson of John Palmer, esq., M.P., Comptroller-General of the Post-Office.

April 3. At Charleville Forest, Tullamore, accidentally killed by a fall, aged 7, Lady Harriette Hugh Adelaide Bury, second dau. of the late Earl of Charleville. Her brother, her sister, and herself were wards of Chancery, and resided with one of their guardians, the Hon. Alfred Bury, in the family residence, Charleville Castle.

In St. James's-place, aged 80, Alex. Milne, esq., C.B.

At Torquay, Alice, wife of Lieut.-Col. T. P. Walsh.

At Berse Dreincourt, Wrexham, aged 76, Ann, widow of the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Sharnbrwen, Anglesey, and late of Bryn Coch, Mold.

At his residence, Newark-park, Gloucestershire, aged 67, Lewis Clutterbuck, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Gloucester, and J.P. of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

At King's Lynn, aged 63, William Everard, esq. Mr. Everard was a member of the old Corporation of Lynn, and was Mayor in 1833. He retired from the Council in 1841. He was also a Charity Trustee, Treasurer to the Mooring and Pilot Commissioners, and was one of the most zealous supporters of the local charities.

In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the residence of his father, aged 29, Lieut. Henry Hamilton Hooper, 13th Madras N.I., third son of G. S. Hooper, esq., late Madras Civil Service.

At Ealing, aged 48, Major Henry Cracroft, Retired List Bombay Army.

In Princes-st., Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Hepburne Mitchelson, relict of Col. Alexander Cumming, late of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

April 4. In Eaton-pl., suddenly, aged 39, the Hon. Frederick Byron. Mr. Byron was the second son of Vice-Adm. Lord Byron, by Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Mr. Sacheverel Chandos Pole, of Radbourne, Derbyshire, and was born on the 3rd of February, 1822. He was educated at Westminster School, and graduated B.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, without taking honours, in 1843. In 1844 he was elected Fellow of All Souls' College, and proceeded M.A. in the next year. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1848, was appointed Capt. of the Sherwood Rangers in 1859, and was a Deputy-Lieut. of Essex. He married, August 19, 1851, Mary Jane, second dau. of the Rev. William Wescomb, Rector of Langford, Essex, (co-heiress of Mr. John Emmerton Wescomb, of Thrumpton, Nottinghamshire, and Langford-grove, Essex,) by whom he has issue several children. Mr. Byron's elder brother having no issue by his wife, he was heir-presumptive to the barony of Byron.

In London, aged 68, Sir James Caleb Anderson, bart., late of Buttevant Castle, co. Cork.

At Old Charlton, Mrs. Williamson, widow of Col. J. S. Williamson, Royal Artillery.

At the residence of her son, Roden-lodge, Barking, Essex, aged 84, Ann, relict of George Sage, esq. of Romford.

At Park-pl., Cheltenham, aged 25, Lucie, dau. of the late Col. C. F. Smith, of the Madras Army.

At Dorford-hall, Cheshire, aged 82, Julia, relict of the Rev. James Tomkinson.

At his residence in Exeter, aged 70, William Nation, esq., of Petherton-park, Somerset, and Rockbeare-house, Devon.

April 5. At Rydal-hall, Westmoreland, aged 77, Anne Frederica Elizabeth, widow of Sir Daniel Fleming, bart. This lady, who was born in 1784, was the only child of Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart., of Rydal-hall, Westmoreland, by Diana Howard, only dau. and heiress of Thos., 14th Earl of Suffolk. She married, February 4, 1807, her cousin, Sir Daniel Le Fleming, who had succeeded to her father's title the year before, and, dying in 1821, was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Richard, Rector of Grasmere and Windermere.

In Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., aged 65, Thomas Flower Ellis, esq., barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar in February, 1824, and was appointed Recorder of Leeds in 1839. At the time of his death he also held the office of Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster. The late Mr. Ellis was a man of considerable legal attainments, and is well known to the profession in connection with the law reports of "Adolphus and Ellis," and "Ellis and Blackburn." He was one of the executors under the will of the late Lord Macaulay, and recently brought out a volume of essays, reviews, poems, and other literary fragments by that great historian.

In Gloucester-sq., Robert Jamieson, esq. "As an enlightened philanthropist he had for many years devoted much time and wealth in endeavours to improve, civilize, and raise the native races of Africa from barbarism. This he sought to accomplish by establishing commercial relations with the country by means of the rivers that flow from the interior into the Atlantic. In this view, in 1839, he built and fitted out at Liverpool, with much care and expense, the 'Ethiopia' steamship, appointing to her command the late Captain Beecroft, to whom he gave minute and ably written instructions for his guidance in exploring and trading voyages. In compliance with these instructions the 'Ethiopia' made numerous attempts at discovery in the great rivers and their tributaries, ascending to higher points in some instances than had ever previously been reached by Europeans. Narratives of these voyages were published by Mr. Jamieson, and others are given in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. The success of his well-concerted plans was marred by the well-meant, but ill-judged, interference of Government, and when the unfortunate Niger expedition was projected, Mr. Jamieson, being convinced of the unsoundness of the scheme, published two 'Ap-

peals to the Government and People of Great Britain' against the project. When the disastrous consequences followed which he had foreseen, the orders that he had given to the 'Ethiophe' enabled Captain Beecroft to rescue from impending destruction H.M.'s ship 'Albert,' one of the vessels employed in the expedition, while by carrying her down to Fernando Po he saved those on board from perishing by fever. In 1859 Mr. Jamieson published a tract, entitled 'Commerce with Africa,' pointing out the benefits that might be obtained by establishing a short inland communication between Cross River and the Niger, to avoid the swamps of the Delta; but his advancing years and failing health precluded further active exertions. In 1840 the Institute d'Afrique of France proposed to Mr. Jamieson to become one of their vice-presidents; but this honour he declined. He was eminently successful as a merchant, and had extensive transactions with South America, Brazil, India, and China. In his private relations he was most amiable. Modest and unassuming, his benevolence was at once extensive and unostentatious; and he was ever ready to promote, by all the means in his power, the interests of those deserving and industrious persons with whom he was acquainted."—*Times*.

April 6. In St. James's-place, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hawkins, late of the Fusilier Guards.

At Gillock-hall, Bridge of Earn, aged 89, the Hon. Elizabeth Cecilia, relict of James Carstairs Bruce, of Balcrystie, and dau. of the seventh Baron Rollo.

At Artramont, co. Wexford, aged 75, Susan, widow of the Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

At Dorchester, aged 73, Christopher Arden, esq., surgeon, a member successively of the ancient Corporation and of the Town Council of the borough of Dorchester, of which he was six times mayor.

At Brighton, Mrs. Hennah, relict of Richard Buckle Hennah, esq., of the East India House.

In Widcombe-crescent, Bath, aged 75, Rear-Admiral Robertson. The deceased officer entered the navy in 1803, and was at the battle of Trafalgar. After various services afloat he accompanied Captain the Hon. Robert Stopford in the "Spencer," 74, in the expedition against Copenhagen. He was taken prisoner, but escaped in May, 1809, and in August the same year he joined the "Victory," 100, the flag-ship of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, in the Baltic. In January, 1818, he joined the "Isabella," Captain J. Ross, in which vessel he was employed in exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of effecting a north-west passage to China. After serving on the South American station, he joined the "Galatea," as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, in 1828, under whom he escorted to Lisbon a body of troops intended as a reinforcement to the Portuguese Constitutionalists. The late Rear-Admiral was actively employed up to 1837. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1810; Commander, Nov. 12, 1827; Captain, Jan. 10, 1837; and Rear-Adm. (retired), July 9, 1857.

April 7. At Coleshill, Warwickshire, aged 68, Lieut. Charles Palmer, R.N. He served in three of the Arctic expeditions commanded by the late Sir John Franklin and Sir Edward Parry.

At his residence, Gloucester-st., Regent's-park, aged 60, George Middleton, esq., many years Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

At Hawke-house, Sunbury, William Broackes, esq., M.D.

At Hull, W. S. Cross, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple and Colney Hatch. He travelled on the Northern circuit, and was one of the leading members of the bar who attended the Hull sessions. On the Thursday he was pleading there, in his usual health. In the evening he went to the house of a friend to spend an hour or two; and, while there, he all at once complained of a curious sensation in the arm. A few minutes afterwards he fell off his chair on to the floor, and it was then found he had been seized by a paralytic fit. He was removed to the Kingston Hotel, where he lingered in a state of unconsciousness until nine o'clock on Sunday evening, when he expired.

April 8. At Milan, aged 69, G. C. Carpenter, esq., of Ford, Northumberland, late Capt. 15th Hussars.

In Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Major William Blackwood, late of the 95th Bengal Native Infantry.

At Oxenden, Dunse, Berwickshire, General Henry James Riddell, K.H., Col. of the 6th Regt. The deceased served as deputy assistant quartermaster-general at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and as assistant quartermaster-general on the eastern coast of Spain and at Genoa, with the army under Lord William Bentinck. His commissions bore date—Ensign, March, 1798; lieut., April 19, 1798; capt., Dec. 24, 1802; major, Dec. 10, 1807; lieut.-col., June 4, 1813; colonel, July 22, 1830; major-gen., Nov. 23, 1841; lieut.-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; general, Sept. 26, 1857; and colonel of the 6th Foot, June 25, 1851.

April 9. At Blackheath, Lady Brown, the relict of Captain Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., of Vanbrugh-lodge, Blackheath, Kent.

At the residence of her sister-in-law, Park-road, Haverstock-hill, aged 44, Alice Alison, only dau. of the late Dr. Thomas Trotter, of House Byres, co. Roxburgh, and physician to the fleet under Lord Howe at the battle of the 1st of June, 1794.

At the residence of his son, at Leamington, aged 73, Thomas Sherwood, esq., late of Sheerwater, Surrey, and the Common Pleas-office, London.

April 10. At Heath-house, Brislington, aged 81, Isabella, widow of Edward Long Fox, of Brislington-house, near Bristol, M.D.

April 11. At Brompton, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Robert Hardy, esq., formerly of the Admiralty.

Aged 73, George James Nicholson, esq., of Gray's-inn, and Cowley-hall, Hillingdon.

At Plymouth, Albinia Harriet, wife of Colonel Faddy, Royal Artillery.

At Bitterne, near Southampton, aged 73, Maria, widow of Capt. Read, R.N., of New Fishborne, Sussex.

April 12. At Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, aged 60, the Right Hon. Richard Noel Noel-Hill, Lord Berwick, of Attingham. His lordship, who was born at Betton, Shropshire, Nov. 21, 1800, was the son of the fourth Lord Berwick, (who was in holy orders,) by Frances Maria, dau. of William Mostyn-Owen, esq., of Woodhouse. He was educated at Rugby, and succeeded to the title Sept. 28, 1848. The deceased nobleman took no part in politics, but devoted himself almost entirely to agricultural and mechanical pursuits; he was one of the most successful breeders in England of Hereford cattle, his farm buildings are models of order and neatness, and he has obtained numerous prizes at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Birmingham, at the Smithfield shows, and several places in the provinces. His genius as a mechanic was extraordinary, and he was a first-rate rifle shot. His lordship, who was unmarried, is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. William, who entered the army in 1817, served in the first Burmese war, retired in 1855, and is now Lieut.-Col. 1st battalion Shropshire Rifle Volunteers.

At his residence, St. George's-st., Canterbury, Captain Love, J.P., a leading man in the Liberal party in that city.

April 13. At Baskerville-house, Worcester, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Taylor Hall, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At Newsham-grange, Yorkshire, aged 82, Miss Cicely Robinson. Miss Robinson, by her will, directed that 82 loaves of bread, of the value of one shilling each, should be given to poor persons making application.

At the Manor-house, Little Shelford, Cambs., aged 72, William Filkes Haines, esq.

April 14. At Chester-house, Wimbledon, Surrey, Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Forbes, of Newe, Aberdeenshire. She was the dau. of Major John Cotgrave, of the East India Company's Service, and married, Feb. 28, 1809, Mr. Charles Forbes, of Newe, Aberdeenshire, a merchant in Bombay, who was created a baronet in 1823. By him she had issue four sons and a dau. The eldest son, John (married to a dau. of Mr. Henry L. Hunter, of Beech-hill, Berks), died in 1840, leaving issue a son, who became second baronet on the death of his grandfather in 1849, and who died at the early age of nineteen, in 1852, when the baronetcy was inherited by the second son of the deceased lady.—*Post.*

At Roche-court, Winterslow, aged 89, Francis Thomas Egerton, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of Wilts.

At the Rectory, Bright Waltham, Berks, Eliza Reeve, wife of the Rev. F. L. Currie.

In London, Vice-Adm. Aplin.

At Bath, Ellen, widow of Major J. Baillie Rose, (late 55th Regt.), of Kilravock Castle, Nairnshire.

April 15. At his residence, Hampstead, aged 71, the Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne. His lordship was the only son of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, K.G., by his second marriage with Catherine, dau. of Mr. Thomas Anguish, Accountant-Gen. of the Court of Chancery. He was born December 16, 1789, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church. He was half-uncle to the late and to the present Duke of Leeds.

At Southsea, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Commander John Potenger Greenlaw, R.N.

At Torquay, aged 18, William Latham, second son of the late J. Bailey, esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.

April 16. In Manchester-st., Manchester-sq., aged 55, Emma, widow of William Dampier, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Bourne-park, near Canterbury, aged 19, Edward Shurland, second son of Matthew Bell, esq.

April 17. In Russell-sq., Joseph Collis, esq., late Senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery.

At Hayward's-heath, aged 21, Alexander Thistlethwayte, only son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Augustus Collier, C.B.

At South-hill, Henley-on-Thames, aged 78, Louisa, wife of Joseph Gwilt, esq.

April 19. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 80, General Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B., Royal Engineers.

At Amington-hall, Warwickshire, aged 75, Gen. Charles Ashe à Court Repington, C.B., Col. of the 41st Regt.

In William-st., Lowndes-sq., Augusta, wife of Capt. Sir Frederick Nicolson, bart., R.N.

In Langham-st., Portland-pl., Anne Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Dax, esq., Senior Master of the Court of Exchequer.

April 20. At his seat, Llanerchydol, Montgomeryshire, aged 71, David Pugh, esq., M.P. for the Montgomery boroughs. Mr. Pugh had sat during three Parliaments for these boroughs, and served the office of High Sheriff for the county. In politics he was a Liberal-Conservative.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Popula- tion in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			March 23, 1861.	March 30, 1861.	April 6, 1861.	April 13, 1861.
Mean Temperature			° 41·3	° 46·2	° 43·5	° 44·2
London	78029	2362236	1214	1236	1220	1209
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	182	213	186	194
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	271	275	241	252
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	156	182	203	162
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	272	271	262	258
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	333	295	328	343

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
March 23 .	647	151	180	184	52	1214	991	989	1980
„ 30 .	647	154	163	220	45	1236	1031	943	1974
April 6 .	624	149	196	189	32	1220	1012	988	2000
„ 13 .	587	174	203	199	46	1209	1012	992	2004

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending April 16. }	55	0	38	2	23	9	35	2	41	0	41	6
	59	2	43	3	24	5	—		37	0	33	6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 18.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 18.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	740
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	5,160
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Calves	206
Lamb	6 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	340

COAL-MARKET, APRIL 19.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 16*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 9*d.* to 13*s.* 3*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From March 24 to April 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	46	58	44	29. 68	cldy. rain, fair	9	45	50	42	30. 40	cloudy
25	44	57	46	29. 74	cloudy, fair	10	45	52	40	30. 37	do.
26	43	54	46	29. 61	do.	11	39	57	46	30. 34	foggy, fair
27	45	56	49	29. 41	rain, fair, rain	12	51	60	44	30. 30	fair
28	46	55	43	29. 45	hvy. rain, fair	13	44	52	45	30. 21	cldy. sligt. rn.
29	45	53	42	29. 67	fair, cloudy	14	44	48	45	30. 20	do. do. do.
30	43	54	44	29. 56	rain, do.	15	44	52	46	30. 20	do.
31	44	52	45	29. 64	hvy. rain, cly.	16	45	59	45	30. 27	fair
A.1	40	48	42	29. 62	do.do.hail,cly.	17	45	56	43	30. 28	cloudy, fair
2	44	49	44	29. 67	do.do.do.do.rn	18	45	55	42	30. 13	fair
3	45	52	45	29. 74	fair, cloudy	19	44	52	42	30. 05	cloudy
4	45	54	44	29. 81	cloudy	20	45	51	38	30. 11	fair, cloudy
5	45	52	42	30. 09	do. fair	21	46	52	40	29. 78	cldy. rn. cldy.
6	42	52	45	30. 22	do. do.	22	45	54	49	29. 72	do.
7	40	57	40	30. 29	do. do.	23	46	54	44	29. 70	do. rain, cldy.
8	45	49	38	30. 41	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

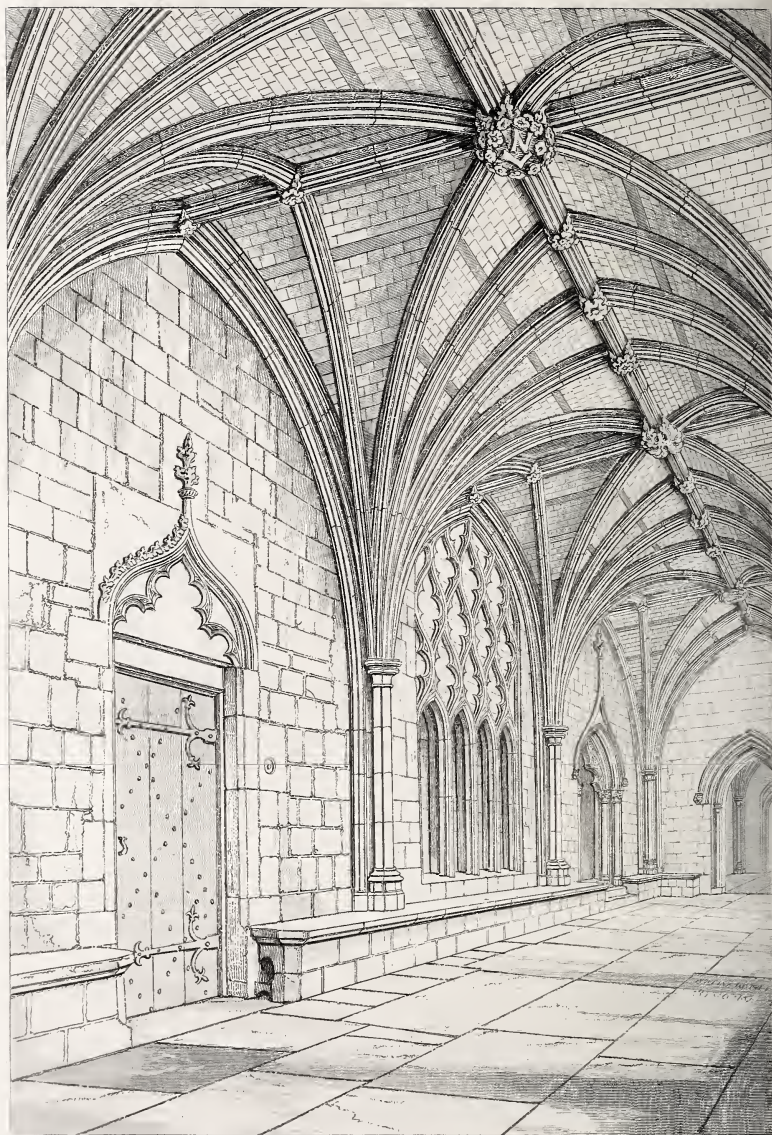
Mar. and April	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent Stock.
25	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	7		Shut	9. 5 dis.			100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
26	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	9		Shut	13. 7 dis.			100 $\frac{1}{4}$
27	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2				15. 10 dis.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		100 $\frac{1}{4}$
28	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			15. 13 dis.	220		99 $\frac{7}{8}$ 100 $\frac{1}{8}$
30	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			15. 8 dis.	222		100 $\frac{1}{8}$
A.2	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			13. 7 dis.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 dis.	99 $\frac{7}{8}$ 100 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			12. 7 dis.	220		99 $\frac{7}{8}$ 100
4	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			8. 5 dis.	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 dis.	99 $\frac{7}{8}$ 100 $\frac{1}{8}$
5	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			6. 4 dis.	222		100
6	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			7. 5 dis.			100 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
8	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	227 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 dis.			100 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	226 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		220 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
10	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	227 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 dis.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
11	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	227	5. 1 dis.	220		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
12	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	227	4. 2 dis.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
13	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	226 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 dis. par.	222		100 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
15	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dis. par.			100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
16	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	227	par.		15 dis.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
17	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 dis. par.	221 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
18	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	229 30		221 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23		101 $\frac{1}{4}$
19	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	229 31	2 dis. 2 pm.	222 23	13 dis.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	229 32	2 dis. 1 pm.	222 3	15 dis.	101 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	234	2 dis. 1 pm.	223	15 dis.	101 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	233 4	2 dis. 2 pm.	222 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3		102 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.





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PART OF THE SOUTH WALK OF THE CLOISTERS WESTMINSTER ABBEY

SHOWING PART OF THE MASONRY OF THE 11TH CENTURY.— WITH WALL & DETAILS OF THE 14TH

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1861.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Ecclesiological Society.—Roman Remains at the Mount, York.—The Earldom of Derby.—Motto of the Thackwells	594
Some Remarks upon the Early Norman Remains and the Later Outbuildings attached to Westminster Abbey.....	595
Earl Stanhope's Life of William Pitt	609
Prefaces to the Editiones Principes	614
Motley's History of the Netherlands, (Second Notice)	619
The Nobility and Gentry of England	625
The Uriconium Excavation Fund	630
Historical Bearing of certain Local Names connected with Gloucester.....	631
Treasure Trove	633
The Diary and Correspondence of Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester	634
The Roman Wall of London	646
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.—Unpublished Letters of Aubrey to Antony à Wood	647
ANTIQUARIAN AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.—Society of Antiquaries of London, 650; Archæological Institute, 652; British Archæological Association, 656; Lectures at the Architectural Exhibition, 657; Ecclesiological Society, 662; Ethnological Society, 663; Numismatic Society—London and Middlesex and Surrey Archæological Societies, 665; Cambridge Architectural Society, 666; Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 668; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 670; Yorkshire Philosophical Society	672
CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.—The Architect of Lincoln Cathedral, 674; Preservation of Stone, 677; Origin of the Name of Hewett, and its Variations, 678; English Heroic Verse	681
THE NOTE-BOOK OF SYLVANUS URBAN	683
HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 685; Falkener's Dædalus, 686; Scott's Half-hour Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts, 688; Hutchison's Monograph on the History and Restoration of the Parish Church of S. Mary, Callington, Cornwall, 689; Churton's Memoir of Joshua Watson—The Numismatic Chronicle—The Comprehensive History of England—Reader's Loyal and Patriotic Songs	690
APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS	691
BIRTHS	692
MARRIAGES	694
OBITUARY.—The Duke of Bedford, K.G.—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 697; General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., 698; Sir George Jackson, K.C.H.—General A'Court Repington, 699; the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, LL.B., 700; Joseph Hunter, Esq., F.S.A.	701
CLERGY DECEASED	703
DEATHS ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER	704
Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 711; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks	712

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-second Anniversary Meeting of the Ecclesiological Society will be held on Thursday, June 13th, at eight p.m., in the Galleries of the Architectural Union Company, now occupied by the Architectural Exhibition, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

The subject of discussion will be the "Destructive Nature of Modern Church Restoration in France."

ROMAN REMAINS AT THE MOUNT, YORK.

SINCE the date of our last report from the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, some very interesting remains have been found near Monk Bar, in digging the foundation for a house on the Mount.

Among the articles are various pieces of pottery, either sepulchral urns or vessels for domestic use. A very perfect and beautiful example was also found of the glass jar which sometimes took the place of pottery as a receptacle for the ashes of the dead. When extracted from the earth it was half filled with bones. The glass is partially opalized by long lying in the ground, but it has happily escaped fracture. The most interesting, however, of the antiquities discovered is a tablet of grit stone, dedicated by her father to the manes of Corellia Optata, who died at the age of 13. It is in hexameter verse, and the father, bewailing his hard lot, declares that he has placed an image of his daughter over the handful of ashes which alone remained of her. The upper part of the tablet which contained this figure has been broken off, only the feet remaining.

THE EARLDOM OF DERBY.

MR. URBAN,—Allow me to correct an error into which Mr. Freeman has fallen in his letter to you on the architect of Lincoln Cathedral in your March number, (p. 314). Mr. Freeman says the Earl of Derby does not take his title from the most famous Derby, but from West Derby in Lancashire. Jealous for the honour of our good old town, whose earldom has passed down for eight centuries through the Ferrars, the Dukes of Lancaster, and the Stanleys, I wish to assure Mr. Freeman and the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE that the title is *not* derived from *West* Derby in Lancashire, but from the county town of Derbyshire.

I am, &c.

LL. JEWITT.

Derby, April, 1861.

MOTTO OF THE THACKWELLS.

MR. URBAN,—The motto "Mihi solitudo futuri," mentioned in my former communication, (Minor Correspondence, May, 1861,) was not, as there stated, granted by the Heralds' College in 1824 to the descendants of John Thackwell, Esq., of Morton Court and Rye Court, Worcestershire. It had been assumed (and used on seals, &c.) some time before by the descendants of the Rev. Thomas Thackwell, Vicar of Waterperry, Oxon, who held that living for sixty-one years, and died, aged 88, in 1668; and who was the great-great-grandfather of the grantee.

E.

Several Reviews and Obituaries are unavoidably postponed.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SOME REMARKS UPON THE EARLY NORMAN REMAINS
AND THE LATER OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THERE is something specially interesting in the traces of any remains of an age long passed away. Whether it be a fossil bone of some extinct species of animal, or, again, a fragment of Etruscan pottery, or the broken frieze or mutilated capital of some Greek temple—in its day the central object of that small section of the human family, who “ignorantly worshipping” the great “Unknown” felt after Him in the material expression of that ideal beauty which they sought to realize in their great works of art;—in whichever of these manifold forms it be that traces still occur to us of what was once the animal type on the earth, or, again, of what was the cast of the mind of man in the earlier ages of our race, there cannot fail to attach to such material reminiscences an interest of no ordinary character.

In their works we recognise the inner life of the generations that are gone. Of these, perhaps few—even including the Egyptians of old and the two classical nations of ancient Europe—impress the mind so strongly, in proportion at least to the short period [of their distinct national life, as the Norman portion of the great Teutonic family. The stern and simple grandeur of their architecture, its uniformity and regularity, its disdain of ornament in the earlier specimens remaining to us, (and it is of these that we are now chiefly speaking,) the largeness of their ideal conception, the solid character of their masonry, the long vista of their abbatial and cathedral churches, bounded laterally by pillars and arches, all of vast proportions; the strength and yet simplicity of their vaulting; the subsidiary parts too—windows and doorways, string-courses and mouldings,—all and each of these, in their several degrees, testify to the mind of the beholder in these our days, that they who in suchwise expressed in stone their inner thoughts and the special genius of their mind, were indeed a race of giants,—men who left their footmarks upon the sands of time, though their passage across them was but rapid, but left them impressed so deeply that the impress will remain for ever.

But yet, amid this vastness of proportion, beneath this giant scale of

architecture, there lie latent the seeds of a finished beauty, only waiting for time to develop them. Those who have examined any of the great works of the early Norman period will require no proof in support of the above remark. It is beyond all doubt that in the great abbatial churches of Normandy a model was struck out by the master mind of the great architects of the eleventh century,—or, to use the annalist's phrase, a "*novum compositionis genus*" was introduced,—in which was contained the germ whence budded forth, within a hundred years, the so justly admired Pointed Architecture of the era of the Plantagenets. Nor is the interest with which we regard the fully developed beauty of the Pointed style at all diminished by the contemplation of the source from whence it sprang. Nay, rather that interest is enhanced when we consider that each of these styles, so different in so many respects, is yet most intimately connected with its fellow,—the one passing into the other by almost imperceptible gradations, shading off with the delicacy of the rainbow's tints; arches and mouldings, columns and pillars, vaultings and groinings, all related and yet opposed, all developing by rapid but steady movement into a full-blown flower* of intensest beauty,—from a calix of ruder form it is true, but which yet was not without a beauty of its own.

It may surprise many of our readers to hear that under the shadow of Westminster Abbey,—which all so justly regard as the finest *Gothic* edifice in the kingdom,—there still exist remains of the eleventh century of the character above adverted to. Yet such is the fact. On the south side of the Abbey church, considerable portions of the domestic buildings of the *Abbey of the Confessor* still are to be traced. Here are to be seen the massive round columns, the heavy, inelegant abacus, the rude attempts at carving, the peculiar style of masonry, recalling to mind the contemporary works of Normandy; all consistent with the date assigned to their construction,—the last year of the last Saxon monarch of England,—yet with indications sufficient to warrant the suggestion that *Norman models* were followed, if not Norman *workmen* employed in their construction.

It appears from the almost contemporary narrative of the monk *Sulcardus* that, whatever may have been the size of the original Saxon Abbey occupying the site of the present edifice, the *whole* church and its adjacent outbuildings were reconstructed anew, *on a much larger scale*, by the pious munificence of Edward the Confessor. *Sulcardus* was a monk of Westminster, and by the dedication of his account of the lately erected Abbey to the Abbot *Vitalis*, may be presumed to have written it in the Conqueror's time—*Vitalis* dying some years before that prince^b.

The words of this annalist, and others of later date, are as follows:—

* The motto inscribed by the architect of the Chapter-house at York Minster is suggestive of a forcible analogy:—

"*Ut rosa flos florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.*"

^b Widmore, History of Westminster Abbey.

Sulcardus says, "Monasterium est dirutum ut surgeret nobilius." As to the structure itself, it was "Diversis fultum columnis ac multiplicibus volutum hinc et inde arcubus." William of Malmesbury states that the Confessor "Ecclesiam ædificationis *genere novo* fecit;" which same church, adds Matthew of Westminster, "a fundamentis construxerat." Matthew Paris corroborates this adoption by King Edward of what was then a style *unknown* in Saxon England; his words are: "Sepultus est (Rex Edwardus) Londini in Ecclesiâ quam ipse *novo compositionis genere* construxerat, a quâ post multi ecclesias construentes *exemplum* adepti opus illud emulabantur."

We may therefore regard these *remains of the Abbey of Edward the Confessor* as the *earliest* specimen of the Norman style in *England*, and as the great Exemplar from which the many noble abbeys and cathedrals of the Norman period were subsequently erected; a special interest, therefore, assuredly attaches to these venerable relics, apart from their locality.

The Abbey of the Confessor must have been very nearly, if not quite, commensurate with the present Abbey, commenced by Henry III. This opinion has been not lightly expressed by one well qualified to judge, whose name stands second to none among the living Gothic architects of this day, and to whose hands, it is a special matter for satisfaction, the guardianship of Westminster Abbey has been for some years entrusted^c. We can still trace no inconsiderable portion, if not of the Confessor's *Abbey church*, yet of the *buildings of the monastery* adjacent.

Proceeding southward from the south transept of Henry the Third's church, the remains of the Norman work of 1060—1066 are first detected in the east cloister. The masonry of the chapel of the Pyx exhibits the *wide joints*, found everywhere in Normandy in buildings of this century, an indication seldom leading to an erroneous conclusion. The quality of the mortar, and the shaping of the stones by the hand-axe, the marks of which are still visible to the eye, are characteristics which are in distinct contrast to the fine-jointed masonry, and the smoother surface of the stones, implying a better kind of tool, as found in the work of Henry two centuries afterwards. From the chapel of the Pyx, continuing southward, to the archway opening into Little Dean's Yard, the whole substructure is of the same date and character. The chapel of the Pyx itself has been described by the eminent architect above alluded to, in his lecture delivered to the Royal Institute of British Architects. Though this chapel itself is not accessible to the ordinary visitor, being in charge of the government officials, yet the same style in all its details is to be seen in the adjacent bays, or compartments, which have lately been cleared out and are now open to inspection. The whole range, numbering about seven bays of vaulting,

^c Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A.

formed the substructure to the *dormitory of Edward's monastery*. But Edward's work is not only to be seen in the substructure. The east, west, and south walls of *Westminster School*, which occupies the exact position of this ancient dormitory,—and even in its modern aspect forms one of the noblest rooms in the kingdom,—still exhibit portions of the Confessor's masonry, into which more recent alterations have been engrafted. The same wide-jointed masonry and roughly-hewn stones of considerable dimensions are to be seen in numerous patches around the periphery of the school-room; whilst externally one of the original windows of the period still remains. Rude as they are, these traces are full of interest. Here we behold the first attempt of Norman-Gothic architecture in England! The seed was here sown. A native impulse to improve upon the humbler works of their Saxon forefathers disdained not, with true wisdom, to look abroad, if perchance from thence might be derived ideas taken from existing models of that grander scale of church building, which the Saxon monarch had seen in Normandy, but of which as yet there was nothing among his own subjects. It was late in life that the project was adopted, and he did not live to see its full completion by the customary ceremony of consecration; but the work was carried on with diligence and finished within a few years^d. Like many other works undertaken in a good cause, the projector lived not to see it finished; but it may without hesitation be said, that in the renovated abbey and monastery of 1060 King Edward the Confessor left a work behind him destined to bring about mighty changes in his land. The introduction amongst the Saxon native workmen of a model, struck out by the more original and more influential mind of their Norman neighbours, became a fulcrum, by which in its time was effected a complete revolution in the thoughts, the genius, and the skill of the native architects of the island,—architects as yet unborn, but soon to arise to carry the Pointed architecture of the Christian Church to its highest standard of perfection.

The substructure of the Confessor's dormitory continues southward beyond the limits of the great school-room: there seems, however, to be evidence to the eye that some alterations were perhaps here made in the twelfth century. Manifest traces of this latter date are still existing on the eastern side of the Little Cloisters, and here the great advance made within the sixty or seventy years which had elapsed since the Conquest, by the rivalry implanted on English soil with the more finished works in Normandy, is clearly indicated in the *diminished*^e size and yet greater height of the columns, the character of the capitals,

^d "Festinator opus ex præcepto Regis cœptum, et post paucos annos perfectum."—*Sulcardus*.

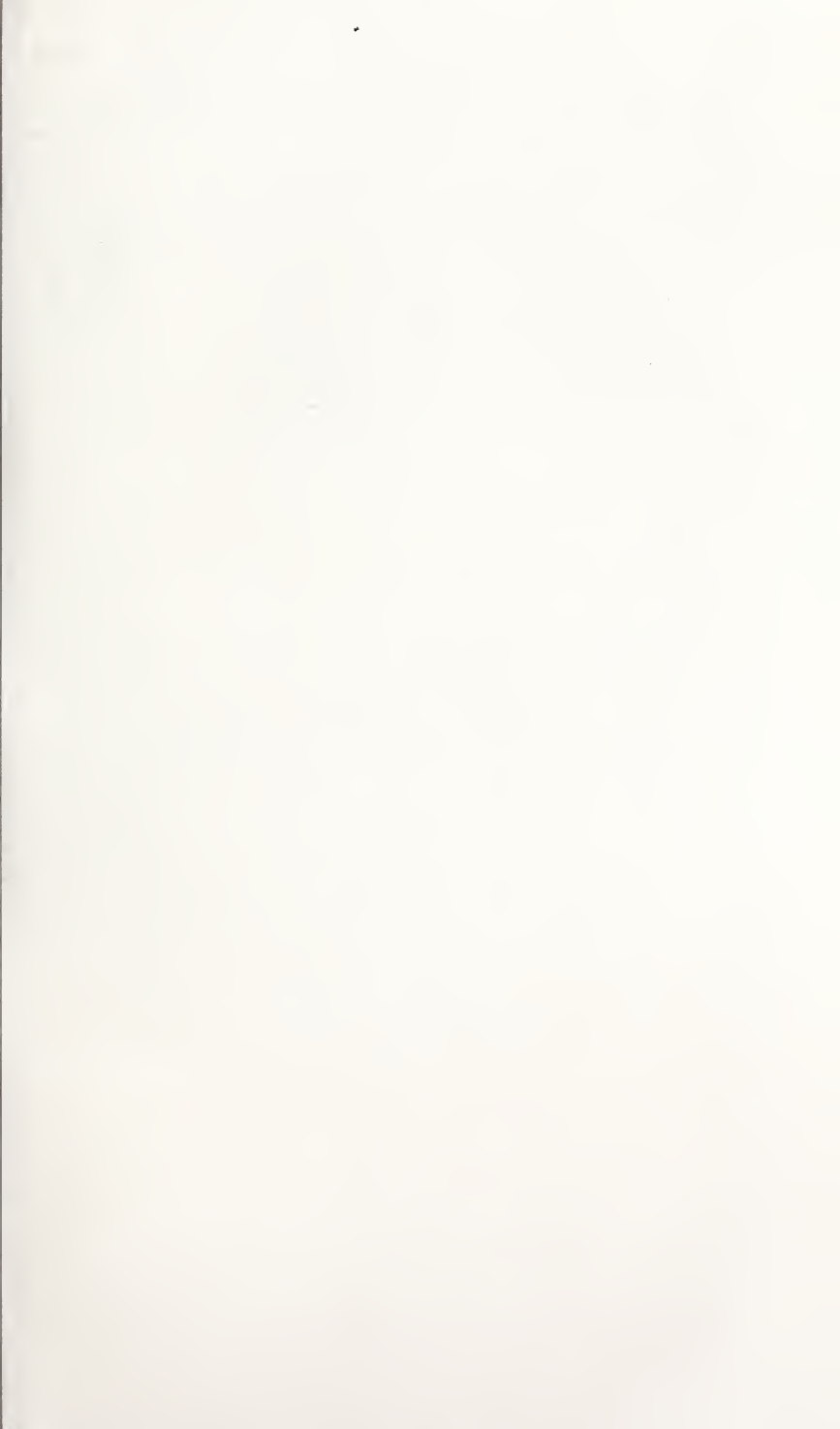
^e Whewell, *Arch. Notes*, 3rd Edition, p. 87.—Tupper, *Prov. Philos.* on "Beauty:"—"I judge that beauty and sublimity be but the lesser and the great;
"Sublime, as magnified to giants, and beautiful, as diminished into fairies."

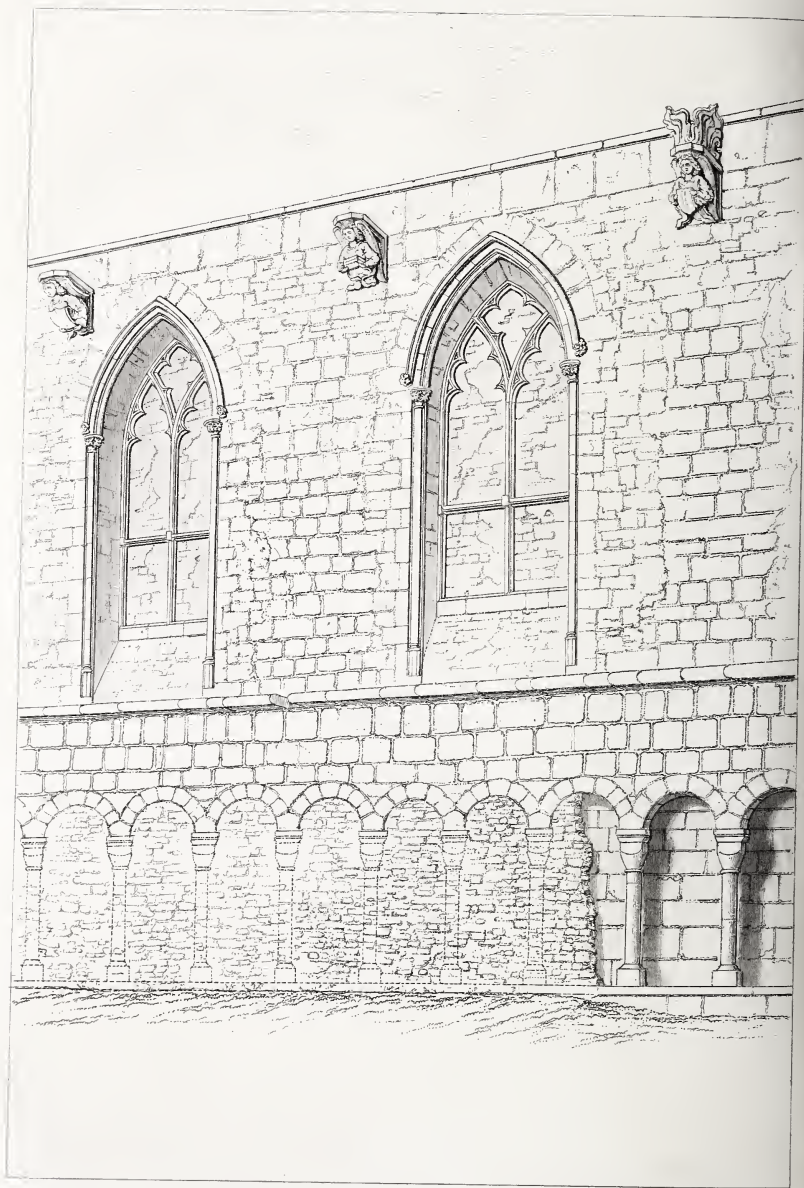
and the mouldings employed in the chapel of St. Katharine, which stood here. The exact date of the building of this chapel is not known, but it must have been some time before 1162. In that year the King commanded a synod to be assembled *in this chapel* to determine a question of privilege between the convent of St. Alban's and the Bishop of Lincoln. It may here be mentioned that the same sacred precincts became the scene of a memorable contest at another synod held here in 1176, when a dispute for precedency arose between the two archbishops, the pope's legate occupying the chair. The predecessor of the great Wolsey of an after age considered that the dignity of his see of York would suffer if he took the left side of the papal chairman; and, forgetful as well of manners as of humility, he proceeded to interpose himself with sufficient violence between the Legate and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who already was seated on the coveted right hand of the pope's representative. A rude and unseemly contest arose. The retinue of the see of Canterbury sprang upon the rival of their master,—“they threw him to the ground,” (to use the annalist's words^f), “and beginning to lay on him with bats and fists, the Archbishop of Canterbury, yielding good for evil, sought to save him from their hands.” To return, however, to the architecture: let us retrace our steps from this farthest point where vestiges of the *Norman* portion of the abbey buildings still remain, and wend our way again through the dark cloister, and under the barrel-vaulting of the Confessor's age, to the south-eastern angle of the great cloisters. On the eastern wall of this part of the cloisters, it was before observed, the masonry indicates clearly, by the size of the stones employed, and the character of the mortar, and its *wide joints*, that here a portion of the Norman work was made use of when the eastern cloister was built in Henry the Third's time. The beautiful Early English finished masonry of the thirteenth century is here *dovetailed into* the more solid walls of the Confessor's date, which were cut away, only where necessary, to admit the additions and alterations of the later date. This custom of turning to account the masonry of an earlier age, where not interfering with the general character of that subsequently inserted, seems to have been more generally in use than at first sight the eye is prepared to expect.

On returning now to the south cloister, and passing westward along its entire length, to the casual observer there are no indications that the solid wall on the left hand is of an earlier date than the vaulting overhead and the side-shafts from which the vaulting-ribs spring. Yet late observation has brought to light the fact that the entire extent of this wall is *part of the Confessor's work*. Abbot Litlington (of whom we shall presently speak in connection with his additions and alterations at the end of the fourteenth century) here followed this plan,—he cut away the Norman wall where needed, and let his vaulting-shafts *into* the solid stone-work ready

to his hand. We shall presently see the character of this wall, as evidenced by an examination of the *other side*. Here it may be observed that the arrangements as to *ground-plan* made by Abbot Litlington about 1380 were simply commensurate with the Norman work of the eleventh century, which he replaced by his own. He seems in no way to have increased the scale of proportion. *The cloisters of the Confessor were of the same size as those now in existence*, and this southern wall, with the sure testimony of its peculiar *masonry* to be seen throughout its whole length, is a proof of the extent of that earlier work which Litlington but partially removed when he built the south and west cloisters as we behold them now. The realization to the mind, then, of the extensive scale of the ground-plan of the Confessor's abbey, and its appendages, will give some idea of the solemn grandeur and vast proportions of the Norman buildings of that most interesting century, when, escaped from the trammels of their Roman models, and unlike their cousins along the Rhine, the great architects of Rollo's race conceived and executed designs *entirely their own*, no longer repeating the idea of the *Basilica*, a ground-plan incapable of much expansion, but adopting the *cruciform* arrangement of the church itself, and *grouping their conventual buildings around* on a scale of grandeur till now unknown; a type which, surpassed in beauty and elegance, no doubt, by the daughter style of two centuries after, yet in point of solemn dignity and simple sublimity may challenge comparison with any.

Such an extensive ground-plan covered with buildings connected with his monastery would seem to prove that the numbers of the fraternity of Benedictine monks here assembled under the shade of his great Abbey were considerable. Accordingly we find it stated by William of Malmesbury that the Confessor *increased* the number, though the exact amount of such increase is not specified. The language employed would, however, imply that sixty or seventy monks must have been then on the establishment. Two centuries later there is precise evidence that the number of the brethren was eighty. But taking the lesser number, the refectory to accommodate even sixty or seventy monks must have been of no ordinary dimensions. And such we find to be the case. Until lately but very scant traces were known to be in existence of the great refectory of the Confessor, though its site was not unknown. A late examination of the south wall of the south cloister, (above spoken of,) and of its *southern* face, has, however, brought to light the full extent of this noble hall, erected by the Confessor for his monks. The garden of "Ashburnham House," one of the prebendal residences, is bounded on the north by the south wall of the cloister. The masonry of the lower half of this wall, on the garden or southern face, is of the same character as its northern face, visible on the other side in the cloister. But to place the evidence of the *masonry* beyond all doubt, a late inspection (when the absence of the leaves of the creepers with which the wall is covered in summer fortunately permitted a close





Drawn & Engraved by J.H. Le Keux.

PART OF THE REFECTORY WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE WALL & ARCADE .C.1066 — THE WINDOWS .C.1380.

examination) has led to the detection of an early *Norman arcade* running the entire length of the wall. The *upper* portions, resting on this lower wall of eleventh-century masonry, are of Decorated character, and most probably the work of Abbot Litlington. The windows, with their transoms and brackets for the support of the timber roof, are all indicative of the latter half of the fourteenth century. But here we have, in the evidence afforded by this arcade, a proof that the extent of the *Confessor's refectory* was on the *same scale* as that which, three centuries afterwards, was adopted by the abbot whose alterations in Richard the Second's time have claimed so much attention in all accounts of the fabric of the Abbey. The extent of the hall, for it measured 130 feet long by 38 in breadth, will give some idea of the scale on which this *first genuine Norman work erected on English soil* was executed, and of the magnificence and grandeur which must have characterized this Abbey and its attendant buildings at a period when such a scale would scarcely have been expected^b. The general entrance-doorway to this refectory must have been where the present doorway of the later date still remains. There are traces in the south side of this spacious hall which seem to shew that the kitchen, &c., may here, at this south-west angle of the great parallelogram, have been attached to the main apartment. Fragments of Roman tiles, here and there worked into the walls, seem to indicate the very early character of the masonry, and to suggest that possibly, in his expansion of the monastery in 1060, the Confessor made use of whatever remains of a *still earlier date* were capable of being worked up with his own additions. The *arcade* above spoken of is also here to be traced in this south-west angle, though but for a few yards; sufficient, however, remains to prove the *breadth* of the refectory erected by King Edward, as given in the above-named dimensions.

With these lately-discovered remains of the Confessor's work the vestiges of the eleventh century cease, the rest of the circumjacent buildings being all of the last quarter of the fourteenth century, and forming part of the great additions or alterations then made by Abbot Litlington, of whom now it is time that we should more particularly speak.

In the year 1349 Simon Langham was elected Abbot of Westminster. His name is deserving of special record, not only on account of his subse-

^a The *stone* of these remains of the eleventh century is still undecayed; that of Abbot Litlington's time has perished considerably. A *geologist* should be able to name the locality whence the former was obtained, with a view to its employment in our public edifices.

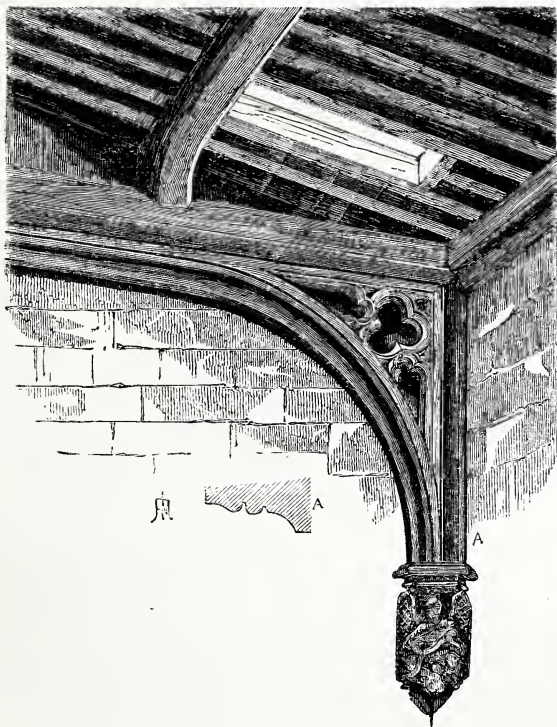
^b [We cannot help expressing a wish that the "old Westminsters" who have publicly come forward to express their readiness to contribute to the renovation of the school, would turn their attention to the restoration of this fine old hall, the refectory of the abbey, and make part of it the school-room, restoring the old dormitory to its original use. Another part of the great hall might form a place of meeting for the clergy, more fitting than the Jerusalem Chamber.—Ed.]

quently high positions, as Bishop of Ely, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal, but also for his munificence to the Abbey. His will is given at length in Widmore's History: by it he left the *residue* of his vast property especially to the *fabric* of the monastery:—"Residuum vero dictorum fructuum et omnia alia bona mea quæcunque et qualiacunque, ubicunque reperta fuerint, lego fabricæ monasterii Westmonasterii predicti¹." Langham resigned his abbacy in 1362, on his first promotion to Ely. His death took place in 1376, from which date the moneys bequeathed by him by will would become available. He was succeeded as abbot in 1362 by Nicholas Litlington, whom he subsequently appointed executor of his will. It is not likely that the considerable additions to the fabric, commonly assigned to Abbot Litlington, were commenced by him *before the death* of his friend the Cardinal, whose bequest supplied the *money* for their erection and construction. Again, there is evidence still remaining in the fact that Litlington's *initials* are visible in stone as well as in painted glass, (as will be seen below,) that it was *after* the Cardinal's death, and the receipt of the bequest, that he began the work of decoration. He scarcely would have ventured to claim to *himself*, by the insertion of his own name, the credit of the work due to the munificence of the real donor, his *predecessor* in the abbatial chair, whilst yet that predecessor was alive. We have, therefore, two limits between which the extensive alterations, usually assigned to Abbot Litlington, must have been completed, viz. the death of Cardinal Langham and his own, or, the ten years between 1376 and 1386. These dates are therefore of some importance, as fixing the exact time of the construction of the west and south cloisters, and of the other works, of which we will now take a rapid survey.

Abbot Litlington appears to have executed the trust committed to him with considerable skill and taste. Great changes had already at this time (1376-86) taken place in the Pointed Architecture of the earlier part of the century. The genius of William of Wykeham had conceived a new arrangement for those most important members of a Gothic window of many lights, the mullions and tracery lines, and in the chapel of New College at Oxford, and perhaps also in some portions of Windsor Castle, (the noblest example of his skill,) was exhibited the model from which the Perpendicular style peculiar to England originated. But Litlington did not follow this new idea, though its merits were many, and its beauties not a few, and peculiar to itself. Such a contrast with the character of the earlier work, as seen in the north and east cloisters, would have been harsh and inharmonious. He changed, indeed, with the changes in style then in progress, but he was careful to preserve consistency; and hence it is that although far inferior in beauty of plan and details to the two cloister walks of the earlier date, those of 1380 (the western and southern) are yet in good keeping

¹ This residue amounted to 10,800*l.*, an immense sum in those days; [equal to nearly 200,000*l.* of our money].

with them, and apart from their proximity to their more successful rivals, may well claim admiration^k. Beside these two cloister walks, Litlington seems to have entirely re-edified the abbot's residence, and the conventual buildings, which now form the eastern side of Great Dean's-yard. The *College Hall* of the Queen's Scholars, of the Elizabethan foundation of an after age, was built by this abbot, for the hall of the abbot's residence. The timbers to support the leaden roof still remain in part as he left



(1.) Part of the Roof of the Hall of Abbot Litlington, A.D. 1376—1396.

them; the braces (1) of the principals at the extreme north and south ends displaying some bold and well-executed quatrefoil and other tracery, indicative of a style agreeing with this date. [The rest of the roof is of much later date, almost Elizabethan in character, and was probably a part of the alterations made after the dissolution of the abbey, when the school was founded.]

The windows of the hall are of two lights, and of simple tracery in the heads (2), [the character of which is of the time of the change from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style]. Portions of the painted glass still

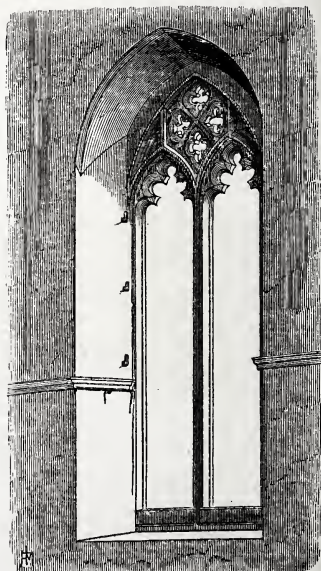
^k On the bosses of the vaulting the initials N. L. are still to be traced.



(3.) Initials of Abbot Litlington in the Head of a Window of the Hall, A.D. 1376—1386.

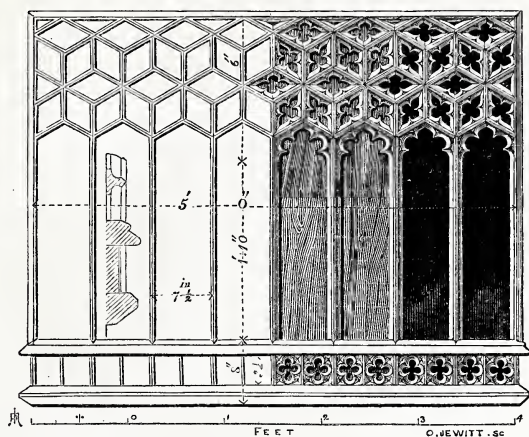


(4) Part of the old Carved Woodwork, now built in with Modern Work at the end of the Hall.



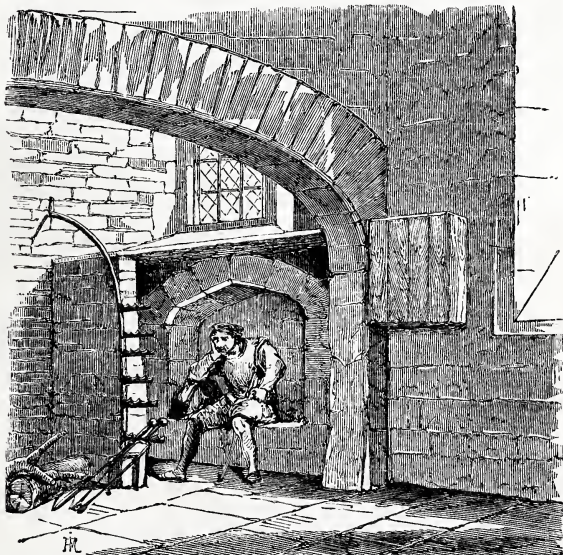
(2) Window of the Hall of the Abbot's House, A.D. 1376—1386, now the Scholars' Hall.

remain, and the *initials* (N. L.) of the Abbot are here also to be seen (3). The hall is still interesting, as a representative of its date of construction,



(5.) Part of the old Screen of the Hall.

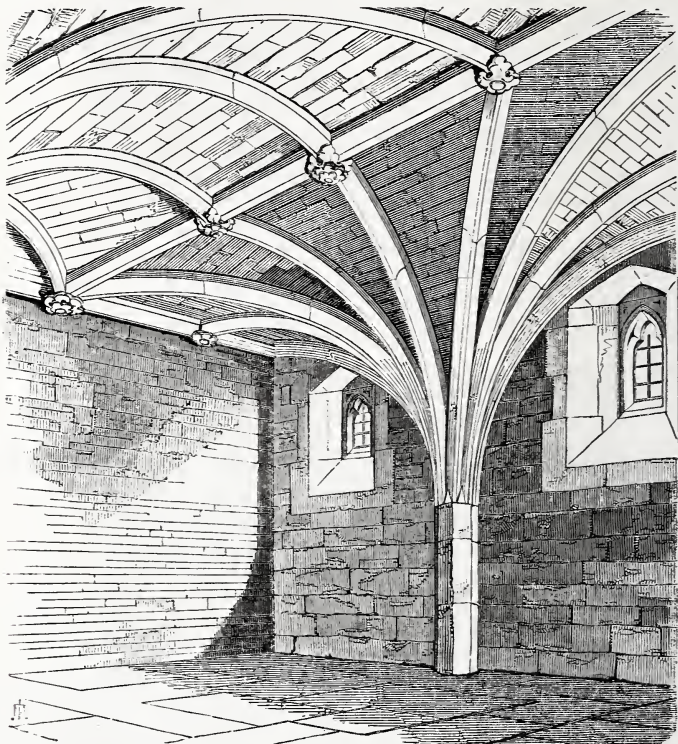
though its fair proportions are somewhat shorn by the addition at its southern end of a music-gallery, of apparently the Elizabethan era. There



(6.) Fireplace in the Kitchen, shewing the Seat in the chimney-corner and the Window over it, still remaining (1861).

are still remnants to be found, here and there, of diaper and carved floral woodwork of the fourteenth century (4 and 5), inserted among the panel-

ling of the later date. Adjoining the hall is still to be seen the ancient kitchen and other outbuildings of this Litlington restoration. [The old fireplaces remain, with their stone arches; in one is the oven, in the other the chimney-corner, partly protected from the fire by a short piece of wall or solid stone screen, and over the seat in the chimney-corner is a window, modernized indeed, but still evidently in its original place. A window in the chimney is not a very common feature, but it occurs in several instances in the old cottages in Pembrokeshire; we should hardly expect to find an example of this old arrangement still remaining in the heart of London¹ (6).]

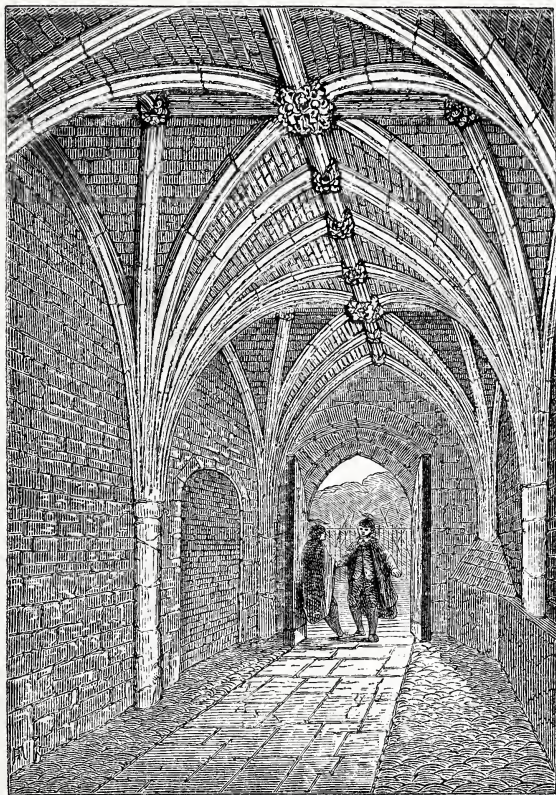


(7.) Part of the Vaulting of the Cellars of Abbot Litlington's Work under the present Porter's Lodge, A.D. 1376—1386.

The substructure of all the canonical residences running southward from the Deanery, (itself the Abbot's house of old,) displays a range of vaulting of simple and elegant character (7), with here and there a window of the period still remaining to testify the character of the whole when complete,

¹ In some old houses in Ireland, where the chimney-stack and fireplace is in the middle of the house, there is a sort of window or opening from the chimney-corner into the porch, so that a person sitting by the fireside could see who came in at the outer door before opening the inner one.

before the tasteless alterations of subsequent centuries destroyed the workmanship which they were as unable to appreciate as to imitate. Two archways still remain, in the length of this substructure, connecting Great

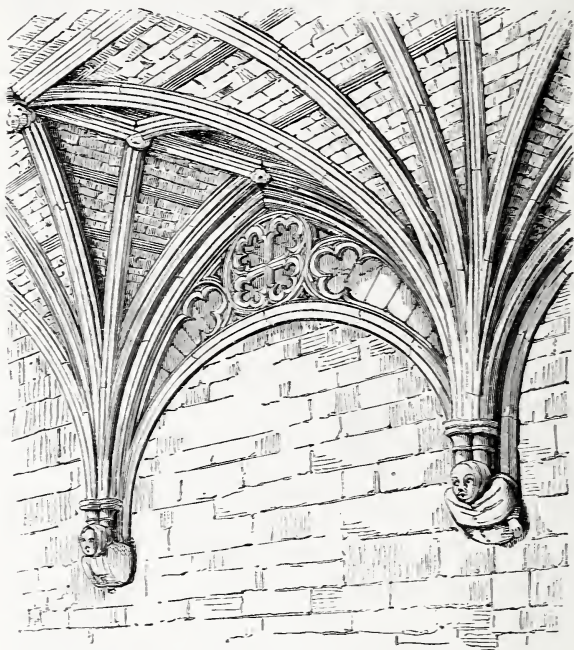


Archway, now forming the Passage from Little Dean's-yard to Great Dean's-yard, part of Abbot Litlington's work, A.D. 1376—1386.

Dean's-yard with the courts to the eastward of it. They are of the style to which their known date would assign them; though perhaps a close consideration of their details (such as the *cavetto* and *double ogee* mouldings) would lead to the conclusion that those characteristics, hitherto assigned to the fifteenth century, are here found in one of the earliest examples of their application.

The ten years above-named seem to have been made the most of, for in addition to the works just spoken of, Abbot Litlington appears to have restored, or extended, the entire circle of conventual outbuildings of less important character than the preceding. According to Widmore, he "built the kitchen, the Jerusalem chamber, the abbot's house, now the deanery," and also the "houses of several officers, as the bailiff's, the cellarer's, the

infirmarier's, and the sacrist's; the great malt-house, lately (i.e. in 1751) the dormitory of the King's scholars^m, and the tower adjoining, late the lodgings of the second master; the stone wall of the infirmary garden, now the College Garden," [still remaining,] "the water mill, &c., &c., besides the south and west sides of the Great Cloisters." In the passage leading



Part of the Vaulting of the Cloisters over the Lavatory, A.D. 1376—1386.

to the Little Cloisters a turreted dwelling-house still remains in fair preservation, which is called by the name of "the Litlington Tower:" whilst on the eastern side of the eleventh century substructure, in the dark cloister, and of Westminster School above, there are buildings of apparently the end of the fifteenth century, though with so many details of preceding styles, as to lead one to conclude that a work of adaptation was here effected. A small chapel adjoining the residence perhaps would indicate that here the *Prior* of Westminster had his abode—an officer next in dignity to the abbot. The interest, however, attaching to these later erections is not equal to that called forth by the remains of the earlier ages, to which we have thus endeavoured to draw attention. T. W. W.

^m An engraving is given in the *Alumni Westmonasteriensis*, edit. 1852, of this dormitory of 1720, and the adjoining tower. The present dormitory on the western side of the college garden is in the Italian style, and was built from the design of the Earl of Burlington about 1722.

EARL STANHOPE'S LIFE OF WILLIAM PITT^a.

WHEN we think of the very important period of English history which is comprised in the twenty-four years that elapsed between Mr. Pitt's first accession to office and his death, it seems remarkable that up to the present year his Life should still have to be written. Yet such is the case, as neither the ponderous tomes of Bishop Tomline on the one hand, nor the brilliant sketch of Macaulay on the other, can be taken as giving a full and accurate idea of the man as he really was. The matter has, however, now been fortunately taken up by the writer best qualified to do justice to it, a man long trained in historic research, and who possesses a store of materials hitherto unused. This is Earl Stanhope, whose name in itself is sufficient to assure us that all will be well and fairly done.

Mr. Pitt committed all his papers to the charge of Bishop Tomline, who had been his tutor at Cambridge, no doubt with the intention that he should draw up from them a Memoir that would shew what had been the ends and aims of a Minister who commenced his career as an earnest advocate of peace, retrenchment and liberal government, but whose course, from adverse circumstances, had been such, that he had come to be regarded both at home and abroad as the very incarnation of war, profuse expenditure, and harsh repression of opinion. The Bishop took a long time to consider his task, as it was not until 1821 that he appeared in print with an instalment of three octavo volumes, and he did not live to complete the work. What he did was little more than a mere compilation from the "Annual Register," and he not only neglected to use the valuable papers that had been left in his hands, but he actually destroyed many of them. Thus the memory of Pitt was left exposed to all the damage that the "Edinburgh Review" school of writers could inflict on it, and the brilliant Macaulay in particular fully availed himself of the opportunity. Hence it appeared to Earl Stanhope, who in his History had nobly supported the first William Pitt, that a duty was cast on him of vindicating the son also, and all that now remains of the Pitt papers having been unreservedly placed in his hands, he has set himself to work to do effectually what Bishop Tomline had failed, in any proper sense, to do at all.

The volumes before us extend from the birth of William Pitt, in 1759, to the year 1796, when at the age of 37 he had already been Prime Minister for twelve years. These years had seen—to cite the more prominent of his exertions—a practical abandonment of the notion expressed in the phrase, "our natural enemies, the French," embodied in commercial changes as

^a "The Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. By Earl Stanhope, Author of the 'History of England from the Peace of Utrecht.'" Vols. I. and II. (Murray.)

important as any of those of the present day—the discussions, so full of high constitutional questions, on the Regency—the generous advocacy of freedom for the slave—wise and successful efforts to prevent the subversion of the Turkish empire by Russia and Austria, and the absorption of the Netherlands by France. They had seen reductions of taxation, and of military force, the re-establishment of the British power in India, and well-meant attempts to conciliate both the parliament and the people of Ireland. But they had also witnessed events of a very different character, which tell far more in the popular estimate, especially when set forth by the powers of a Macintosh, a Brougham, or a Macaulay. They had witnessed the commencement of a devastating war, which it was easy to represent as springing from the resentment of George III. against the nation that had borne so large a part in the separation of the American colonies from his empire, and acquiesced in by his Minister, contrary to all his former professions, from mere dishonest love of power and place; they had seen taxes of ruinous amount levied, and alien acts and “gagging acts” carried with a high hand; they had seen the most eloquent opponent of the Minister suddenly become his supporter, and as promptly receive a large pension; and, what was still more damaging, they had witnessed the failure of military expeditions abroad, and of prosecutions for high treason at home. Without explanation, the impression from all this is very naturally an unfavourable one. This impression Earl Stanhope sets himself to remove, and his retrospect of Pitt’s administration before and during the war, we quote at once as an act of justice to a man who has received hard measure and as a good specimen of the tone of the work:—

“With the Declarations of War by France in February, 1793, or with the preparations for that war a few weeks before, the first and the peaceful part of Pitt’s administration ends. It was a period of nine years—the most prosperous and happy, perhaps, that England ever yet had known. I have related how the consummate financial skill of the young Prime Minister converted deficiency to surplus, and augmented the revenue while lessening the taxes. I have related how a firm and most resolute tone to foreign powers—as to France in the case of Holland, and to Russia in the case of Ockzakow—was found not inconsistent with the rapid expansion of commerce, and the almost unexampled growth of credit at home. And let me add, that the benefit of these measures was by no means limited to the period thus described, since it was mainly the sap and strength imparted by them which enabled the nation to sustain and finally triumph over the perils of the conflict that ensued.

“The second part of Pitt’s administration, commencing in 1793, was of nearly the same length as the former. ‘From this time,’ says Bishop Tomline, ‘to the end of his life, we shall have to follow him in the wise and vigorous conduct of a war attended with circumstances and difficulties unexampled in the history of the world.’ Bishop Tomline did not live to fulfil his design, and the sentence from which I have quoted is the last that he ever published. But, as I conceive, he has rightly described the nature of the task before him.

“At the time the first part of Pitt’s administration was, as I have shewn, inveighed against by Fox and Fox’s friends on many grounds of censure and with the utmost force of invective. At present, on the contrary, Fox’s followers in politics seem rather inclined to represent it as free from blame—nay, even as entitled to praise. They

reserve their fire to assail the position of Bishop Tomline as to the 'wise and vigorous conduct of the war.' Thus it is almost exclusively the second part of Pitt's administration on which the more recent controversies turn. Two accusations of especial weight have been brought against it by Lord Macaulay. His short biography of Pitt, to which I have already more than once referred, seems to me, when taken as a whole, distinguished by candour and judgment as much as by eloquence and genius. But even from such a quarter grave imputations are not to be implicitly received. In the task which I have undertaken they ought to be frankly discussed. Therefore, though with all due deference, with all the respect that I owe to the memory both of a great historian and of a departed friend, I shall here insert some observations written in his life-time, and designed to meet his own eye in reference to both his heads of charge.

"In the first place, then, Pitt is accused of shewing an undue severity. He is charged (let me give the very words) 'with harsh laws harshly executed, with Alien Bills and Gagging Bills, with cruel punishments inflicted on some political agitators, with unjustifiable prosecutions instituted against others.' These acts of the Legislative or of the Executive Powers may perhaps require to be separately judged. They will be seen and they may be estimated one by one in my subsequent pages. I by no means stand up for them all as carried into practical effect throughout the country. I do not conceive the fame of Mr. Pitt involved in every act of every Magistrate or every Judge. I do not even think it bound up with all the judicial decisions of Lord Chancellor Loughborough. In several cases, then, which the adversaries of this Government have held forth and selected out of many, I do not deny, and on the contrary intend to shew, that the zeal of some men and the fears of others transported them beyond the bounds of right. But that is not the point which Lord Macaulay puts. He passes sentence on them together and as a whole. Taken together, then, it may be asked—when, even at the outset of the struggle, such scenes occurred as I have commemorated, for example at Dundee—a tree of Liberty planted and a cry of "No King!" raised—when the frenzy of the Jacobins, like some foul infection, spread from shore to shore—when thousands upon thousands of well-meaning and till then sober-minded men were unhappily misled and caught the fever of the times—when French gold was as lavishly employed to corrupt as were French doctrines to inflame—whether the same mild and gentle measures would still suffice as in mild and gentle times? It is the well-known saying of a Frenchman at that period active on the side of the new system, and zealous to excuse its excesses, that Revolutions are not to be made with Rose-water. This plea will not hold good for deeds of massacre and robbery, but in a more limited and lawful sense it must be acknowledged to have truth on its side. But if this be truth, surely it is full as true that Revolutions are not to be put down with Rose-water. There are times when new and unparalleled dangers are only to be met by rigorous and extraordinary stretches of power. There are times when the State could be saved by no other means.

"I may add that the view of the subject which I have just expressed was in thorough accordance with the temper of the times. This, I think, can scarcely in any quarter be denied. The great majority of the people of England in 1793 and 1794 felt everything that they most prized imperilled by the French Revolutionary school, and far from deprecating, they demanded a course of most rigorous repression.

"But there is another charge no less heavy which the same critic, speaking of the same period, alleges. Pitt is accused of shewing too little vigour. It is said that, 'since he did not choose to oppose himself side by side with Fox to the public feeling, he should have taken the advice of Burke and should have availed himself of that feeling to the full extent. He should have proclaimed a holy war for religion, morality, property, order, public law, and should have thus opposed to the Jacobins an energy equal to their own.' Let it, however, be remembered to what the policy of Burke in its full extent would lead. Look to his 'Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.' See how we

might deduce from them the duty of making no terms with France unless the Bourbons were restored—of shunning as a pestilence such a pacification as we attempted at Lille and actually achieved at Amiens. Surely that is not the course which a philosophic historian of the nineteenth century, writing with a clear view of the succeeding events, is prepared to recommend.

“Nor should it be forgotten that he who preaches a crusade stirs up not only the good but also the evil passions of a people. Had Pitt chosen to exchange the part of statesman for that of Peter the Hermit, he might no doubt have aroused in England a frenzy against the Jacobins almost equal to theirs against priests and kings. But could this object have been effected without numerous outbreaks of that new frenzy—without such conflagrations of chapels and dwelling-houses, as the political dissenters had already sustained at Birmingham? Would not, in such a case, the memory of Pitt be deeply tarnished with blood—blood, not shed in foreign warfare, but in strife and seditions at home?

“There are still some further questions to be urged. Are the first and the second of these charges in truth quite consistent with each other. Would it have been possible to ‘proclaim a holy war,’ which Pitt is arraigned for not proclaiming, and at the same time to avoid ‘the Alien Bills and Gagging Bills’ which Pitt is arraigned for having passed?

“But there is yet another branch of this second charge. We are told that ‘the English army under Pitt was the laughing-stock of Europe.’ We are told that, ‘great as Pitt’s abilities were, his military administration was that of a driveller.’ We are required to believe that a statesman acknowledged as pre-eminently great in peace, became at once ridiculously little in war. Yet, in truth, history bears no magician’s wand, and displays scarce any of such sudden and surprising changes. No doubt that during Pitt’s administration there were many miscarriages by land to set against our victories at sea. The same fate attended all the armies which at that period were arrayed against France. It was no easy matter to prevail over a nation at all times most brave and warlike, and then inflamed to a preternatural strength by its revolutionary ardour. When, therefore, the English army is declared to have been at that period the laughing-stock of Europe, it may be asked what other European army had permanently enjoyed better fortune or was justly entitled to smile at ours?

“It is also to be borne in mind that the military failures here laid solely to the charge of Pitt, continued long after Pitt had ceased to be. With the greatest of all, the expedition to Walcheren, he was not at all, except in kindred, connected. The truth is that our Generals at that period were for the most part anything but men of genius. Lord Grenville, writing to his brother in strict confidence on the 28th of January, 1799, asks: ‘What officer have we to oppose to our domestic and external enemies? . . . Some old woman in a red riband.’ The truth is then that these miscarriages in our military enterprises, far from being confined, as Lord Macaulay’s statement would imply, to Pitt’s administration, went on with few exceptions in regular and mortifying series, till happily for us and for Europe there arose a man as great in the field as was Pitt in the Council—till the valour which had never failed our troops, even in their worst reverses, was led to victory by the surpassing genius of Wellington. If then it can be shewn that Pitt as Prime Minister strove with unremitting toil by day and night for the success of that war in which he had reluctantly, but on a high sense of duty, engaged—if in his plans he consulted the most skilful officers in his power—if in his diplomacy he laboured to build up new coalitions when the first had crumbled away—if for that object he poured forth subsidies with a liberal, nay, as his enemies alleged, a lavish hand—if he sought to strike the enemy whenever or wherever any vulnerable point lay bare, on the northern frontier when in concert with the Austrian armies, on the southern coast when Toulon had risen, on the western coast when a civil war broke out in La Vendée—it seems hard that, having striven so far

as a civilian could strive for the success of our arms both by land and sea, the reverses on the former should be cast upon his memory, whilst at the same time he is allowed no merit for our triumphs on the latter. That merit is declared by the same critic to belong to 'one of those chiefs of the Whig party, who, in the great schism caused by the French Revolution, had followed Burke.' This was Earl Spencer, as First Lord of the Admiralty since the close of 1794. 'To him,' continues Lord Macaulay, 'it was owing that twice in the short space of eleven months we had days of thanksgiving for great victories.' There is no doubt that Lord Spencer at the Admiralty was an excellent administrator. There is no doubt that Lord Chatham was far from a good one. Still, however, Lord Macaulay's statement, as I have cited it, does not seem to recognise the fact that the greatest of our naval victories at that period—the battle of the First of June—was fought not with Lord Spencer but with Lord Chatham at the head of the Admiralty Board. But, waiving that point, is this the one weight and one measure? When our armies retreat, the Prime Minister is solely to be blamed! When our fleets prevail, the Prime Minister is to have no share in the praise!

"These few remarks, which I make unwillingly, may, however, tend to shew that Mr. Pitt in his conduct of the war against Revolutionary France was as far removed from the 'driveller' that Lord Macaulay calls him, as from the 'demon' whom some French writers have portrayed."—(pp. 185—192.)

We have preferred to extract these remarks rather than to summarize the well-known career of William Pitt so far as it is carried down in these volumes; the facts of that career are pretty generally agreed on—it is the causes and motives that, to our mind, have been hitherto greatly misunderstood. It may be too much to expect that Earl Stanhope's remarks may meet with universal acceptance, but we should think there will be found but few men who will refuse to let them in some considerable degree modify their previous opinions, particularly if they have been taken at second-hand from such unsafe guides as Edinburgh Reviewers.

Among other matters connected with William Pitt, it has been a moot point as to his intellectual superiority to his opponents, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan. Whilst shewing a laudable anxiety to do justice to these great men, Earl Stanhope answers the question in the affirmative, and we are well satisfied with his decision; the public we venture to think will be satisfied also; but even if they should not, we are quite certain that they will look eagerly for the completion of the first real biography of "the Pilot who weathered the storm."

PREFACES TO THE EDITIONES PRINCIPES^a.

WE mentioned a short time ago^b the appearance of this work. The leisurely examination of a copy now before us fully supports the opinion that we then expressed from a hasty glance at its table of contents—viz., that its learned compiler is entitled to the gratitude of all who have a due regard for the labours of the great scholars to whom the restoration of learning is due.

The Prefaces here collected are 142 in number, and range in date from the year 1455 to 1621. The majority of the best works of Greece and Rome that have come down to our times passed through the press in the course of those years, and Mr. Botfield has performed no inconsiderable service in gathering together the stately and interesting Prefaces and Epistles with which such men as Leo X. and Erasmus, Gesner and Gruter, Lascaris and Scaliger issued them to the world. Many of these works are extremely rare, and exist only in national collections or in some private libraries of exceptional character. Hence they are far less known than they deserve to be, but in future an acquaintance with them need not be confined to the professed bibliographer.

In turning over the book, the first thing that strikes the reader is, that, as regards classic authors, the Italian press was infinitely the most prolific; indeed, down to the year 1510 all the Editiones Principes seem to have issued from it. In that year Erasmus and Schurer produced at Strasbourg *Collectanea Adagiorum Veterum* in a 4to. volume with the *Proverbia* of Polydore Vergil, but it was not until ten years later that a classic author proceeded from a non-Italian press—this was Velleius Paterculus, printed in folio at Basil in 1520. Polybius was first printed at Hagenau in 1530, and Ammianus Marcellinus at Paris in 1544. After this time Zurich, Bruges, Antwerp, Leyden, Augsburg, Troyes, and Franeker, each produced at least one Princeps of a classic. It is remarkable that the English press has made no contribution to this department of literature.

Mr. Botfield, in a masterly Introduction, runs over the whole course of early printing, and we conceive some extracts from his *resumé* will be acceptable to our readers. We begin by letting him explain for himself the nature and scope of his work:—

“The present collection, in addition to the Authors commonly called Classic, in-

^a “Præfationes et Epistolæ Editionibus Principibus Auctorum Veterum præpositæ. Curante Beriah Botfield, A.M.” (Cantabrigiæ: E Prelo Academico.)—Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics and of the Sacred Scriptures. Collected and Edited by Beriah Botfield, M.A., M.P., F.R.S. 4to. (London: Henry George Bohn.)

^b GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 78.

cludes Dictionaries, Lexicons, and Grammars, as well as the Prefaces to the first Editions of the Sacred Scriptures: namely, that of Jerome to the Latin Vulgate, that of Ambrose to the Greek Bible, that of Erasmus to the Greek Testament, and that of Cardinal Ximenes to the Polyglot Bible.

"I am not disposed to consider the Classics so essentially heathen, as to exclude Christian writers of the same period. I have thus introduced the Aldine *Poetæ Christiani Veteres*; but I have excluded the Fathers of the Church, such as Augustine, Cyprian, Chrysostom, and Lactantius. I have been induced to make an exception in favour of the Preface of Giovanni Andrea to the Gloss of Nicolas de Lyra, on account of its great bibliographical interest.

"There are many writers after the time of Alaric ancillary to the study of the Classics, whose value is purely contingent upon the interest we take in them, who may with propriety be included. In this number will be found the names of Donatus, Photius, Hesychius, Julius Pollux, Suidas, Stobæus, and Stephanus Ryzantinus.

"With these few exceptions I have accepted the term classical in its ordinary signification. It is necessary to draw a line somewhere, and I have done so to the best of my judgment."—(pp. iii., iv.)

All this may appear heterodox to some scholars, but, as Mr. Botfield remarks, the term Classic, though universally received, has never been accurately defined. He regards it as an arbitrary and unphilosophical word, and ridicules the view that Plato is a classic because he lived at Athens, and Plotinus not a classic because he dwelt at Alexandria, and he sees nothing very unreasonable in the wish to place Froissart by the side of Livy, and Dante by the side of Virgil; for he holds that every nation has its own literature and its own classics, and that France, Italy, Germany, and England have all produced philosophers, poets, and historians worthy to be placed on the same level as those of Greece and Rome.

His general estimate of the materials that he has now for the first time brought together is as follows:—

"The Prefaces now collected derive their chief importance from the proofs which they afford of the genuineness and integrity of ancient books, by shewing the existence of several copies evidently anterior to the first printed edition, which copies by their general agreement, and not less so by their smaller diversities, clearly indicate a common origin. Many of them, it is true, are simply Dedications, and those which are literary disquisitions upon the authors have long ago been superseded as such. There is but a small amount of anecdote, and not much to illustrate manners or personal feelings. The dedications of Aldus are worth all the rest; there is a high and a noble feeling, a self-respect and simplicity of language about him which is delightful: he certainly had aspiring hopes of doing the world good; he expresses himself about his labours '*adjuvante Jesu Christo*;' and he is a specimen of mental freedom glorious to the Republic which nurtured him. He and Andrea of Corsica were as far as the poles asunder in their notions and objects. The Bishop of Aleria places Platonism almost on a level with Christianity, calling Plato absolutely divine. He also complains that niggardly collectors withheld the loan of their MSS. from him, because they esteemed the art of printing to be a depreciation of their property; the Pope and Cardinals being all of them honourably distinguished by opposite behaviour. Aldus declares that he printed a thousand copies of some good work monthly, and begs men to buy that he may print the more. In the preface to the first volume of his Aristotle we find a noble peroration upon the object with which he pursued Greek literature, in the hopes of diverting men's minds from hostilities, and bringing back peace to Europe.

“Honest John Froben is a refreshing contrast to the courtly Andrea. He thinks that the printing of the Holy Scriptures is a work which carries with it its own reward, howsoever it may pay him. John of Piacenza addresses the Bishop of Bergamo as a man who would assuredly sympathize with his wish to bring critical learning to the improvement of the text of Holy Scripture, a thought in advance of his day, 1481. He claims Augustine as an advocate of the same views, and condemns as very ignorant persons those who aver that Scripture is not to be subjected to the ordinary canons of grammar. Obsopæus inveighs against the German printers for circulating a large number of unlearned and unedifying controversial tracts, instead of printing older and more solid authors. Their country had invented typography, but these men had fallen away from the great object of it, and were doing mischief. He wishes they would imitate Aldus, and, writing to his patron from Hagenau in 1530, he asserts his own opinion of the value of classical learning in these remarkable words: ‘In hoc enim omne tuum incumbit studium, Princeps optime, ut constitutâ per verbum Dei pietate, veroque Dei cultu erecto, bonis etiam literis apud tuos locus concedatur. Intelligis enim acutè citra harum adminiculum Verbi Divini functionem sincerè administrari non posse.’”—(pp. vi.—viii.)

Next we have a good summary of the labours of the early editors of the Classics; chiefly, it will be observed, in connexion with the Roman press:—

“The treasures of ancient learning dispersed by the conquest of Constantinople were conveyed across the Adriatic to a land which was prepared to receive, appreciate, and preserve them. Already the scholars of Italy had imbibed the spirit of their own long-entombed literature. The labours of Politian were bestowed upon Ovid, Suetonius, Statius, Pliny the younger, the *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*, and Quintilian. Georgius Alexandrinus Merula undertook to regulate the text of Martial, of the *Rei Rusticæ Scriptores*, and of Plautus. Bartolomeus Pontius employed his talents on Persius, and Lancelottus his time on Columella. Domitius Calderinus, Jacobus Graspolaris, and Thadeus Ugoletus edited the *Declamations of Quintilian*. The eminent scholar Erasmus was of material assistance to Aldus in his typographical labours. The early editions of Virgil and Horace were enriched with the notes of Calderino and Landino. Regio commented upon Ovid, and Omnibonus Leonicens upon Lucan; both upon Quintilian. Hermolaus Barbarus corrected the *Natural History of Pliny* and the *Geography of Pomponius Mela*. Many scholars devoted themselves to Cicero.

“Giovanni Andrea, Bishop of Aleria, in the Island of Corsica, deserves especial notice as the most indefatigable editor of the early Classics. . . . He edited and carried through the press the first editions of several classical authors printed at Rome by Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, who first introduced the art of printing into that city. The works so edited by him were, in 1468, St. Jerome’s *Epistles*, in two volumes, reprinted in 1470; the *Metamorphoses of Apuleius*; the *Noctes Atticæ of Aulus Gellius*; *Cæsar’s Commentaries*, reprinted in 1472; the *Familiar Epistles of Cicero*, reprinted in 1470, 1471, and 1472, and *Lucan’s Pharsalia*. About the same time, the *Decades of Livy*; the first Latin version of *Strabo’s Geography*, and the *Works of Virgil*, reprinted about 1471. In the year 1470, *Pliny’s Natural History*, *Pope Leo’s Sermons and Epistles*, two editions of which were published in the same year; the works of *Lactantius*; the *Institutes of Quintilian*; *Suetonius on the Twelve Cæsars*; and *Thomas Aquinas on the Four Evangelists*. In 1471, *St. Cyprian’s Epistles*; the Bible in Latin with *Aristeus de LXX. Interpretibus*; the *Poem of Silius Italicus on the Second Punic War*; *Cicero’s Orations*; the works of *Ovid*, and the *Gloss of Nicolaus de Lyra on the Bible*, in five volumes, the first of which was published in 1471, and the remainder in 1472. In the revisal of the Greek passages Andrea was

assisted by the celebrated Theodorus Gaza. Prefixed to the works of Nicolaus de Lyra, printed at Rome in 1472, in folio, is a long epistle, or memorial, addressed by Andrea to Pope Sixtus IV. in which, after mentioning the large number of copies of each work printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, he proceeds to solicit the Pope to relieve the poverty and distress into which they were plunged by the difficulty of disposing of their books."—(pp. xvi—xviii.)

It appears from this memorial that these printers had in the space of six years produced no less than 12,475 volumes, and there were other presses in Rome very active at the same time. That of Ulric Han

"produced several first editions of the Classics, such as Juvenal, Persius, the *Orationes Philippicæ*, *Quæstiones Tusculanæ*, and *Opera Philosophica* of Cicero. Cardinal Campanus edited the *Philippics* of Cicero, and also superintended the first editions of Quintilian and Suetonius from the press of Philip de Lignamine. The press of George Laver was superintended by Petrus Calaber, the disciple of Laurentius Valla, better known as Julius Pomponius Lætus; under whose auspices the first editions of Nonius Marcellus and Terentius Varro were given to the world. The first editions of Eutropius and Quintus Curtius also proceeded from the press of Laver. Sachselt and Goltz first produced Ammianus Marcellinus, edited by Sabinus. George Herolt printed Vitruvius for the first time, and three declamations of Quintilian were edited by Domitius Calderinus from the press of Schurener de Bopardia. Early in the ensuing century the munificence of Leo the Tenth enabled Beroaldus to produce the recently discovered *Annals* of Tacitus, completing the works of that historian in the form in which they have descended to our own times. Later still, Peruscius edited the *Varia Historia* of Ælian, and Ægius the first impression of Apollodorus."—(p. liii.)

We have not space to quote the notices of the presses of Venice and of Paris, and their productions under the learned guidance of Manutius and Stephens, but we must give Mr. Botfield's statistics as to the rapid progress of the typographic art on the Continent, and its far less satisfactory results in these kingdoms in the early part of its career:—

"On reviewing the literary history of the fifteenth century, we find more than half of the ten thousand works produced during that period were printed in Italy. Among the cities of Italy Venice is pre-eminent with her 2,835 volumes; Rome produced 925; Milan, 629; Florence, 300; Bologna, 298; while fifty other Italian cities possessed and employed printing presses. Next to Italy, the cities of Germany bear the palm: no less than 530 works having been printed at Cologne, 382 at Nuremburg, 351 at Leipsic, 256 at Augsburg, and 134 at Mentz. Paris produced no less than 751 books; Strasburg, 526; Basle, 320; Louvain, 116; and Deventer, 169. The whole number printed in England during the same period was 141; of which 130 appeared in London at Westminster, 7 at Oxford, and 4 at St. Albans. No classical author, nor even a grammar, appeared in Scotland during the earlier part of the sixteenth century; indeed, the whole number of books enumerated by Herbert up to the year 1550 is only seven; although in 1534 Greek was taught at Montrose. At this period no printing press is known to have existed in Ireland."—(pp. lxii., lxiii.)

We have shewn that Mr. Botfield gives a somewhat different interpretation to the word "classic" from that commonly received, but that this proceeds not from any undervaluing of that literature which its revivers in

^c "Memoir by Mr. Winter Jones, of the British Museum, in the *Biographical Dictionary* published by the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge."

their enthusiasm reckoned all but inspired, will be abundantly evident from his closing remarks:—

“The classical student as he pores over the antiquated Latin of the scholars of the Middle Ages, or loses himself in the disquisitions of the earliest Editors of the most ancient Authors, may well be tempted to ask, ‘Can these dry bones live?’ Yet he may remember that by the exercise of their pens fresh life has been imparted to intellectual creations of earlier days, and works of great power and worth have been preserved, which still continue to instruct and to enchant the world. We may derive some consolation for the loss of much that has perished, by the reflection that, if all the great works of antiquity in literature, in science, or in art, had come down to us unimpaired, mankind, sated with their beauty, might have despaired of rivalling such perfection; and that the human race, satisfied with its past achievements, would have failed or faltered in its onward course. Happily for us, enough remains to stimulate the imaginative faculties, as well as excite our emulation in every branch of human knowledge, and thus to assist us most materially in running the race which is set before us.

“The influences derived from these sources are of such depth and vitality as to endure through all vicissitudes, and to convince us that as the minds of the past have moulded the present, so those of the present will in like manner mould the future.

“Thus it is that classical learning has been wisely placed first in the order of a liberal education. The study of a language leads naturally to the knowledge of the things which it is employed to express, and in perusing the writers of Greece and Rome the scholar charmed with the elegance of their diction unconsciously imbibes their elevation of sentiment, which is of no less value than the command of language, the facility of expression, the beauty of imagery, and the power of reasoning which he derives from a perfect familiarity with the great masters of antiquity.”—(pp. lxx. lxxi.)

These extracts will suffice to indicate the tone and manner of the Introduction, and therefore we have preferred to make them rather than to reprint one of the Prefaces, for even if that were done *in extenso*, it would give no better idea of the value of the whole volume than did the brick which the Pedant carried about as a sample of his house. The book is necessarily an expensive one, and the number of copies is very limited, but those who can afford to possess it will act unwisely if they neglect the opportunity.

MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS^a.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

Saint Aldegonde was Burgomaster of Antwerp, and upon him devolved the main duties of the defence. Poet, orator, scholar, he seems to find his place rather in penning Greek epigrams, in writing Ciceronian Latin, in translating the Hebrew Psalms into flowing Flemish verse than amid civic uproar and warlike strife. Despite great military abilities, this brilliant genius proved too fine and exquisitely tempered an instrument for the rough work that was to be done. Greater than Margaret, or Requesens, or Alva, or Don John, his great opponent was Alexander Farnese. Farnese's "vivid, almost poetic intellect" was entirely occupied with his vast design. The modest little village where he placed his head-quarters became the crowded seat of busy and animated industry. It seemed as if a peaceable and well-ordered population were creating a new manufacturing capital. All this din of industry was occupied with the infernal preparations of war. In the meantime, a sand-bar discovered in the river's bed rendered the pile-driving easy. It was not so utterly impossible that the rest of the works might be completed. Moreover, the line of the Kowenstyn dyke was completely in the hands of the enemy. After repeatedly urging in vain upon the Antwerp magistracy the necessity of piercing the Kowenstyn dyke, the Seigneur de Kowenstyn in disgust and despair deserted to the side of Parma. And now the position that might have saved them became a fortress bristling with Spanish cannon and crowded with Spanish soldiers. Men might recollect how from the old church tower of Leyden strained eyes watched day after day till they discerned the black waters of the ocean slowly rolling in and bearing onwards welcome provisions and relief to the very gates of the beleaguered city. Any such hope their own folly had miserably forfeited. Parma in the teeth of all human and natural obstacles, with his troops starving and dispirited, while beseeching Philip "not to forget us so utterly," in the most masterly manner completed his famous bridge. Bitter was the unavailing remorse of the magistrates when they saw the turbulent Scheldt obedient to the genius of Parma, and watched the march and countermarch of his Spanish and Italian legions.

Our readers will perceive that Farnese had now virtually gained the keys of Antwerp. The only hope of the besieged rested in the destruction of the bridge, and the recapture of the Kowenstyn. Both these ends

^a "History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full view of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By John Lothrop Motley, D.C.L." Vols. I., II. (London: Murray.)

were actually gained by incredible exertions, and lost again by stupendous fatuity. There resided in Antwerp an Italian of profound mechanical genius, of the name of Gianibelli. He was unrivalled as a chemist and engineer. Once he had offered his services to Philip, but it seems that circumlocution was strong even in those days, and the disappointed Italian swore that the Spaniards should hear of him with tears. He promised the authorities that he would destroy the bridge if supplied with the requisite means. The requisite means were refused him, but he was allowed to see what he could do with a couple of worthless vessels. The Italian with matchless art converted them into floating volcanoes. It was evening, mild and dark, the close of one of the days of the early spring. Suddenly the river became luminous, as a phantom fleet of fire ships floated slowly down the stream. Unseen was human hand, unheard was human voice, as the bannered and cuirassed army, with a feeling of mysterious apprehension, crowded to watch them from dyke and bridge. One by one they drifted blindly away to the banks, or became hopelessly entangled among the protections of the bridge. There was a feeling of relief, and even of amusement. Gianibelli's twin "hell-burners" came last of all. One idly lurched against a dyke and gave a faint and harmless explosion, the other struck heavily against the bridge. A thin smoke curled from a smouldering fire on the deck, and soldiers leaped on board to extinguish the flames. At this moment an ensign approached Farnese, and with passionate entreaties drew him from the spot. The clockwork in the demon-ship now performed its work. Then came the explosion. In an instant the ship disappeared, the earth shook, the river yawned to its depth, houses reeled and fell, a thousand mangled troops were flying through the troubled air, and the crown of the achievement, the serrated bridge, was rent asunder. It was agreed that if the attempt was successful, a rocket should be fired. A heavy fleet laden with provision was awaiting the signal to relieve Antwerp from all her distress. The bridge was cleft through and through, but the rocket never rose. In vain Gianibelli and St. Aldegonde looked wistfully for it through the gloom. The Dutch admiral, paralysed by the result, never ascertained his own triumph or made the requisite announcement. The quick-witted Parma speedily effected all necessary repairs.

The possession of the Kowenstyn dyke was now the sole surviving hope of Antwerp. Could the sea roll between Antwerp and Zealand the siege would be raised, and Parma's bridge would yet prove only an expensive and useless toy. A final attempt was made. The moon was slowly waning before a chill May dawn, some fireships floated towards the dyke. The flames frightened the Spaniards from their posts, and lighted to the spot a swarm of gun-boats crowded with brave patriots. The dyke presented only a riband of earth amid the circumambient waves, a slender thread, only a few paces broad, and almost a mile in length. Sappers and

miners fastened like beavers on the earth. Mattock and shovel were rapidly clearing away the obstacle that withheld life and freedom from Antwerp. Around them the battle raged thick and fast. Amid the fire and the water the miners digged and delved. At last the Spaniards were driven into the fort that flanked either end, and the middle space was gained. Tremendous was the cheering. The waters streamed through the ruptured dyke, and a Zealand bark floated triumphantly towards Antwerp. St. Aldegonde and Hohenlo, in gleeful triumph, sprang on board to carry the news of their victory to the city. Antwerp was drunk with delight. Merrily pealed the bells, and merrily blazed the bonfire flames. A magnificent banquet was given to Hohenlo in the Town-house. The Count sat at the head of the banquet table. The loveliest women sat around him, and healths were pledged in crowned goblets. The victor announced another banquet for the next day, and gaily invited the ladies around to come once more. A gentlewoman who sat next him said with a sigh that she had a presentiment that to-morrow would scarcely be so joyful as the present day. Scarcely had these words passed her lips, when fearful sounds were heard in the street. Dying sufferers with ghastly wounds were borne into the scene of light and festivity. A howl of execration burst from the infuriated populace. All was lost. The Spaniards had regained the dyke, and the army of patriots was cut to pieces. The culpable imprudence of the commanders, their childish eagerness to be the heralds of their own triumph, had afforded Parma the opportunity of retrieving his loss, had withered their hard-earned laurels, had precipitated the common doom.

At this point, therefore, the siege of Antwerp really terminates. St. Aldegonde abandoned the idea of further resistance. He only faintly opposed the popular clamour for capitulation. From Alexander of Parma very different treatment was to be looked for than had been experienced in the recent Spanish fury, a sack that cannot be compared in atrocity with any other recorded in history, not with the sack of Rome, not with the sack of Heidelberg, not with the sack of Badajos. The royal and ecclesiastical possessions were to be restored to their former proprietors. The Catholic was to be the only tolerated religion. Two years were allowed to all persons desirous of winding up their affairs and leaving the country. A moderate fine was levied; all prisoners were released; a general amnesty was proclaimed; the garrison marched out with baggage, arms, and all honours of war. Three days after the surrender the whole of Antwerp could not have mustered a single loaf. Had Parma known this, such easy terms would not have been conceded. In this way Antwerp and Belgium were finally lost to the patriot cause. It is lamentable to think that but for such a series of mistakes, so great a catastrophe might have been averted; that but for the disunion, parsimony, littleness of English councils our own country might have prevented it. Great suspicions have always been entertained of the good faith of Marnix de Sainte Aldegonde, and we rejoice

that Mr. Motley in a learned and elaborate note has been able to acquit this illustrious patriot. But the glory of Antwerp was now departed. Its ancient commerce and prosperity took their flight, to find a happier home among men of purer faith and more enlightened laws.

This important portion of Mr. Motley's volumes will perhaps give an adequate idea of the interest of the story, and its method of treatment. Our limits will not permit us to trespass yet again into such length of detail; neither, indeed, is there much temptation. To a considerable extent this portion of the volume is unique. Till we near the events of the Spanish Armada our interest is not again similarly aroused. Although there are many brilliant pages devoted to brilliant actions, much subtle analysis of character and motives, many curious revelations in diplomacy, the impression left upon our mind by the body of the work is that it cannot altogether be acquitted of the terrible imputation of being tiresome, and this need not necessarily have been the case if Mr. Motley could unsparingly have operated with the knife upon his own production. Mr. Motley has discussed with analytic acuteness and at infinite detail "inter-aulic politics and back-stairs diplomacy." We do not greatly care to unravel so tangled a web. How Elizabeth refused to accept the sovereignty; how she acted rather in the spirit of a huckster than of a great queen; how, with unworthy favouritism, she sent Leicester into the Lowlands while she neglected the peerless Sydney and her bravest troops; how her narrow-minded jealousy cramped all Leicester's efforts and cooled the Dutch enthusiasm for the English name; how some foul instances of English treason infinitely increased this new feeling of suspicion and ill-will; how the United Provinces continued to prosper in spite of the war, and even by reason of it; how Leicester was unfortunately recalled, and as unfortunately restored; how the matchless perfidy of Parma very nearly effected the ruin of our country; all this, with many other pages of battle, siege, intrigue, and wild adventure, our readers had best seek for themselves in Mr. Motley's volumes. When, however, we approach the story of the Armada no prudent love of reticence will enable an English reviewer to escape the temptation of saying something on the subject.

The achievements of Drake in the Spanish waters formed perhaps the most exciting motive in the mind of Philip towards the invasion. There was a strong dash of the freebooter in honest Sir Francis. The naval warfare of the sixteenth century rather reminds us of that ingenuous state of things mentioned by Thucydides, when the islanders inquired of the pirates whether they were really such, and neither by those who asked the question nor by those who answered it was any offensive imputation understood to be meant. The utter unpreparedness of England for the struggle, as now evidenced by the most authentic documents, has been a surprise for the historical critics. It is now known that not to the Queen and not to her ministers was, under God, this great salvation due. It was due to the

sense, energy, and heroism of the English people. The nobility and country gentry flocked to the scene of action as if to a fair regatta upon the summer waters. Merry England arose in all her strength and glee, and went joyous into fight. Mr. Motley tells us how remarkably the great incident of the siege of Antwerp affected the fortunes of England and of Christendom :—

“As the twilight deepened, the moon became totally obscured, dark cloud-masses spread over the heavens, the sea grew black, distant thunder rolled, and the sob of an approaching tempest became distinctly audible. Such indications of a westerly gale were not encouraging to those cumbrous vessels, with the treacherous quicksands of Flanders under their lee.

“At an hour past midnight it was so dark that it was difficult for the most practised eye to pierce far into the gloom. But a faint dip of oars now struck the ears of the Spaniards as they watched from the decks. A few moments afterwards the sea became suddenly luminous, and six flaming vessels appeared at a slight distance, bearing steadily down upon them before the wind and tide. There were men in the Armada who had been at the siege of Antwerp only three years before; they remembered with horror the devil-ships of Gianibelli, those floating volcanoes, which had seemed to rend earth and ocean, whose explosion had laid so many thousands of soldiers dead at a blow, and which had shattered the bridge and floating forts of Farnese, as though they had been toys of glass. They knew, too, that the famous engineer was at that moment in England. In a moment one of those horrible panics, which spread with such contagious rapidity among large bodies of men, seized upon the Spaniards. There was a yell throughout the fleet—‘The fire-ships of Antwerp, the fire-ships of Antwerp!’ and in an instant every cable was cut, and frantic attempts were made by each galleon and galleasse to escape what seemed imminent destruction. The confusion was beyond description. Four or five of the largest ships became entangled with each other. Two others were set on fire by the flaming vessels, and were consumed. Medina Sidonia, who had been warned, even before his departure from Spain, that some such artifice would probably be attempted, and who had even early that morning sent out a party of sailors in a pinnace to search for indications of the scheme, was not surprised or dismayed. He gave orders, as well might be, that every ship, after the danger should be passed, was to return to its post and await his further orders. But it was useless in that moment of unreasonable panic to issue commands. The despised Mantuan, who had met with so many rebuffs at Philip’s court, and who, owing to official incredulity, had been but partially successful in his magnificent enterprise at Antwerp, had now, by the mere terror of his name, inflicted more damage on Philip’s armada than had hitherto been accomplished by Howard and Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher combined.”—(Vol. ii. pp. 691, 692.)

We have pointed out that the tendency of Mr. Motley’s work is to make a very serious deduction from the fame of Queen Elizabeth. We are afraid that for the future this must be taken as an undisputed fact, though not, perhaps, to the extent that some of the critics have supposed. Mr. Motley sometimes presses too severely on the English Government; his work is certainly not written from an English point of view, and much of it may serve as a wholesome corrective for exaggerated national feelings. That parsimony of which our author most frequently complains admits of an explanation. All students of English history know how small, uncertain, and unsettled was the public revenue in her time; how vast demands upon

it of modern growth had arisen, and the constitution had as yet provided no means to satisfy them; and how constantly she was hampered and distressed for the want of necessary means. These considerations will to an indefinite extent qualify Mr. Motley's strictures. Much stress has been laid upon the fact that Elizabeth's famous speech at Tilbury was made after the engagements in the Channel, and when the Spanish fleet was in full retreat. It almost seems as if the great Elizabeth condescended to a gigantic sham. We are satisfied that ten generations of Englishmen have not idly thrown away their admiration on the lion-hearted queen. It was still possible that so vast an armament might do much mischief; it was still possible that another hostile armament might be on the way to assist; and although we now know how effectually the swarming Dutch craft kept watch and ward on the Flanders coast, it was still in the chapter of accidents that an invasion might be made on the side of the Low Countries by an army consisting of the flower of European troops, and generalled by the greatest military genius in the world.

At this point, then, we must take an unwilling farewell of Mr. Motley. He has certainly made a noble contribution to English history, although we are not certain how far Mr. Froude will feel grateful to him for pre-occupying so much of the ground that must necessarily be traversed in the forthcoming volumes of Elizabeth. We sincerely wish Mr. Motley health and strength to achieve the magnificent programme which he has sketched out for himself in his preface. He proposes to bring down the history to the time of the Synod of Dort, and then to tell the story of the Thirty Years War. If the history continues to be related upon the present scale, it will certainly require the most unintermitting labour. The famous introduction in Macaulay's England scarcely announced a more splendid intention. But *absit omen*. In his next two volumes our author will describe with all his wonted ability the establishment of the independence of the Provinces. He will doubtless also point out how the popular constitution was far from being an unmingled good. He will assuredly relate with eloquent enthusiasm the splendid career of Maurice of Nassau, and endeavour to administer a due meed of historic justice to the memory of Maurice and the memory of John of Olden Barneveldt. We cannot conceal our apprehension that when Mr. Motley comes to deal with the period of the Arminian controversy, those very qualities that enable him to do such vigorous justice to statesmen, courtiers, and generals may operate very much as a disqualification for discussing abstruse questions in divinity and the varieties of the religious character. Profound and peculiar qualities, and something very unlike his eminently popular characteristics, are required for the full exposition of a great era in ecclesiastical history. For the present, however, these speculations are premature.

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF ENGLAND^a.

THE antiquity of our English aristocracy is so universally acknowledged, both at home and abroad, that it seems rather late in the day to invite a discussion upon it. Continental nations, among the older families of which revolution in some shape has made such merciless havoc, point to our immunity in this respect with feelings akin almost to envy, and most intelligent foreigners who have written on our country concur in their expressions of respect for that venerable body in whose names and titles are written many of the most prominent events of English history. Nevertheless, and the fact is not a little singular, the notions of our own people on the subject are singularly loose and undefined. The rapid changes which the progress of opinions, the increase of commerce, and the comparatively sudden accumulations of large fortunes have brought about, have caused a sort of fusion between the different ranks of our social system, tending in a great measure to confuse the claims of those who can legitimately boast of antiquity of blood. The first thing that a happy speculator or a successful trader does upon realizing wealth, or it may be an independence, is to hunt up a coat of arms which will harmonize with the name he bears, or with the traditions which his forefathers have left behind them. With this, and a recently purchased estate, he ranks in the opinion of the careless world among the gentry. Happy circumstances place him, perhaps, in the commission of the peace. His private character is probably unassailable, and two generations later the origin of his rise in life is forgotten in the position transmitted to his descendants. Those who claim for the gentry of England the best blood in the kingdom forget this, and are often therefore as much in the wrong as those who attribute the same distinction to the peerage alone. Who are the "nobility" of England? Are they to be found in the peerage? We reply, Yes, because, of the most ancient families of our gentry, very many members have received titles for services rendered to their king and country who are to this day represented in the Upper House. Are they to be found among the untitled gentry? Again we reply in the affirmative, because the natural nobility of every country is always in the first instance its landed proprietary. It has, however, become too much the habit of loose thinkers to accept either of these positions in that unqualified sense which would go to negative the other; and it appears to us, therefore, that we shall be rendering a service to the community by defining the extent in which each

^a "The County Families of the United Kingdom; or, Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland. By Edward Walford, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain." (London: Hardwicke.)

may be understood. The subject too, in connection with the work the title of which stands at the foot of our first page, has a practical aspect to which it will be necessary to refer later.

One reason why this subject has become confused is furnished by the use of the word "commoner," which has crept into our vocabulary as signifying all those of gentle birth who are untitled. The expression, whatever its origin, suggests in the gentry a certain inferiority as regards social rank and position, which happens to be the very reverse of truth. Again, a fictitious interpretation has come to be put upon the word "ennobled." We hear of an individual who is about to be created a peer as on the point of being "ennobled" or "raised" to the peerage. Now, if he is a "gentleman," and can claim by descent and coat of arms his right to rank among the "gentry" of the land in the strict meaning of the term, he is "noble" whether he become a peer or not. Very many of our peers were noble, generations before they were titled, and if they possessed that true pride which becomes the real lord of the soil, their descendants now would lay far more stress on that early nobility which they share in common with their ancestors and kinsfolk, than in the coronet they now wear. The old saying, *Fit nobilis, nascitur generosus*, really means that any man may acquire a title, but the nobility of the "gentleman," as the term was early understood, is born with him. When the nurse of James I. implored him to make her son a gentleman, that shrewd monarch replied, "My good woman, a gentleman I could never make him, though I could make him a lord." But there have been other causes at work which have added to the confusion of which we are speaking, and which even now embarrass the enquiry before us. What is to be the test of an ancient family? Mr. Shirley, in a work published about two years ago, will consent to the claims of none which cannot trace a male descent to a period antecedent to the commencement of the sixteenth century. For our purpose such a strict standard is not only unnecessary; for the practical objects of the present day it defeats itself by narrowing the enquiry to such a degree, that the ancient families which were represented in the peerage previous to the date which he lays down are nearly extinct, and that untitled noble families of the same period are reduced to somewhere about the low figure of 300. The object of that writer is a perfectly clear one. He wished to avoid having to take into his computation those families of the Reformation which became possessed of the despoiled lands of the Church, and whose descendants are not, strictly speaking, of the pure blood of the old landed gentry at all. Indeed these movements, such as the Reformation and other political earthquakes, add their influence to the perplexing causes under discussion. Then, again, there is decay, and the intermarrying of heiresses into a stock by no means so unadulterated as that from which they themselves sprang; so that whoever in conducting this enquiry places too much stress upon extreme antiquity, will arrive at results such as must disappoint

himself, and leave the practical question at the present day entirely untouched. It is Sir Bernard Burke, if we remember rightly, who declares that out of all the barons who signed Magna Charta, not six are represented now in the House of Peers. And probably the number of those represented by lineal male descendants is still less. In the same way, Mr. Shirley calculates that no more than 320 families of the ancient gentry which were in existence previous to the year 1500 are represented now in the male line. The genealogical student, therefore, if he wishes to be severe, or at the least exact, will be able to arrive without much difficulty at the very summary conclusion that the old nobility of England, whether titled or the reverse, has in the course of centuries dwindled to a point in which the rareness of the article can alone compensate for its numerical insignificance.

In an enquiry, therefore, like the present, Mr. Shirley's test cannot be accepted. It is a fact that we have a large, a very large untitled landed nobility resting its claims on an antiquity sufficiently pronounced, and yet posterior to the date he prescribes. This nobility is constantly being increased, however contrary the method of augmentation may be to the strict rules of the ancient orders of heraldry. What is required at the present day is, first, to shew that such gentry are noble, and secondly, to fix some rule by which that part of it which is noble by descent can be distinguished from the other portion which mixes with it on equal terms, and which we may call without offence, the gentry by courtesy. The nobility of an Englishman in the days of chivalry was invariably tested by his shield. An English gentleman of four quarters was admissible into the Order of Malta. When a person was "ennobled," lands were in general annexed to the grant of arms, and it was not until there were no more lands to give, that the system of conferring a coat of arms by patent to which a title was annexed came into practice. From that moment the "nobility" of the country became twofold, the most ancient being the "natural nobility," as that of the landholders, the more modern the "titled," or that of the peerage by patent. The proof, however, of the high esteem in which the first was held, is to be found in the contempt with which the gentry regarded the newly-made nobles. They denounced the system of patents as "an innovation; a dangerous stretch of the prerogative."

There is one instance recorded of a king of England ennobling a person not of gentle blood in order to enable him to meet a foreign noble in single combat; but so tenacious have subsequent heralds been of the principle involved in that act, that in alluding to it they have been invariably careful to point out that the king never meant to create a gentleman, a proceeding he would never even dream of attempting; he only got him "received into the state of a gentleman" by making him an Esquire and giving him a coat of arms. There are numberless instances to be found in ancient histories in

which the nobility of the gentry is thus expressly recognised. Perkin Warbeck in his proclamation, quoted by Lord Verulam in the latter's "History of Henry VII.," accuses the king of having "caused to be cruelly murdered divers *nobles*," and he enumerates the names of five untitled gentlemen. In Bailey's Dictionary (ed. 1707) a gentleman is stated to be "one who received his nobility from his ancestors and not from the gift of any prince or state." In the statutes of the Order, *temp.* Henry VIII., a "gentleman of blood" is described to be he that is "descended of three degrees of *noblesse*," i.e. of name and coat of arms, his parents being of course both noble. The gentry were, moreover, eligible to the Order of the Garter, and all their disputes were referable only to the Lord High Constable of England or to the Earl Marshal—a fact which is conclusive upon the point. The celebrated historian Hallam, speaking of France, says, "An officer of a plebeian mother was reputed noble for the purposes of inheritance and of exemption from tribute; but he could not be received into any order of chivalry, though capable of simple knighthood." A similar rule was recognised in England. If a peer married the daughter of one who was *ignobilis*, the issue of the marriage would inherit the peerage on the principle that a peer need not of necessity be a "gentleman of blood;" but his children would never be eligible to the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, of Malta, or of the Garter. In France the *gentilhomme* was held at one time in equal honour. According to a writer of the early part of the present century, an ordinance having gone forth during the reign of Louis XVI. that no one should be presented at court who could not trace his ancestry to a fixed period, while many marquises and counts were rejected, numbers of untitled gentlemen from Brittany and Languedoc passed the ordeal of the heralds with facility; and a similar strictness was until of late years observed in Germany in respect of all candidates for the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria. But the most conclusive proof of the point we are discussing is to be found in the possible changes which an elevation to the peerage may cause in the coat of arms of the newly-titled gentleman. Let us suppose the case of a cadet of a noble untitled family being made a peer. As cadet of his house he must carry in his arms a mullet or a cinque-foil, or other mark of inferiority, in spite of his coronet, while his elder brother would bear his arms without any diminution whatever.

The foregoing *data*, while they conclusively prove the nobility inherent in the landed proprietary of the nation, will be found of the greatest use when it becomes desirable to enquire into the comparative antiquity of individual families. For the purposes of the present time it must be assumed that every man of character who bears a coat of arms, and whose father and grandfather died possessed of the lands which he holds, is of the gentry of the country: but that he is noble in the sense in which our ancestors and the heralds understand the term it would be impossible to

affirm. According to the usages of the age, every man is now a gentleman who is received in society as such; but it does not follow that he is "a gentleman of blood." Mr. Walford, in his recently published work on "County Families of Great Britain," seems to have appreciated this difficulty. He includes in his list all members of the House of Commons, and many private gentlemen, though no longer landed proprietors, but he specially indicates those of noble descent wherever he can trace it. The work itself is just now in its infancy, and contains errors and deficiencies which only a re-issue, if not several re-issues, will avail to rectify. But the principle is undoubtedly a sound one, and the details are carried out with such a thorough absence of all pretension, and with such a desire to avoid the prolixity which would result from a too great attention to minute genealogical particulars, that the publication, when amended and developed to its legitimate scope, cannot fail to prove very valuable. But even now a mere glance will enable any one to arrive at the distinction to which we are adverting. And there is this further advantage in all works of the sort, that by their instrumentality the alliances of the younger branches of noble families get placed on record, and are made available for future generations in cases of disputed title or property.

If this had been done in a former age, the Great Shrewsbury Case would neither have cost the labour or the treasure which was expended upon it. So important, indeed, do we consider this aspect of the question, that we would almost second the proposition we have heard made respecting the book in question, namely, that the compiler should cut up his book, induce the families concerned to swear before a magistrate to the truth of each paragraph, and then get them enrolled and recorded in the British Museum. How far this scheme would be practicable we cannot stop in this place to enquire. It would be a task of almost endless trouble and labour; but the facts, when once enrolled and recorded, would for future generations be strong presumptive evidence *ante litem motam*.

One other consideration is furnished by Mr. Walford's work. According to ancient feudal rules, no descent was ever acknowledged which was claimed only through the female line. If the principle were a sound one in those days, there are many more stringent reasons for recognising it now. In modern times claims to descent from an illustrious house in the female line have been continually made where the pedigree on the male side was of a very questionable character. Still there are families who owe in other instances so much of the pride of association to the infusion of distinguished blood from female sources, that in a work like the one before us it would be unwise to ignore them. A writer in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1846, points out that the blood of the House of Stewart was, from the simple process of intermarriage, to be traced in Cromwell, William III., the Admirable Crichton, Leslie Earl of Leven, Chatham, Fox, and Byron. On æsthetic grounds alone facts of this kind deserve

to be recorded, and we can therefore no more ignore in these days nobility of descent on the female side, than we can affirm that a man received in society on equal terms with the gentry is not a gentleman. It must never be forgotten, however, that when a house marries its last female representative into another family, however illustrious, it at once sinks itself; and its name which, except under special circumstances, becomes absorbed in the new stock to which it is allied, will, unless it be rescued from oblivion by works like that of Mr. Walford, in no long time be forgotten. That book is both a genealogical record and a dictionary of the noble families of Great Britain. It may be examined with advantage as a study, or it may be kept on the shelf as a reference index to books of wider scope and more extended detail. It may also be converted into a genealogical register of the existence and generations of collateral branches in the case of future litigation, in the manner we have already pointed out.

THE URICONIUM EXCAVATION FUND.

THE excavations at Wroxeter, which have been suspended during the winter, are about to be resumed with increased activity. Mr. Botfield, M.P., who has so liberally contributed to the excavation fund during the last three years, offers a third subscription of fifty guineas, conditionally that fifty other subscriptions of not less than a guinea each can be obtained. Many of these have already been promised, (including the Earl of Powis, £10, Lord Wensleydale, £5, and Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, £2 2s.,) but as the whole amount will be quite inadequate to meet the expenses of the operations contemplated during the season, it is hoped that a much larger sum will be contributed. The rich collection of relics, including coins, bronzes, pottery, tessellated pavements, &c., which have been deposited in the Shrewsbury museum, attests the interest of the site under exploration. It is intended that the operations of the present season shall include the examination of the site of the Roman cemetery, in addition to the remains adjacent to "the old wall;" but until further funds are obtained the excavations must of necessity be on a limited scale. It is trusted, therefore, that the archæological public will again come forward to supply the means of continuing an investigation which has already been attended with such valuable results, and which is likely to add largely to our acquaintance with the history and archæology of the country at the close of the Roman occupation.

Subscriptions are received by Dr. Henry Johnson, the Honorary Secretary to the Committee, Shrewsbury; and by Mr. J. O. Sandford, stationer, High-street, Shrewsbury.

HISTORICAL BEARING OF CERTAIN LOCAL NAMES CONNECTED WITH GLOUCESTER.

At the last annual meeting of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club, the Rev. Samuel Lysons read an interesting paper on the origin of names, and the illustration which both local and general history may sometimes receive from an inquiry into them. He instanced Mitre-street, in Gloucester, which was formerly called Oxbody-lane. This he conceived to be a corruption of "Ocks bothys," meaning the booths or shops which one Richard Wyse conveyed in the 9th of Edward II. to John del Ocks, prior of St. Bartholomew's, in Gloucester. Two other somewhat remarkable appellations were also explained—Horsepool and Coggins. The first was shewn to have nothing to do with horses, being in fact derived from "herse," a crib of wattles such as are now used to protect the banks of the Severn against the encroachments of the tide, but which the monks of Lanthony also employed for taking salmon and lampreys, their fishery of Hersepol being mentioned in the charter roll of King John. The other name, Coggins, was explained more at length, for the reason that it appeared to him probable that a memorable event in early English history might have given rise to it. The lecturer said:—

"And now for the word Coggins. Our fishery is described in the Hundred Rolls of Edward I. as follows:—'Prior de Lanthony levavit quendam gurgitem in Sabrina, quæ vocatur Cocayne Wer, prope castrum Gloucestræ.' (The Prior of Lanthony levied a certain pool in the Severn, which is called Cocayne Wear, near the castle of Gloucester.)

"In the gorges we recognise the pool, and in the wear we recognise the wattled dam or herse; but we are also supplied with another name, corresponding with the present nomenclature of the field which skirts the fishery, viz. Coggins or Cogernes. Now, neither Coggins nor Cogernes have any meaning that I am aware of, but Cocgayne, the name by which it was called in Edward I.'s time, has a very significant meaning. Ducange's Glossary explains Cocaigue as 'contestation, querelle, difference, dispute.' Coggins, then, is the field of contention; and here opens a very interesting inquiry—from what contention, quarrel, or dispute did it get its name? There are two solutions which I will venture to offer; the first, if you accept my view of it, will go far to settle a disputed point of our country's history.

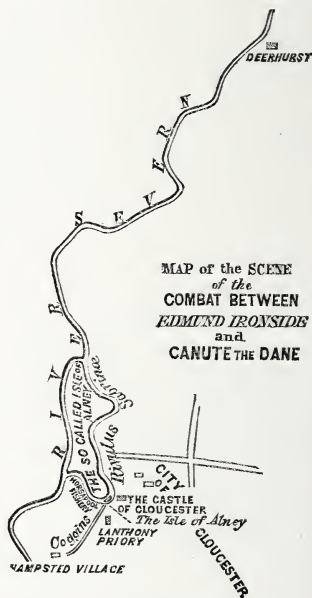
"History tells us that Edmund Ironside, threatened by Canute the Dane, retreated to Gloucester as his stronghold. In the immediate neighbourhood of that town the forces of the two kings drew up in hostile array to dispute the possession of the crown of England. Grafton, Speed, and Baker all agree as to these facts. Moreover, to stop the effusion of blood, it was arranged that the two kings should settle the point in single combat.

"In Twysden's edition of *Decem Scriptores*, Ailred the Abbot of Rievaulx says 'there is an island in the middle of the Severn itself, which is called Holenghege, to which the kings (i.e. Edmund and Canute), clad in the most splendid armour, having been ferried over, entered into single combat within sight of both peoples.'

"In an interesting little pamphlet published by John Hogg, Esq., foreign secretary to

the Royal Society of Literature, on the subject of two events which occurred in the life of Canute the Dane, it is shewn that the Danish or Scandinavian mode of settling disputes was by the contending parties retiring to a small island, whence there would be no escape, and there deciding the matter by single combat, and that this duel was called in their language *Holmganga*, or *Holenghega*, i.e. an island going (*Holm* is a river island). It must have been something like a duel in a saw-pit, except that it was more visible to bystanders. Here then we have in close contiguity *Holinghega*, or, as we now call it, *Alney*, or the *Island*, and *Cogayne*, the field of contention, on the opposite bank of the river. May not these names help us to decide the actual spot where this renowned contest took place, which has hitherto been almost as much a matter of contention as the dispute itself? It has been usual to consider that larger island adjacent to the smaller one of which I am speaking as the locality of this combat, but it strikes me that the island or neite, comprising about three quarters of an acre, was a much more suitable spot for such a purpose than that larger area now called the Isle of Alney, which comprises some three or four hundred acres. Be that as it may, the *Coggins* stands opposite to both of them, but it is not a little singular that historians should, one and all, have overlooked this smaller island. The South Wales Railway goods station and the Docks have made such alterations in the appearance of the localities that but for ancient maps one would hardly recognise them. Our little island is now no longer an island, but united to the main land, and the *Coggins*, though still retaining its name, has utterly lost its meadow-like appearance, and is covered with iron rails instead of verdure.

"Speed says that it was Duke Edric who suggested the duel, but he adds, 'I can hardly believe so good a notion should proceed from so bad a man.' It is not uninteresting, however, to remark from the Domesday Survey that Edric, an adherent of Harold, held the adjoining manor of Hempsted and this very fishery in a subsequent reign. Was it Edric himself or one of his family who was thus rewarded for his services by the Danish king for dispatching his rival within a short seven months after the partition of the kingdom between them? The words will, I think, help us in this matter, for, according to the glossary to the Ancient Laws and Institutes, that word signifies the same as *lād*, an ordeal."



* "The difficulty has arisen from the fact that the Saxon Chronicle states that the combat took place at Deerhurst, and this very brief account has been copied by subsequent chroniclers. There is, however, no island at Deerhurst on which the duel could have taken place. Geoffry Gaimar, however, the Norman chronicler, who wrote within a century of the time of the duel, and might have been contemporary with some of those who were present on the occasion, expressly states that the armies met at Deerhurst, and it was then decided that the kings should go down to Gloucester and there settle the matter in single combat. He describes the whole thing most graphically in very quaint Norman-French."

Another derivation offered was from the mat de Cocaigue, or May-pole erected in most towns, but conceived to have in Gloucester a special meaning as commemorative of the contest between Canute and Edmund Ironside.

As illustrative of the strange corruption of names, Mr. Lysons mentioned that a strip of land in the Ham, near Gloucester, is now known as "Queen Dick," the proper appellation being "Tween-dikes," from two ditches which bound it. As is well known, names in ancient deeds are seldom spelt uniformly, but the most singular variations that he had ever met with were, he said, in his own name; this, which he derived from the British "Lhyswyn," or the white palace, he had seen spelt in forty different ways, and five variations occurred in one document, the will of William Lysons, of the date of 1618, which is preserved in the Diocesan Registry of Gloucester.

TREASURE TROVE.

WE some time since stated that the Home Office circular on the subject of Treasure Trove was the cause of much dissatisfaction to those interested in the enrichment of Local Museums; we therefore see with pleasure, from the report of an answer given in the House of Commons on April 25, in the present year, that the circular has been withdrawn, with a view to its amendment:—

"Sir J. C. JERVOISE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department when the notice would be circulated, which, on the 9th of January last, it was stated would probably be shortly issued in regard to treasure trove, giving the public full information on the subject; and whether it was intended to enforce the claim of the Crown to ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, and objects of antiquity found in England and Wales, as part of the Royal revenue?"

"Sir G. C. LEWIS said that treasure trove, as the House was aware, was one of the rights of the Crown. What the Treasury had done was, not to enforce any invidious claim with regard to this right of the Crown; but they had made this communication, which had been sent out from the Home Office, the object of which was to prevent any coinage that might be found being melted without the knowledge of the public authorities. The rule laid down by the Treasury was, that they would pay an equivalent value in bullion for such coins, if they should be found to be of any antiquarian interest that would make it desirable they should be deposited in the British Museum, or any other place of proper deposit. It seemed that the circular was liable to some objection, and had therefore been withdrawn, in order that an amended one might be issued."

THE DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES ABBOT, LORD COLCHESTER^a.

ABOVE eighteen hundred solid pages is a fearful work for a critic to look at. In the present instance there are, fortunately, no personal vicissitudes, trials, or unhappineses to agitate the subject. Charles Abbot appears to have been one of those persons said to be born with a silver spoon in their mouths, and to have gone on from his cradle, without let or hindrance, till he made his pap-spoon into a golden ladle, adorned with a coronet; and he earned it fully and fairly, being the very type of an official man.

But without any adventitious addition, the plan and component elements of these volumes render them tedious and objectionable as a whole, though rich in matter (albeit disjointed and desultory) of much political and historical interest. It seems to us as if one-third, at least, of the "Diary" might have been left out with advantage, for it is a mere bald list or catalogue of parliamentary proceedings from day to day, which conveys no information of the slightest value; whereas, if a selection had been made, and limited to affairs of any consequence, or linked to new illustrations, the fatigue to the reader would have been far less and his intelligence far more. There is frequently a summary, too, which is simply a repetition, and nearly adequate to all that is useful or wanted; and, beyond this, correspondence to throw farther light on the subjects; and thus, while some things are over-done, the multitude of entries relate to formal memoranda, dropt as soon as noted, and leading nowhere. This is a great error in construction; approaching too close to the needle (let us say needles) in the pottle of hay. It partakes, however, of the character of the man, systematic, precise, fancying every thing important that touched the punctiliousness or dignity of the first commoner of the realm—the incarnation, as it were, of the *vox populi*, and hence, as Lord Erskine said of himself, "a little less than angel," or, as the Speaker seemed to believe himself nothing below a classic demigod, "Jove in the chair!"

The early portion of the work need not detain us, for it is only after the writer became Speaker that his intercourse with men high in office, and consequently rich in information, raised his views to the standard under which history ranges, and so entitled them to be considered along with the publications which have of late contributed so much to illuminate the same period—the Sidmouth, Eldon, Malmsbury, Cornwallis, Canning, Peel, Wilberforce, Rose, Wellington, Buckingham, and other memoirs. From them all it is probable that an approximation to the facts may be effected; but he

^a "The Diary and Correspondence of Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester, Speaker of the House of Commons 1802—1817. Edited by his eldest son, Charles, Lord Colchester." 8vo., 3 vols. (Murray.)

must be more sanguine than we are (after having plodded diligently through most of them) who does not find a great deal left to perplex his mind in the search for the absolutely true! The colours of the rainbow are not more different than the colouring of the same transactions in these various versions of them, and it is with regret we confess that, unlike the theory of sunshine, their rays do not blend into one luminous and harmonious light, rendering objects so clear that there can be no mistake about them. As Mr. Speaker, Lord Colchester was, *ex officio*, a centre of references, consultations, confidences, and gossips with leading persons of all parties and ways of thinking, and the character of these he has faithfully reported; but his own *colour* was deep-dyed Addingtonian, which, together with his inflexible resistance to the Roman Catholic claims, gives a partizan tone to his opinions of most of the statesmen and measures that come under his extensive survey. Mr. Addington was his great friend, and on becoming Prime Minister, in 1801, sent him as Secretary to Ireland, where he remained six months, and, on Sir John Mitford resigning the Chair to become Chancellor of Ireland, was elected to succeed him as Speaker of the first United parliament. A long chapter gives a very confused account of his management in that country, and we are therefore the more willing to pass at once to the date of 1803, when the affairs of the whole empire came more within his purview.

With Addington Premier he has gone on confidingly, confidentially, and approvingly, till Pitt thought it high time to resume the reins of government; and immediately becomes somewhat less in the Speaker's judgment. He agrees with Lord Redesdale (Mitford) that Pitt had "gradually shifted his ground, and, from a willingness to support, had ended in a desire to subvert, being overborne by Lord Grenville." From June, 1803, when it was endeavoured to get Addington to retire gracefully into a peerage and eminent seat in the cabinet under Pitt, till May, 1804,—the Ministry becoming more and more unequal to their position, and unpopular,—proposals and arrangements were continually on the *tapis*, and Addington, having tasted the sweets of power, stuck to his post with vehement intensity. At last, however, he was obliged to yield; which he did in evident dudgeon, assuming the tone of abnegation and dignity, and rejecting the mitigants good-naturedly offered by his royal master, viz., as is stated, the earldom of Banbury, Viscount Wallingford and Baron Reading; and, with discreet provisional self-reserve, being merely prevailed upon to accept the King's house he inhabited in Richmond Park as a temporary residence. In short, he complained of injustice and ingratitude, whilst his successors accused him—now and always—of intrigue, to which the King's conscientious feelings on the Catholic Question opened the way; and not only left office in anger, but was never heartily and sincerely reconciled to Pitt (though they acted together) to the day when England lost for ever the Pilot that weathered

the storm. But the person who incurred the most bitter and unrelenting resentment of Mr. Addington, and which crops out wherever his name is mentioned by his *fides Achates* Mr. Abbot, was Mr. Canning, whose pungent ridicule of "the Doctor" and his brethren was never forgiven. No doubt his active adherence to Pitt, and his contempt for the policy of his rival substitutes, tended much to their downfall, and the conviction of the country that they were not "masters of the situation."

In Lord Melbourne's time, more than thirty years after, when Lord Sidmouth succeeded to the fortune of Lord Stowell, he patriotically resigned the pension of £3,000 a-year which he had enjoyed during that period. Meanwhile the Speaker's casting vote for the impeachment of Lord Melville, (to which his, the Addington party, contributed forty-three votes,) it may be believed, was, in the existing temper of the parties, somewhat gratifying, besides being politically and constitutionally correct. The Speaker is facetious enough to favour us with some of the witticisms on this occasion, to wit, "That Lord Melville was Whitbread's Entire Butt." "That Whitbread's eloquence had a good deal of *quassia* in it—*bitter stuff*, with a *bad taste*." "That the Managers were mismanagers and imaginers." And "that the Archbishops and Bishops walking in the procession were described to the country spectators to be 'Peeresses in their own Right.' " And there is an insinuation added, which, notwithstanding the authority on which it seems to rest, we confess that, looking at the circumstances and the character of Pitt and his relations with his most friendly and efficient coadjutor, we cannot believe. It runs thus:—

"May 20, 1806.—Rode with Lord Sidmouth. Mr. Pitt (in a conversation with Lord Sidmouth formerly) had expressed 'his great surprise that Lord Melville, who was always so liberal and accommodating, should have made so many difficulties about giving up the Treasurership of the Navy, when it was wanted for Lord Harrowby. He was quite at a loss to understand his resistance.' "

Credat Judæus! If Mr. Pitt ever said such a thing, or whispered such a confidence, (and above all to Addington,) we can only remark that he never, in the whole course of his life, uttered any similar base suspicion, or shewed himself so foolish a habbler and so false a friend. Mr. Abbot had long before told us of "the total want of cordiality and confidence between Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth, which had in fact subsisted from the beginning of their joint administration." A pretty confidant to inform that he suspected his most valued colleague of corruption or malversation!

In reviewing this very voluminous publication, and glancing at our annotations upon it as we proceeded with the perusal, we discover the utter impossibility of referring to a tithe of them. Our task is necessarily modified. We can only move from one particular and prominent occasion to another, and instance such matters as deservedly come into the field of contemporary comparison with the biographical productions we have already indicated as likely, on being sifted and tested, to throw an instructive

light upon our national history at a period of most imminent national peril and unexampled public difficulty. Throughout the whole, the Catholic Question shed a prodigious influence over both the great parties in the State, and exercised the utmost weight in the dissolution and formation of Cabinets. There was hardly a measure of any kind, however apparently remote, that did not feel the effect of this grand mainspring, operating upon and from the Throne to the smallest and outermost wheels of the machine. The Tory party, in its highest circle, had a powerful phalanx of peers and strenuous Protestants, designated as ultra and reviled as bigotted, who looked upon concession as the ruin of the British constitution. Their support of Pitt, Lord Granville, Canning, and other statesmen who held the opposite opinion, was therefore wavering in domestic policy, though the estrangements were patched up for the dangerous emergencies of foreign affairs, rebellions in Ireland, risings in the manufacturing districts, and London demonstrations, while proscription and invasion darkened the horizon from Petersburg to Boulogne. The Whigs, on the other hand, had also to a certain degree become divided into the separatists, whom the dread and horror of the French Revolution had united in a middle or neutral course, and the more ardent disciples of the school of liberty and equality, who stopped at no extreme, but fraternized with the fiercest of the democratic leaders, wherever they were to be found, and whatever their cry. These were the great distinctions, and we see them interfering with and shaping every political combination and change from the close of the American war, and indeed to the present day; and one of the most extraordinary phases of which was, that men, in several vital cases, changed more completely than could be imagined, and became the authors of measures they had previously denounced to the uttermost, and treated with indignation and abhorrence as fatal to constitutional government and the existence of the British Empire in its rank among the mighty nations of the earth.

The next event, after the Melville impeachment, which was got up for a popular distraction to tell against royalty and the upper classes, was the famous agitation against the Duke of York. Upon this occasion Mr. Perceval read to the Speaker a draft of a proposed statement from his Royal Highness to be read to the House of Commons, which in our opinion is far superior to the document ultimately adopted. Mr. Abbot thus gives it:—

“1. Denying before God and his country all participation or connivance in the corrupt practices. 2. Avowing with the deepest regret and humiliation the habits which had exposed his honour to the artifices of the most degraded characters. Relying on his integrity and his services in raising and maintaining the efficiency of the army, and desiring to be set clear of the charges by the judgment of the House of Commons upon the view of the evidence, or to be put on his trial before his Peers, with the rules and privileges of regular justice for his protection, in common with that of all the subjects of the realm,” &c., &c.

There seems to us something manly, straightforward, and convincing in
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCX.

this appeal, and an honest confession of indiscretion—the former the best defence against a factious charge, the latter a meet reply and rebuke to the notoriously Pharisaical spirit which not only threw the first stone, but followed it with an avalanche most impudent and disgusting. Public morality, somewhat scandalized by the exposure of the peccant conduct of his Royal Highness, was atrociously outraged by the brazen profligacy of his assailants and their accomplices. The House of Commons was turned into a scene of orgies. Mr. Speaker records a “very tumultuous debate, made intricate by the form of the amendment, and noisy by the arrival of Irish members from their anniversary dinner on St. Patrick’s day;” and the practice of the people in the streets tossing up their half-pence “Duke or Darling,” instead of “heads or tails.” Fifty years have dulled the jest of this serious affair, which drove the Commander-in-Chief from his most important posts at a most momentous crisis; it became really the fun of pelting the frogs; and while his royal father was expressing his “regret for any circumstances which deprived him of the Duke’s services, where his zealous and impartial conduct had been no less conspicuous than his strict integrity,” and his “admiration of the forbearance and temper shewn under circumstances so painful and so trying,” his rollicking persecutors, saints and sinners, were at “high jinks” at Mary Anne Clarke’s, supping and singing (C. Abbot quotes),—

“For thee, along each crowded street,
Hot pulses every moment beat,
New shores thine empire court;
Nor threatening oft, and sore annoyed,
Scarce Dukes and Claverings can avoid
Their old and loved resort.

“Old Dawler wails his thousand pound,
A thousand mothers wish thee drowned,
All trembling for their calves;
While timid brides, in soft alarms,
Sit sighing, anxious lest thy charms
Detain their dearer halves.

“Grim Donovan and Sandon too,
Whetting their sharpest wits for you,
Deem all thy tricks divine.”

In short, it was a disgraceful and degrading London *saturnalia*, hardly inferior in demoralizing effects to the advent of Queen Caroline, or the daily publication of the cases in Sir Cresswell Cresswell’s court. Only one point of national interest merits notice at the present day, when we have made a great constitutional change in the administration of the army. The Speaker remarks that the consequences hinging upon the removal or resignation of the Duke of York were, that they might be “very hurtful if he should carry all the interests he had naturally established in the army into political party; and also” (and here the question sticks) “if the patronage of the army should come into the hands of any Cabinet Minister,

the army would again become an object of public jealousy." We have now, fearlessly, cast the patronage of the vast Indian empire into the same boot!

Passing onward in search of any new rays of light, the unfortunate Cabinet divisions which culminated in the duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning furnish matter of much interest. At this period the Speaker stood high in estimation. Perceval, in the event of forming an administration, offers him a State Secretaryship, and Canning confides to him the minute particulars of every movement confirming his determination to resign. The death of the Duke of Portland brought it to the issue, which of these two should become Prime Minister, with the lead in the Commons; and the lot fell to Perceval, who mounted to that elevation from which he was lamentably precipitated by the pistol of an assassin. Alas, for the dim foresight of man!—lofty ambition gratified, the path to an early and blood-stained tomb.

Sir Francis Burdett's contumacy, the Walcheren expedition, and the King's illness, 1810-11, afford much scope for the Speaker's official duties and some employment for his routine pen. One entry in his "Diary," respecting the latter, is very painful to read even at this distance of time:—

"*November 7, 1810.*—This morning I received private accounts of the King's health, on which I could entirely rely. On Friday and Saturday the violence of the disorder was at a horrible height. The King had taken but little refreshment for the last five days, and nothing but magnesia for the two last. Closed doors and windows were the only restraint, and, if he had been so left, it is apprehended that forty-eight hours more would have put his life beyond the reach of recovery. Dr. Heberden, who was there, sent for Mr. Meadows, the resident apothecary of St. Luke's, and he brought with him some of the persons usually employed in such cases. On Sunday coercion was applied, and after medicine, leeches, and a pillow of hops had been applied, sleep ensued for several hours; but the following night and the subsequent twenty-four hours had been again perturbed."

Often, indeed, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and the poor, good, Old Man, as these volumes too amply demonstrate, had as heavy a load of cares, anxieties, and troubles to bear as could afflict the most severely tried of his subjects. The Catholic Question was a perennial source of distress to his mind; though we are assured only a year before this, when racked to form a Ministry, "that Lord Grey, if sent for, would in a single sentence set the King's mind at ease; that Tierney had so declared; and that if six baronetcies were put at his disposal, he would undertake that no more should be heard about it!" Can such things be? Tierney was the best possible authority, and indeed it is remarkable to observe what an important part he played in all the political moves and intrigues of his day, without reaching higher than a subordinate office. He was, however, a dangerous adversary in parliamentary debate, and on one occasion had so grave a quarrel with the Speaker, that Mr. Ley, the Clerk, said to the latter that he (Tierney) "attacked him like an assassin." (!)

The murder of Mr. Perceval leads to an opinion that, "though by no means an eloquent speaker, he was the ablest debater in the House, but his treatment and management of it by no means satisfactory;" to which is added the following singular notice:—

"Rode with Montague, (afterwards Lord Rokeby,) who told me of Perceval's strong apprehensions of his impending fate for several days before it took place, and that he had given his will to Mrs. Perceval, with some expressions indicating its probability."

In 1817 Mr. Abbot resigned the eminent situation he had filled with so much zeal and credit for sixteen stormy political years, during which, with the turmoil already mentioned between him and Mr. Tierney, he had only encountered two other assaults, one of a grave nature, and the other very ludicrous. The former was a motion by Lord Morpeth, charging the Speaker with having exceeded his proper functions in his address to the Prince Regent, in the House of Peers, at the close of the session 1813, when he delivered a strong opinion upon the proceedings on the Catholic petition. This was negatived by a majority of 274 to 106. The latter was the memorable escapade of the Member for Sussex, known by the *soubriquet* of "honest Jack Fuller of Rose-hill." Jack was a large bluff man, and when full of Bacchus cared little for any Speaker, especially if the Speaker happened to be (as in this instance) a man of small stature. Having got into trouble with the Chair one evening for being disorderly, he broke away from the sergeant-at-arms in the lobby, and bursting again into the House, made a rush towards the Chair, swearing that he would pull the "— little fellow's wig off and dust him with it," but he was stopped in mid-career and re-committed, with much emphasis, to the custody of the sergeant, from which he was not released till after a penance of some forty-eight hours, a humble apology, a reprimand, and the payment of a very pretty sum in the shape of fees. Such an episode is rarely witnessed within the walls of Parliament; and Mr. Abbot was about the last Speaker who would permit it to pass into a precedent. We have said that he was extremely precise, and in the maintenance of order so determined as to be "a terror to evil doers." A whimsical case we may describe from witnessing it, about this very Jack Fuller period, may raise a smile in the midst of our drier politics. Mr. Kennedy, one of the door-keepers, (a good berth, worth several hundreds a-year,) one evening happened, like the honourable Member, to have taken too much wine, and having, *ex officio*, to light the chandelier hanging in the middle of the House, failed signally in his attempts to accomplish that service. With a stentorian voice the Speaker ordered him to vanish, and poor Kennedy retired, anticipating his dismissal at a moment's notice. Nor had he long to wait in suspense, for no sooner had the House gone into Committee than Abbot strode out in dignified wrath, and had the offender called before him in his private room. There is no need to repeat the colloquy: Kennedy denied being drunk, and contradicted the Speaker's assertion that he was so; and, assuming

the tone of injured innocence, said, "Sir, it is your own fault, to sanction such a trick. If you had not allowed them to put two candles into every socket, I would have lighted the House completely in less than ten minutes." This, with Kennedy's indescribable manner, was too much for even Mr. Abbot's gravity, and the culprit was forgiven; though never permitted to exhibit his powers for enlightening the Commons any more.

Now, though we have alluded to the rather pompous demeanour and martinet punctilio, the *quorum pars magna fui* which the writer of the "Diary" betrays throughout these volumes, far be it from us to depreciate the ability and services which conducted, by a singularly useful and distinguished life, to the coronet of Colchester. Immoveable in his own convictions, his Lordship, from first to last, was one of the most consistent of politicians. Attached to the most mediocre party that directed the government of the State during a portion of his period, he nevertheless, in his high neutral position, so displayed his judgment and so performed his duties, as to be made the confidant of all sides, (except the most radical portion in opposition,) consulted by the great leaders, referred to and respected for his opinions and advice. And as the inceptor and author of valuable improvements in the administration of public affairs he also merits a grateful eulogy. In Ireland, within six short months, he introduced several excellent measures; and when, in England, he occupied a wider sphere, his persistency in distinct organization, in providing official checks, and in suggesting new ways and means, was productive of most beneficial effects. The earliest motion for saving and utilizing the national records and turning them to historical purposes, (now so auspiciously carried on by the Master of the Rolls,) originated with him. The important business of the Finance Committee was largely indebted to his co-operation. The first practical proposition for the Census was his; and, in short, he left the impress of his labours, not only on many formal shapes, (some of them now-a-days laughed to scorn, under the epithets Routine and Red-tape-ism, no doubt serious evils if abused, but, rightly understood, preventives of error and preservatives of order,) but also upon measures very advantageous to the country at the time, and still conducing efficiently to its welfare: such as the annual Finance accounts, the general promulgation of the Statute laws, the regulations for private business in the House, and a host of lesser arrangements, of which we reap the benefit to the present day. It could only be accounted a characteristic, not a drawback, that he interested himself intensely on all ceremonious occasions. Coronations, levees, funerals, processions, all called forth his most anxious research how he ought to dress, where he ought to walk, what he ought to say or do. The eyes of the universe were upon Mr. Speaker and the mace! Yet he hints that the Prince Regent was too fond of tailoring and upholstery, not sparing Lord Eldon for stinginess, nor Marquis Wellesley for vanity and looseness of life,

nor Lord Clare for violence, Colonel Cooke for insolence, and Mr. Foster^b for inordinate presumption in Ireland, all illustrating the precious parable of the mote and beam in human eyes, and teaching the Scottish ploughman's lesson, how difficult it is "to see ourselves as others see us." The finest personal sight of the Speaker was when he delivered the thanks of Parliament to the illustrious persons to whom they had been voted. In executing this duty he was admirably choice in his language and impressive in his manner. Nothing could be better.

But to resume, for a brief space, our more general *coup d'œil*: we find Lord Colchester in the Peers pursuing the same line he had adopted in the Commons. In 1820 he indulges in an Italian tour, and in March "pleasantly" informs Mr. Bankes from Genoa, (touching the dawning of a great national sorrow and disgrace),—

"The answer given at Rome to her Majesty Queen Caroline of England, when she applied for a guard of honour and the reception due to a crowned head, was not amiss. Gousalvi sent her word 'that his Holiness had not yet received any official account of the death of George III.' And sure enough he may wait some time, and so may she, before that dispatch is presented by any accredited Minister from England to that Court,—at least, I suppose so."

His opinion of the Queen is of the most deteriorating stamp, for in another letter, written at the end of April, he asks,—

"How far it is fitting for the British empire to acknowledge for its Queen, and invest with all the dignity and influence of the Throne, a vagabond Princess, whose conduct has degraded the nation and lowered the standard of public morals."

When she is in England a few months later, Mr. Wilbraham tells of her the report that "*she said at her own table*, when talking of the King, that by God she would blow him off his throne." But this is too obnoxious a subject to dwell upon, and we will dismiss it with a bit of humour quoted by Mr. F. Buxton, and founded on the indiscreet and damaging peroration of Mr. Denman's defence speech,—"*Go and sin no more!*"—

"Most gracious Queen, we thee implore
To go away and sin no more;
But, if that effort be too great,
To go away, at any rate."

The Diarist is so prejudiced against, and inimical to, Mr. Canning, that it would require a long discussion to clear up some of the statements and refute some of the mis-statements which appear in the account of the previous negotiations to his acceptance of the Premiership; suffice it to say

^b Yet changes of circumstances will produce changes of opinion. In 1801 Mr. Foster is charged with offering "his assistance to Lord Hardwicke's administration, provided he could also have had the whole direction of it," and was treated with distant civility. In 1814, when the Speaker was defending himself from Lord Morpeth and Whitbread, the same individual is referred to, in his presence, "historically, as a name never to be mentioned but with honour!" *Tempora mutantur!*—the proverb is somewhat musty.

that they all end in the conclusion that he was forced upon the King, who hated him,—which we know to be an untruth. Canning's lamented death relieved his opponents from their Roman Catholic terrors, or excuses, and they turned joyfully to Peel and the Duke. To the former Lord Colchester represented "that the country would think itself safe at home and abroad if *he* were the leading Minister in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Wellington head of the Government and leading Minister in the House of Lords; and nothing else could give lasting satisfaction." To this, we are told, "he listened in silence, with much complacency." Need we add the instructive comment on political faiths and speculations—the great idol of Lord Colchester's worship through life was, within a few months, destroyed by the very hands he was thus invoking to hold the shield of safety! In April, 1829, he has to record the passing of the Bill "which puts an end to the Protestant monarchy of Great Britain, in so far as it permits all the duties of the kingly office to be executed by Roman Catholic Ministers." "The King, speaking of his own situation of late, said to somebody, 'Oh, the Duke of Wellington is King of England, O'Connell is King of Ireland, and I suppose I am only considered as Dean of Windsor!'" A beautiful finale, till Parliamentary reform came to "cap" it.

As no other events of consequence draw out any important data or remarks for us to specify, we must acknowledge we are glad to bid adieu to this part of our task, and seek a short miscellaneous recreation among the looses and strays which besprinkle these very numerous pages. For indeed, like all productions of a similar kind, we can compare this compound Diary, Summary, Correspondence, and narration of hearsays and circumstances, with notations thereon, to nothing of closer pattern than one of those industrious housewife bed-quilts, made up of shreds and patches, of all shapes known and unknown to geometry, little bits and bigger pieces, anecdote scraps and opinion darns, some new stuff and some economised rags, which, when stitched together, not only shew well in appearance, but are very useful in their way. On these grounds we can honestly recommend the Abbot Quilt as serviceable for national history; displaying, together with breadths of constitutional samples, (to which Lord Redesdale is a most valuable contributor,) a various multitude of such small compartments as are exemplified in the following cuttings-out.

The first has a curious bearing upon the present condition of Chancery with a great Common-law Lord at its head. In framing All the Talents Ministry (1806) the "Diary" relates,—

"Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox came in the same coach to Lord Ellenborough's, while Bond and Vansittart were there. They came to offer Lord Ellenborough the Great Seal. He absolutely declined, alleging his peculiar habits of life, and sort of learning, which rendered his present office suitable to him, and which in no degree qualified him

for the Court of Chancery. Nor could *any person* [we copy the italics] so exclusively educated to the Common Law, be fit for the duties of that office," [meaning *Erskine*, as he said afterwards].

And why not himself? He took a seat in the Cabinet which was arraigned as most unconstitutional, and certainly did not strengthen the Ministry; and the "unfit" *Erskine* was made Chancellor. Lord Campbell has been bolder than Lord Ellenborough. But we must come to our miscellanies, *sans phrase*.

How to become a Privy Councillor:—

"Mr. Pitt being asked how Charles G——, Lord W——'s brother (a great bore), came to be a Privy Councillor, said, 'he really did not know; he supposed by dint of solicitation;' and added, 'For my own part, I would rather at any time have made him a Privy Councillor than have talked to him.'"

Old Drury, Feb. 24, 1809:—

"This evening Drury-lane Theatre was burnt down. The light was so strong that persons at Fulham could see the hour by their watches in the open air at twelve at night."

Imperial Opinions (1814):—

"Buonaparte's account of the allied sovereigns is:—the Emperor of Austria, an old woman; the Emperor of Russia, a *petit mattre*; the King of Prussia, *c'est un homme*."

Imperial Etiquette. When the Emperor of Russia was in London he wanted the Duchess of Oldenberg to go in the royal carriage with him to the Guildhall fête, which "the Regent said was impossible, as no woman ever went in the same carriage with the sovereign when he appeared in public as such." It was at this fête that, when the Emperor's health was toasted and the band called on to give an appropriate piece of music, they played "Green grow the *Rushes*!"

Waterloo:—

"Wellesley Pole shewed me a letter from the Duke of Wellington to himself, describing the battle as the hardest he had ever fought; that he was never in his life so near losing a battle; mentioning his loss as immense in that most valuable of all instruments—British Infantry."

King of Sardinia. Forty years ago the predecessor of the now King of all Italy visited Genoa,—

"Having lately returned from Sardinia without a shilling in his purse, in such a degree of indigence, that when he took post-horses from Genoa to Turin, an inhabitant of Genoa was obliged to give security that the horses would be returned."

The Bedford Family:—

"The present Duke of Bedford, when Lord John (Russell), was asked by a Frenchman at a ball whether he was of the same family with the celebrated Tom John (meaning Tom Jones). The Duke told this anecdote himself to Lady Davy."

She might have been asked whether she was the famous nautical Davy Jones who was said to make Locker Secretary to Greenwich Hospital.

Lord Liverpool:—

“The present King (George IV.) says, ‘Lord Liverpool has more irritability and less feeling than any man he ever knew.’”

Family Portraits. The Duke of Clarence, in a gossip with the Speaker in a ride, said:—

“Those of my family who have sat on the throne have been all very different men. George I. had not fair play, and had a hard time of it. George II. was a thorough straightforward man, determined to do his duty, which, with his German notions, was not always very easy. My father was a thorough John Bull, a very clever man; knew other men well, and could play them off against each other. The present King is a different sort of man.”

And with this we will conclude, only as we are told we ought always to be taught by history, we will add one corollary to these mixed materials of which we have endeavoured to afford our readers a tolerable idea. It strikes us that in the period embraced, men were more in earnest, felt more strongly, and acted more energetically than they do in our present time. The great struggle in which the country was engaged roused all minds, and stimulated to grave thinking and heroism. Minds were too deeply occupied to be satisfied with the weak expediency of getting over things as easily as possible and hoping for better. With our change in spirit we certainly avoid some of the consequences of that former life. Fortunately (also from the change in manners) we have no longer duels to disfigure the characters of our political drama—Paul and Burdett, Pitt and Tierney, Castlereagh and Canning. Fortunately, too, with all their complaints of being over-wrought, the tension is not so trying, and we have not to lament such suicides as those of Romilly, Whitbread, and Castlereagh; we have no Minister assassinated like Perceval, or persecuted to the death of a broken heart like the too chivalrous and sensitive Canning. In short, we are getting more and more upon a level; generally mere mammon-worshippers and hard workers, or easy triflers. With less of noble sentiment, and scarcely any sign of superior genius in any quarter, we should be content not to boast ourselves greater men than our fathers before us.

THE ROMAN WALL OF LONDON.

WE have been requested to reproduce in our pages the following letter, which was recently addressed to the Editor of the "Times."—

"Sir,—Some remarks having appeared in your journal with reference to the old Roman wall of London, a portion of which is laid bare at the corner of Aldgate and Jewry-street, I feel called upon to forward to you the following details with reference thereto, and shall be obliged by your giving them space in your columns.

"The wall was laid open by reason of the excavations necessary for the foundation of new premises for Messrs. E. Moses and Son, which are being carried out under my superintendence by Messrs. Ashby and Horner, the builders.

"The wall ran across the front of our ground in a straight line, in a direction very nearly north and south, having a slight inclination from the east of north to the westward of south, passing under the front wall of the Three Tuns Tavern, in Jewry-street, at the south end (in the cellars of which large portions are visible), and, if produced northwards in a straight line, would pass under the party-wall dividing Nos. 2 and 3, Aldgate, occupied by Mr. Mills and Mr. Firth.

"The west face of the wall at the south end is exactly flush with the front of the external wall of the Three Tuns, and is of an uniform thickness from top to bottom of 8 ft.

"We have removed the whole of the wall from the level of the street-paving (just under which it was found) down to its lowest foundation, resting upon the maiden clay of London.

"The lowest stratum was of flints bedded in puddled clay, 4 ft. 3 in. thick, and of such very tenacious consistency that a pickaxe made but little impression beyond moving a few flints at a time. The object of this course was to keep down the damp from the superstructure.

"Then came a layer of Kentish rag (and other stone), random rubble-work, grouted in with hot liquid mortar, and 2 ft. 6 in. thick; this, and indeed every part of the wall, built in the strongest manner, and requiring sledge-hammers and iron wedges to break it down.

"Upon the ragstone was laid a bond-course, consisting of three rows of red tiles, breaking joint longitudinally and transversely, each tile being 1 ft. 4 in. long by 12 in. wide and 1 in. thick (all average dimensions of several tiles). This bond-course, with its mortar joints, measured 6 in. high.

"Then came 3 ft. 3 in. of rubble same as last, and a bond-course of two rows of tiles above it, measuring 4 in. high; then 2 ft. 8 in. of rubble, and finishing just under the paving with another bond-course of a single row of tiles, measuring with its joint 2 in. There may have been more than one row of tiles here, as the wall of the public-house is built upon it, and they may have been removed. The total height of the wall, therefore, from the bottom of the flints to the top of the upper course of the tiles, is 11 ft.

"Appearances of a counterfort, or buttress, were observed in one instance upon the east side of the wall, or that next to the ditch. Neither side had any faced stones upon the surface of the wall, but under the tavern the portions are faced with coursed stones on both sides, filled in with rubble backing. This and other reasons give an air of probability to the supposition that the old gate stood about in the same position now occupied by the Three Tuns.

"The London clay dips down from the wall; eastward, to the Irongate-sewer, running parallel to the wall, and about 50 ft. distant, the space from the clay up to the surface of the soil upon which the old vaults stood being composed of a fine alluvial soil, with quantities of animals' bones therein, the soil being apparently the filling-in of the old ditch. The Irongate-sewer probably occupies the lowest level of the ditch, and is now the only trace of it here.

"I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

"57, Fenchurch-street, May 8.

D. A. COBBETT, Architect."

Original Documents.

WE resume our selection from the correspondence between Wood and Aubrey. We first give the letter containing the information about Lord Clarendon, and next some extracts which bear upon the personal history of Aubrey.

No. III.

London, Jan. 16, 1671.

MR. WOOD,—I sent a letter to you about a fortnight since or better, and amongst other things the ISS of Th. May, and Dr Peter Heylin, I desired to know whether Robinet had recd' the Italian booke I left at the Oxford carriers at Saracens head, before X'mas. I shall not goe out of Towne, till about a week hence, therefore answer me by the next post after y^r Receipt of this. I lye still at the Blackmore Inn in Stanhope Street.

David Jenkins [Judge] was borne at Hensol, the place where he lived in the parish of Pendeylwyn in Co. Glamorgan. He was reciting this wise
He was of Edmund Hall. out of Ausonius not long before he dyed, to S^r Llewellyn Jenkins, 'Et baculo innitens in quā reptabat arenā.' Scripsit, Opuscula, contayning severall little Treatises, viz. *LEX TERRÆ, &c.* (*Rerum Judicaturum Centuriæ Octo [in Folio] præter alias ejusdem naturæ ineditas.*) He was one of the Judges of the Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke-shire circuits before the wars. In the warres he was taken prisoner at Hereford. Long time prisoner in the Tower, Newgate, Wallingford, and Windsore, never submitted to the Usurping power, [I thinke the only man], all his estate was confiscated, and was always excepted by the Parliament, in the first rank of delinquents. In his circuit in Wales at the beginning of the warres, he caused to be indicted severall men of these parts (that were parliament and engaged against the King,) for High Treason, and the grand Jury indicted them. Afterwards when he was prisoner in Newgate some of these Grandees came to him to triumph over him, and told him that if they had been thus in his power he would have hanged them. GOD FORBID ELS, replied he, w^{ch} undaunted returne they much admired. The Parl. intended to have hanged him, and he expected no lesse, but resolved to be hangd wth the Bible under one arme and Magna Charta under the other, and hangd he had been, had not Harry Martyn told them in the House, that Sanguis Martyris est Semen Ecclesiæ, and that, that way would doe them more mischief, so his life was saved, and they removed him out of the way to Wallingford Castle. He dyed upwards some few yeares of fourscore yeares of age at Cowbridge in the county of Glamorgan, on S^t Nicholas day, Dec. the first 1663, and in that Church lyes buried [yet] without a monu't, but I thinke my Cosen intends one.

Twas pittie he was not made one of the Judges of Westminster hall, for his long sufferings, and he might have been (he told me) if he would have given money to the Chancellor; but he scorned it. He needed it not, for he had his estate againe 1500£ pr an'; and being old and *carcorcoribus confructus*. (Mr. T. H.^a Malmesb. told him one day at dinner, that that hereafter would not shew well for sombody's Honour in History.) Well, have you the Epitaph of S^r Th.

^a Thomas Hobbes.

More, L^d Chanc., whose trunke lies buried in Chelsey church [his house was where Sr John Danvers lived, there where the 2 pyramids are at the gate.] One Sr (as I rememb' Lawrence) sett up (or rather) reedified a handsome ISS of marble

Jasper and Ellis Heywood, sons of John Heywood y^e poet, had one of the teeth of S. T. More, but they being loth to part with their right to each other y^e tooth fell assunder and divided of itself. See y^e life of Sr Tho. More, by M. T. More, in Engl.

on the south wall there for his memory, his head was sett on London bridge, but is now carefully preserved in a vault at Canterbury church, one of his chappes, Mr More of Chilston (his descendant) in

Herefordshire had, w^{ch} amongst jewells, &c., was plundered in the warres.

Dr Christopher Wren, Surveyor of his Maties workes, tells me he was borne at Knahill, 20 Octob., 1631; he was a 2^d Christopher, whome I sent to you was the first.

Dr. Heylin was buried in the choire near his owne Subdeans Stall, May the 10, 1662, but his ISS is on the wall of the N. Aisle.

[3]
Sr Jo. Denham buried March 23, 1668, neer Sr Geffry Chaucers monument and grave, if not in it.

Sr W^m Davenant buried April 9.

James Harrington, Esq., Author of Oceana, &c., borne the first fryday in January, 1611.

So good night; and a good New year, my love to Robin Wiseman, fayle not the next post,

Tuissimus,

A

No. IV.

The following passages from letters of Aubrey do not raise him in our estimation, but they are worth the consideration of any future biographer. In a letter to Wood, dated from London, Feb. 23, 1673, he says,—

Now let me take you to Scrutiny. Are you turned Rom. Cath. or no? You know what I am, no enemie to them unless Irish Bigotts. That you are so was reported at y^e Vice Chan'llors Table, Dr Bathurst, and that by the Deane himselfe, but perhaps this arrow was drawne out of y^r godly cosin's quiver. Well I say a little superstition is a good Ingredient in Governm't, w^t publiq' spiritts are now lost, nay almost I could aske w^t com'on honesty. Amongst the Clergy, Humility and Charity very rare, except you come to an honest poore old Bachelor parson, So now I must unbosome my selfe and desire your friendly advice, and counsell, (w^{ch} I have don before now) w^t course of lif to take. I have severall good friends who are great men, y^t aske me and chide me, saying have you found out any good place yet, but find it out y^e Businesse shall be donne, so I have layd Queries in y^e Custome howse, Tower, &c. But I am stormed and I am at my witts end. They would have me turne Parson, and keepe an honest Curate, and I shall have a parsonage of 200^l p^a annum. What doe you thinke of this, is it honourable or prudent? L^d how I should look in a Cassoq'. The newewes is that we shall have warre w^h France. I doubt how strongly the Church of England stands, if it changes then w^t shall I doe, but thus much they tell me and tell me truly, that I love not businesse, and rising earlye is death to me. In this case I shall take no paines, enjoy my friends at London or Oxo' or &c., and have a gentile Competency. Pray advise me by the next post what to doe, for I am so importuned that I could scarce sleep last night.

We do not find any answer to this, and its existence among Wood's letters proves either that Aubrey wrote more than once in this strain, or

that Wood neglected to comply with the request made in the postscript of an epistle, which bears date Sept. 11, 1676 :—

☞ If you die, or one knows not some time or other as the World runs madding, your papers may be sifted and examined,—therefore, *ex abundanti cautela*, I would entreat you to burne or blott out a passage in a letter of mine about 1674, or 5, wherein I expressed my friendship to y^e Ch. of R—.

God blesse us from another Rebellion.

Twas when I was invited to take a Benefice.

No. V.

The last letter from Aubrey is the following. It is a pity that the “angry letter” from Wood is not forthcoming.

London, March, 2, 1694.

Mr Wood,—The Earle of Pembroke was elected President of the R— Soc. after John Earle of Carberys and next before S^r Robert Southwell, (who is still continued) but he had never the leisure to sitt.

Mr John Reynolds (stone cutter) who married the widow Ashmole, writes to me thus, “S^r As to your Quere about M^r Ashmole’s death, you are in the right as far as we can call to mind, he died Wednesday the 18 of May and was buried thursday the 26th.”

D^r H. Birket returned from Abingdon but 10 dayes since, he knowes not when S^r Hen. Ianson died, nor does he know where he died. S^r Edw. Shirburn sayes he died in London, very poor, but cannot tell where, and that he married a daughter of Capt. Elmes, in Berks, (he thinks) but had no fortune with her. D^r Birkhet tells me that about 1650, or 1651, he had a benevolence from All Souls Coll. of twenty pounds.

The Countess of Thanet is altogether ignorant where her uncle the Earle of Orery was born, she believes in Ireland, nor can she tell where he was buried; her brother [my Lord Clifford] is dead, who might have been able to have informed me.

Mr Bayford’s name is John. I have not yet seen M^r Jekyll, nor shall I till I return from Hartford, where I shall goe the next weeke to D^r Holder. I shall not come to Oxo’ till the beginning of April.

The day after I sent you my last letter I looked on Mr. Wyld’s Alm. and found a mistake of Mr. Nevill’s objit, so I went to M^r Lane, (where he dyed) and acquainted him of it, and he lookt on his Alm. and found it to be on Thursday, 20 Septemb. I have been ill of a great cold ever since S^t Paule’s tyde and have been but about a week abroad. Your angry letter did very much discompose me and add to my illness. I came to this lodging on a Saturday night, and y^e next morning M^r Tanner came to me, who was in haste, for he had severall visits to make, and was to goe to Oxo’ on Monday morning earlye. I had neither paper nor packthred to tye up the Almanacks; he is a very good man, and I could not but confide in his integrity. Mr. Lloyd is your old acqu. and friend, but whether he shewed the Alm. to any one I know not. I have been ever ready to serve you, but have gott neither thanks nor credit by it. I wish you well and rest,

Your faithfull friend, J. A.

I shall be at Hartford at Mr. Kenton’s the Mayers till the end of this month, he is Mr. Kenton’s kinsman or uncle. My service to all at New Inne, and M^r Collins & M^r Kenton, &c.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

May 2. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

A large concourse of Fellows met this evening to witness the opening of the special exhibition of "original matrices and of seals attached to deeds," which was announced in our last number.

After the President's appointment of OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., as Vice-President, had been read, and the ballot taken for Edward Akroyd, Esq., who was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society, the DIRECTOR proceeded to offer some remarks of great interest on the history of seals generally, and on those laid before the Society that evening in particular. On a subject of such vast extent little more than a sketch could be given, but with his usual fertility of illustration, Mr. Franks contrived in the narrow compass to which his remarks were necessarily confined, to give a very luminous view of the history of this branch of archæology. Of the matrices and seals exhibited, we must leave the official account in the Society's Proceedings to give a detailed report. All we can attempt is to call attention to some of the more remarkable collections and specimens laid before the Society, through the exertions of the Director, aided by J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., whose labours on behalf of the Society elicited a vote of special thanks from the meeting.

We commence with the matrices. Of these the most interesting were the matrix of Southwick Priory, for which the Society was indebted to the courtesy of its possessor, Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P. This very remarkable seal is doubtless known to our readers from the very able description given of it in the pages of the *Archæologia*, by Sir Frederick Madden. To this paper we must refer those who are desirous of fuller information on one of the most famous seals extant in this country.

EVELYN SHIRLEY, Esq., F.S.A., M.P., exhibited a silver matrix which yielded three different impressions, and which has also been described in the *Archæologia*. It is well known to most of our readers as the seal of *Thomas de Prayers*.

The matrices exhibited by Mr. WARREN of Ixworth, ROBERT FITCH, Esq., F.S.A., of Norwich, the Rev. C. MANNING, of Diss, Norfolk, the Rev. WALTER SNEYD (through Mr. Shirley), and CHARLES FAULKNER, Esq., F.S.A., attracted great attention. The latter is the possessor of a coin of

Antoninus Pius, one side of which has been converted into a seal with the legend \div s . COSTATINI . s . MARTINI.

J. G. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., also exhibited some interesting matrices, one of which seemed to be of very early workmanship, and was inscribed ODO . IMP.

T. WILLS, Esq., exhibited as many as thirty-nine matrices from his valuable collection.

Dover, Devizes, Colchester, and Hartlepool exhibited the corporate seals either now or formerly in use. The latter presented the rebus of a *hart* standing in a *pool*.

JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq., of Saffron Walden, exhibited a curious matrix of an Admiral of France, Louis de Bourbon, which for years past had been used as a two-pound weight in a shop at Saffron Walden.

Passing on to the deeds, we find at the head of the larger collections the names of Sir EDWARD DERING and of Sir THOMAS HARE. For the former the Society was indebted to the courtesy and energy of their local secretary, the Rev. LAMBERT LARKING ; for the latter to that of one of its Fellows, the Rev. GEORGE DASHWOOD, who arranged the muniments of Sir T. Hare, and who published descriptions of a portion of them in a work called *Sigilla Antiqua*, of which we are glad to hear that a second volume is in the press.

MISS FEARINGTON exhibited a valuable collection relating to Lancashire.

DUNCOMBE PYRKE, Esq., and the Corporation of Wells also exhibited collections of deeds. Among the exhibitions of foreign deeds the most important were those made by Mr. LEMON, Mr. HOWARD, and Mr. NESBITT.

WESTON S. WALFORD exhibited a seal of very great rarity, if not altogether unique, issued "*sede vacante*."

The above are a few of the more interesting specimens. Full details will be given in the Proceedings of the Society.

May 9. Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., in the chair.

The ballot was taken for Sydney Gore Robert Strong, Esq., who was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., exhibited five Assyrian cylinders of great value, in chalcedony, red jasper, and quartz.

ROHDE HAWKINS, Esq., exhibited the seal of the cathedral church of Udine.

G. E. ROBERTS, Esq., exhibited a branks, or scold's bridle, which formerly belonged to the town of Bewdley, in Worcestershire.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU exhibited a silver dish bearing a coat of arms. This dish furnished the occasion for some very interesting and valuable remarks from OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the course of which Mr. Morgan called attention to the prevalence at one time in the mansions of the gentry and nobility of this country of very handsome services of pewter, on which

the arms of the possessors were engraved, as in the case of the silver dish exhibited by Sir John Boileau.

G. G. FRANCIS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small bronze cross, of which the extremity was shaped like a chisel. The Director suggested that it had formerly been attached to an image or statue of Thomas à Becket or some other saint.

The real business of the evening then commenced with Mr. WRIGHT'S "Account of the Past History and Future Prospects of the Excavations at Uriconium, or Wroxeter." This account was listened to with the greatest attention, and the meeting seemed unanimously to be of opinion that Mr. Wright had adopted the wisest course in electing to carry on any future excavations in regular succession and contiguity with those already made, in lieu of trying here and there at random. Not incompatible with this view was the suggestion made by the Director that it would be well to ascertain, if possible, the site of one of the gates of the ancient city, so as to estimate the thickness of the walls. Mr. Wright's lecture, we should add, was illustrated by very lucid diagrams. The subject was one in which Mr. Wright was thoroughly at home, and he well deserved the unanimous thanks of the meeting for the trouble he had taken in bringing the matter before the Society.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 5. PROFESSOR DONALDSON in the chair.

The subjects selected for this monthly meeting, in continuation of the series of special illustrations of Arts and Manners in olden times, were textile fabrics and embroideries, with the bindings of books, enriched with graceful designs, which appear to have originated in Italy.

Professor Donaldson opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the value of the novel arrangements for the meetings of the Institute, in giving to them a special and more definite character, and drawing forth from concealment numerous valuable examples, with materials auxiliary to the history, not only of the arts, but of mankind. He regretted that absence from England, in the discharge of duties entrusted to him by the Government, had deprived him of the gratification presented in the previous special exhibitions, especially that formed in February, the collection of bronzes, which had proved singularly attractive. The efforts of the Society thus directed could not fail, as he believed,

to guide the taste, instruct the mind, promote a higher interest in the history of bygone ages, and in the development of Art, and, above all, in the history of our own country and its social progress throughout all times.

Mr. Joseph Burt, one of the Assistant Keepers of Records, then brought before the Institute, by permission of Col. Sir Henry James, the results of the new process of photozincography, as used for reproducing fac-similes of ancient documents. This subject, of so much importance to the archæologist, had been unavoidably deferred at the previous monthly meeting. Mr. Burt now brought a set of the fac-simile sheets of the Domesday Book, being the portion relating to Cornwall. He exhibited fac-similes previously executed under the direction of the late Record Commissions, and other reproductions obtained by aid of tracings carefully engraved, and presenting a fair general resemblance to the original. In these, however, necessarily of costly execution and limited circulation, numerous errors

were found. Mr. Burtt described the various expedients by which greater accuracy had been attained, and exhibited specimens, including a portion of the Domesday for Kent, now in course of preparation for the Archæological Society of that county. Still, however great the skill and care exerted, the reproduction was always liable to imperfections, and the important aid of photography had been at length called into operation. To the director of the Ordnance Survey, Col. Sir H. James, the merit is due of discovering a process by which the photograph can be taken from the glass negative in such manner as to be at once transferred to zinc plates by means of a greasy ink, and printed off at once. Of this remarkable discovery Mr. Burtt shewed the results, explained the details of the process, and the imperfections which had already been in great degree overcome. The Master of the Rolls having determined that the Domesday Book should be rebound, a favourable occasion presented itself for the photographic reproduction of a portion whilst the sheets were detached. The precious record had been conveyed, under Mr. Burtt's supervision, to the Survey Office, and the fac-similes, which will shortly be on sale at a very moderate price*, proved most successful. Mr. Burtt invited attention also to the reproduction of some leaves of an Anglo-Saxon MS., discovered in the binding of a book in the Chapter Library at Gloucester, and brought before the Institute during their meeting there. The fac-similes exhibited by Professor Earle are destined to illustrate a memoir which he will shortly publish on the life and times of St. Swithin. Mr. Burtt concluded by placing before the meeting the ancient covers of the Domesday Book, a venerable vestige of the art of bookbinding, which the Master of the Rolls had kindly permitted him to bring for examination; these, however, are long posterior in date to that of the Survey. In 1320, it appears that William the Bookbinder, of London, received payments for binding and repairing the book of Domesday,

embracing the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

A vote of thanks having been proposed to the Master of the Rolls, to Sir Henry James, for his kindness in permitting thus early communication of the discovery, and to Mr. Burtt; Professor Donaldson then called upon Mr. Digby Wyatt, who proceeded to discourse upon the textile manufactures and ancient embroideries before the meeting.

Mr. Wyatt gave an instructive and interesting sketch of the origin and progress of weaving from the most remote periods. The art must have been found indispensable even in the rude infancy of ancient nations. Various ingenious expedients had been devised in the use of the papyrus and other materials. Previously to the invention of tissues, the first attempts to produce any ornamental enrichment in textile works appear to be found amongst the Egyptians. The countries of the East had, however, gained pre-eminent celebrity in the production of the loom and of the needle from a very early age. Mr. Wyatt entered into curious details regarding the production of rich tissues in India, Persia, and other Asiatic countries; the history of the application of silk to the purposes of such decorations; and the erroneous notions long prevalent among the nations of classic times in reference to the origin and production of that precious material. He alluded to the great estimation in which silk was held by the Romans, the importation of silkworms from China by Justinian, and the lucrative monopoly established by that Emperor. He then proceeded to the principal facts connected with the history of textile arts, drawn from the history of Charlemagne—the rich presents sent to him by the Caliphs, the imperial vestures discovered in his tomb, and preserved at Vienna; and he gave certain curious details concerning the early production of very costly tissues at Bagdad, Damascus, &c., doubtless with silk obtained from China. These precious works of the Oriental loom were occasionally introduced into our own country. Charlemagne sent sumptuous tissues to one of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and it is

* The work is now published, price 4s. 6d.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock brought for exhibition a remarkable sculptured figure of ivory, the Virgin and infant Saviour, formerly in the possession of the nuns of Syon, and brought back to England on their temporary return about forty years since, when it was presented by them to the late Earl of Shrewsbury. It is a fine example of art, supposed to be English, of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Nelson exhibited the black velvet gloves given by Charles I. to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold; they have never been out of the possession of his descendants.

The hunting-knife of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, with his initials and the plume of feathers, was sent by Mr. Kerslake. It is an interesting relic, and has been preserved by the ancient family of Salesbury of Rug, until the decease of the late Sir R. Vaughan, when their possessions became dispersed. This object has been described by Pennant and various

writers, and sometimes assigned to Owen Glendower.

Various other remarkable antiquities were exhibited: two British bronze shields found near the Tyne, sent by the Duke of Northumberland; some curious armour from the ancient arsenal at Constantinople; two beautiful and artistic Italian tapestries, contributed by his Excellence the Marquis d'Azeglio; an unique illuminated drawing by Bernard Lens; and numerous beautiful Italian, German, Spanish, and English bookbindings, sent by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Munster, &c.

It was announced that the Duke of Marlborough had liberally promised to exhibit at the ensuing meeting the precious collections known as the Arundel and the Besborough gems, and numerous other examples of antique art of the same class would be displayed on that occasion. The exhibition will be open to members and their friends from June 5 to June 12.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 24. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Chairman announced that the Council, in virtue of the powers given to them by the General Meeting, had had the honour of enrolling in the list of Associates the name of Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., C.B., M.A., &c., and that he had accepted the office of President for the ensuing year, in the room of Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c., and would attend the Congress for Devonshire, to assemble in Exeter from August 19th to 24th inclusive, under the patronage of the Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

The following were also added to the list of Associates: Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn; Charles Hill, Esq., Upper Mall, Hammer-smith; Alwin Shutt Bell, Esq., Scarborough; Rev. J. A. Addison, M.A., Netley-

villas, Southampton; Robert Jennings, Esq., Lawn-villa, Southampton.

Various presents to the library were laid upon the table. Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited an impression from the original matrix of a seal in the possession of Lady Corbet of Sundorne Castle, Salop. It was stated to be the signet-ring of Abbot Sherrington, but it has no ecclesiastical character about it. It is of the time of Edward III. The seal was found at Haughmond Abbey; but no abbot of the name of Sherrington occurs in the list published by the Rev. Mr. Eyton.

The Rev. E. Kell, M.A., F.S.A., sent Saxon coins found at Southampton. They were of Ceolnoth, Offa, Burgred, Æthelbearth, and Egbert. They give support to the opinion expressed in regard to the extension of the ancient site of Southampton to St. Mary's-road.

Mr. J. Clarke of Easton forwarded a denarius of Otho IV., Emperor of Germany 1208—1212. Its weight was 19½ grains.

The Rev. E. Kell also contributed a notice, accompanied by a drawing, of the discovery of a sepulchral slab at Netley Abbey, the only one found there. It had the name of "Johannes Wade, 1515," beneath which occurs "Obiit die II. 1534." Mr. Kell promises full particulars of the late excavations for the meeting on the 12th of June.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., communicated the particulars relating to a recent discovery of three stone coffins at Bathwick-hill and Sydney-gardens, Bath, not yet completely examined. They contained skeletons, and Dr. Thurnham had examined the skulls and pronounced them to be Roman or Romano-British. A further and more particular account is to be laid before the Association.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a beautiful Saxon fibula, crested with seven rays, said to have been found in Kent. It is of bronze, plated with gold and set with slabs of paste of a blue, a green, and a garnet colour. The sockets are lined with gold foil, and it is further adorned with fifteen pearls and eleven silver studs.

Dr. Silas Palmer communicated notes of the discovery of a Roman villa at East Ilsley, Berkshire. The antiquities found are to be sent up for exhibition. They consist of various tiles flanged and for covering, various pottery, stylus of bronze, stone hammer, bones, wood-ashes, &c.

Dr. Copland, F.R.S., exhibited a Book of Offices, on vellum, illuminated. Mr. T. Wright thought it to be of English execution, and there were some MS. notes, among which was one giving probably

the earliest instance of the use of the word cockney as applying to London:—

"The cokney of Londoun canne welles telle
That longe lyenge in bedde bredeth a brothelle."

Mr. Previt  exhibited various arms, principally of Oriental manufacture, the dates of which were uncertain.

May 8. NATHANIEL GOULD, F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

James Ellis, Esq., of Hanwell, was elected an Associate.

Several presents to the library were announced.

Mr. Moore, of West Coker, Somerset, sent notes of an apparently ancient British interment, and promised the urns, celts, &c., found, for examination at the next meeting.

Mr. Charles Ainslie produced some interesting portions of glass found during the progress of the excavations for the foundations of the new Houses of Parliament. They consisted principally of the bases and stems of drinking vessels, and belonged to the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.S., read a paper which time had not permitted to be read at Shrewsbury, during the Congress. It related to the occurrence of the sweating sickness in that town in 1551, at which time Dr. John Caius, the joint founder of Caius and Gonville College at Cambridge, was a practitioner there. Mr. Pettigrew detailed a variety of particulars concerning Caius, and proved his having furnished to Grafton, for his Chronicle, the account of that most fatal malady. Grafton's work gives the most complete account of the pestilence extant.

LECTURES AT THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

April 30. GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., in the chair.

The first of a course of lectures was delivered by A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., the subject being "Architecture in London."

The Lecturer said, when he talked of "Architecture in London" he did not mean to convert himself into an architectural reviewer, and go from building to

building and criticise each of them, as an art critic would criticise the pictures on the walls. What he did propose to do was to take up London as an existing and a great whole; and taking London as a whole, taking London past, London present, and, if he might say so, London future, to deduce from that whole panorama certain teachings for future buildings, thus touching on its actual condition both

physical and architectural. He wished to stir them up to become coadjutors in improving London in the way he believed it best could be improved.

London was an ancient, a northern, and a picturesque city. There was good authority for saying it was an ancient city; and he did not call it a northern city in a contemptuous sense, for they were all of them northerns in descent, language, and constitution, and in every relation of life, in everything that made either individuals or nations historical and great. Then let them not be ashamed of being northerns. Neither did he think that being northerns was any great damage or detriment. Let it be granted, then, that London was an ancient, a northern, and a picturesque city. London was a picturesque but not a monumental city: and why was London not a monumental city? The question pointed to the difficulty of lecturing on a scientific subject, such as architecture now is. No single term of art, no single word could be so explicit and so precise as to clear the whole ground for itself, and to exclude the opposite definition from trespassing on that ground. A picturesque city must, to a certain extent, be monumental, and *per contra*. But the incomplete, and lame, and halting distinction he drew between a monumental city and a picturesque city was this—that a monumental city was thrown out as if by one effort of its builder, as one building was thrown out by one effort of its architect; a picturesque city was a city that had grown up under the hands of different architects, and was a series of pictures, each picture differing from the one before it.

London had distinctly, in revolving centuries, grown up to be a picturesque city; it was also northern, and it was also ancient. Well, suppose they had to do with a city that was neither of the three; suppose their accomplished Chairman was to be called upon to design a federal capital of Australia, what would he do? He would there have to build a modern city, a southern city, and a monumental city. Well, how would the architect raise this capital? Of course he would

have streets of buildings or single buildings standing by themselves. In Australia, a semi-tropical climate, the trees were evergreen, and so avenues would not be forgotten; but he believed that neither Mr. Scott nor any architect of eminence at all would, in building a new city, fall back on that clumsy, most vulgar, and odious plan of building towns—that of laying out the streets at right angles, which involved the maximum both of ugliness and inconvenience. Any one who was building the new city would adopt that other plan which had been employed at Washington and elsewhere, of building the town with streets radiating from various centres, and so, of course, intersecting at various angles,—the centre of every star being a public building. Well, then, there would be a monumental city; the streets would be broad and straight; they would see public buildings at every crossing ending the different perspectives, while these would be bordered with trees. Could they do that in London? He believed not. Had they to repent of not being able to do that in London? He believed not. They could not any of them dream of building a new city of speculative magnificence. They had another course before them equally grand, equally worthy of the whole soul of every one who had broadness of heart to deal with architecture as a science. They had to conduce to the convenience, and to the health, and to the beauty of their old traditionary Troynovant. Louis Napoleon might have, and no doubt had, made grand streets and boulevards, and he might have, and no doubt had, swept away interesting vestiges of ancient Paris. Whether we liked it or not, we must submit to our position. If they liked to take France with its constitution, let them take it; but he, for one, was satisfied with the British constitution, and with London as it was. In 1666 we lost the opportunity of having a monumental London, when Sir Christopher Wren made a great plan on the radiating principle, for rebuilding the city of London after the great fire, but that came to nothing, and we had London as it was,

rebuilt with its old inconvenience and picturesqueness, not of buildings but of plan, and the rest of the town growing up at hap-hazard all round it.

Well now, could they do any great heroic work to regenerate London? Great works had been done in the present century. Regent's-park was a great work; Regent-street was a notable instance of piercing a great artery; and Cannon-street was a great artery too. There were two eyesores, however, in the shape of streets—one to the north of Snow-hill and the other to the west of Westminster Abbey, both, he was sorry to say, bearing the name of the sovereign. Then there is the new street which is to form a communication between London-bridge and Westminster-bridge. Putting these aside, a future generation might accomplish much; but he doubted if they dare hope for a great deal in their own day, except that one great, necessary, and noble work which had been a dream for many years, and was about to become an imperative reality—quaying the Thames. Sir Frederick Trench, who died about a year ago, eighty years of age, dreamed of this quaying of the Thames for years and years, and though he was pooh-poohed, which he did not care for, published books advocating the scheme. Yet in a debate in the House of Commons in 1825, thirty-six years ago, in which the ministers and officials took a part, Sir Robert Peel said he thought the Thames scheme could never do, because, were it carried out, it would deteriorate the value of property in Essex-street, Arundel-street, and other streets in that neighbourhood; while Lord Palmerston saw difficulties about the Thames scheme, as in 1859 he saw difficulties about the Foreign Office.

In saying what he did he was sacrificing private feeling, for (as he had said in print) he believed one of the grandest improvements of London would be the construction of a river-side park between Westminster Abbey and Charing-cross, completing the forest tract of Kensington-gardens and Hyde-park, the meadow of the Green-park, and the pleasure grounds of St. James's-park, all of which now stopped

short of the river by some 200 or 300 yards. He had also, for his part, long believed that it would be a noble improvement to continue St. James's-street northward, sweeping away St. James's Palace—not without a sigh—till it lost itself in the Regent's-park. But putting aside many magnificent schemes that suggested themselves, let them look how they might improve London as it stood, not by great measures of recasting, but by bit and bit reforms, small in themselves, but all combined producing a great effect by the number of contributions thrown into the common stock. Just look at London as it was, see what the physical advantages of the great town were. The Lecturer then referred to the noble river,—which, though now muddy and polluted, would be remedied by the measures of scientific men,—and to the elevations and valleys of the town in all directions. London was not a picturesque city of the first class; it was not like the old town of Edinburgh and other cities; but we had a compensation for that in this, that Edinburgh, Old and Newtogether, was a town of under 200,000 inhabitants, while London was a town of three millions of inhabitants, and in the superfluity of space we had a great compensation for any inferiority there might be as to picturesque abruptness in any particular site. London was not like Edinburgh; but take Venice or Amsterdam, about the most picturesque southern and northern cities—London compared with either of these towns was a series of broken and almost mountainous country.

The accidental fact of building having gone from the hands of proprietors to middle men, and to double middle men under them, was disadvantageous to the architectural appearance of the town; for every competing proprietor of a farm in the vicinity of the capital had tried to cover his estate with buildings in his own lifetime, and so the maximum of area coincided with the minimum of height. London had thus reached that painful superfluity of area, even compared with its population, that would, he hoped, induce them to pause, and hereafter to enlarge the town vertically by buildings more up-

ward to the sky, more healthful and more airy.

London being a northern city was one that depended upon atmospheric effects; and these atmospheric effects were of great advantage to us in constructing our new London. They were, in fact, what the northern architect ought to rely upon; and, on the other hand, the northern architect must not rely too much on combining foliage with his buildings. In London the combined effects of coal-smoke and of a coldish climate made the trees come out very late and very early turn black. The best way to deal with foliage was to mass it in great sweeps, with broad spaces of turf between, bringing the country as it were into town, as was exemplified in the parks and in the principal squares. The street avenues of foreign cities could not be relied upon in London.

While great schemes of reconstruction were not to be thought of, yet by the widening of streets and making of small improvements, a great deal could be done that would be highly satisfactory. He asked, then, what were to be the main principles of our future architecture in London? Under the head of design could they come to any main principles at all? He contended they could come to two main principles: the first was to take the sky-line and deal with it boldly, as a most important feature of the whole building; and the second was to construct every house as in itself a unit standing by itself, looking more to its height than to its width. The system of building the houses in terraces, each constituting one great pile, could never be satisfactory; for even if they were to build a new street as straight as an arrow, they could only get a sham appearance after all. The successive house-doors alone prevented the various terraces from looking like single palaces. Even when the houses stood in rows their individuality might be preserved; for example, the loftiest need not be the central one. The sky-line resolved itself into three special forms—the pyramid, the tower, and the cupola; the pyramid including all tapering lines, the tower the chimney-stack, the cupola the

Mansard roof. Chimneys were really towers, and their value, both practical and artistic, was immense; any chimney that required a metal or crockery top was a failure. The first thing was not to treat the front of the house as the all in all. They knew it was very effective to have a very pretty geometrical elevation, but it was very frequently a mockery, a delusion, and a snare in the building of a town, because every building had a front, a back, and two sides. Look what London was—blocks of houses enclosing hollow squares within—yet they would realise the evil of leaving visible a side that in no way corresponded with the front. Cornices were about the worst temptation that could fall in the way of a frail and erring architect; let them avoid cornices, unless they could carry them round, but if they could, let there be the cornice. Let them play with the sky-line; let them look at the building, whether running up into a cupola, a tower, or a pyramid; and then they would place the cornice in its proper position, not as itself the sky-line, but as the base of the roofing. The cornice must be subordinate in a London building.

As to buildings for towns, they must not look at them in elevation, but they must consider what they were at any point three-quarters of a mile off. From want of this precaution the new hotel at the corner of Berkeley-street, overlooking the north-east corner of the Green-park, by Devonshire-house, was a huge deformity, although it might have had a good effect, in spite of its tame details, with a better roof and more conspicuous chimneys. Bridgewater-house, visible from the same spot, also failed from its chimneys not being bold enough; while the Victoria Hotel, near Buckingham Palace, was entitled to much praise. Those who looked at the Euston, Great Western, and Westminster Palace Hotels, and then at the Victoria, could not say that architecture had not been progressing in London. The Lecturer then referred in terms of praise to a building which had been erected, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkinson, architect, nearly opposite Crosby-hall,

in Bishopsgate-street, and to the schools erected by Mr. E. M. Barry, in Endell-street, which was a work of great merit, in a neighbourhood where several buildings of more than an average character were found.

In the City there were many sumptuous premises, and in one of the worst and most wretched parts of Bethnal Green, Miss Burdett Coutts had built a range of palaces in the shape of lodging-houses, which had solidity and beauty, and were full of inhabitants. He had directed their attention to many parts of London, but he had not taken his audience to Belgravia or Tyburnia, or to what used to be called North Brompton, but was now designated South Kensington; in all of them there were large houses and straight streets, and those quarters which were the most recently built had greater height, more evident roofs, and better details in general; but there were points even about these buildings which did not admit of much praise, especially the use of compo and the repetition of sham palaces where houses were wanted.

In South Kensington there was a building, not yet risen above the ground, but which would be completed by the 1st of May, 1862; he meant the building for the Great International Exhibition, which is to take place next year. He should have wished, in a lecture on Architecture in London, to have wound up with a glowing panegyric on that structure, but, with every desire to see the Exhibition successful, he could not be very florid or enthusiastic in his laudations. He feared he must express something not very far distant from profound disappointment at the design.

The lecturer then briefly referred to materials used in building in London, which ought to be of the best sort, and to the polychromatic development of materials, especially noticing bricks. The way in which red, white, and black bricks were mingled in many modern structures was praiseworthy, but the bricks were of inferior quality, and would, under the smoke, tone down to a uniform chocolate tint. Bricks such as those deep, hard red ones,

for example, with which the Hospital at Milan is built, ought to be procured if polychrome architecture was to become successful. Greens, too, must be introduced; but those might often be brought in in the painting of the window-frames, &c.

He had exclusively dealt with secular architecture, and he had done so because he believed the brunt of the battle in London would be felt on that side. Our churches, with their spires and gables, take care of themselves, and, in fact, our ecclesiastical architecture had gone on improving in the metropolis; for examples of which he would only allude to Mr. Butterfield's new church in Baldwin's Gardens and Mr. Street's in Garden-street, Westminster. He had not insisted on style. The words Classic, Gothic, or Renaissance had not, he believed, passed his lips. This reticence did not arise from fear, or through desire to sail under false colours. He was a Goth, and a Northern Goth, but he was willing to give credit to the best teachers of all styles. He was a Northern Goth from conviction, and not from prejudice. He had insisted on the sky-line, on the pyramid, the tower and the cupola; he pressed for coloured materials. Let them, then, consult their coldest and calmest judgment, and ask in which style these forms and methods can best be developed, —the calmer and colder that judgment the better, and if they did not answer, "In Gothic," all he would say was, that he would be much surprised. In the most picturesque cities all the buildings were far from being first-rate; their number gave them value: and so the size of London was a great advantage. There was the very highest architectural talent in London now, as well as much amount of secondary talent, and if there was only something like unity of intention, an idea of the conformation of the ground, and of the view of the buildings from all points at which the perspective might be gained, London might be made infinitely picturesque, by the numberless contributions of separate items, and by such means this city be converted into a metropolis which would, in a century or two, be a name all through the world for infinite variety,

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The lecturer then briefly referred to materials used in building in London, which ought to be of the best sort, and to the polychromatic development of materials, especially noticing bricks. The way in which red, white, and black bricks were mingled in many modern structures was praiseworthy, but the bricks were of inferior quality, and would, under the smoke, tone down to a uniform chocolate tint. Bricks such as those deep, hard red ones,

for example, with which the Hospital at Milan is built, ought to be procured if polychrome architecture was to become successful. Greens, too, must be introduced; but those might often be brought in in the painting of the window-frames, &c.

He had exclusively dealt with secular architecture, and he had done so because he believed the brunt of the battle in London would be felt on that side. Our churches, with their spires and gables, take care of themselves, and, in fact, our ecclesiastical architecture had gone on improving in the metropolis; for examples of which he would only allude to Mr. Butterfield's new church in Baldwin's Gardens and Mr. Street's in Garden-street, Westminster. He had not insisted on style. The words Classic, Gothic, or Renaissance had not, he believed, passed his lips. This reticence did not arise from fear, or through desire to sail under false colours. He was a Goth, and a Northern Goth, but he was willing to give credit to the best teachers of all styles. He was a Northern Goth from conviction, and not from prejudice. He had insisted on the sky-line, on the pyramid, the tower and the cupola; he pressed for coloured materials. Let them, then, consult their coldest and calmest judgment, and ask in which style these forms and methods can best be developed, —the calmer and colder that judgment the better, and if they did not answer, "In Gothic," all he would say was, that he would be much surprised. In the most picturesque cities all the buildings were far from being first-rate; their number gave them value: and so the size of London was a great advantage. There was the very highest architectural talent in London now, as well as much amount of secondary talent, and if there was only something like unity of intention, an idea of the conformation of the ground, and of the view of the buildings from all points at which the perspective might be gained, London might be made infinitely picturesque, by the numberless contributions of separate items, and by such means this city be converted into a metropolis which would, in a century or two, be a name all through the world for infinite variety,

far higher form of civilization of the ancient Greeks, which when contrasted, by their monuments, with those of the four ancient races before noticed, shewed that there was an impassable gulf between the minds of the races which fashioned those different forms of art. The paper concluded with some remarks on the Arab race.

In the discussion that ensued, Dr. Laatham expressed a decided difference from Dr. Knox respecting the invention of forms of civilization. He maintained that civilization arises from different masses of men, having different wants, coming together and mixing together; and that it is the result of circumstances, and does not depend on distinctions of race.

A second paper was then read by Mr. Parker Snow, giving an account of his visit to Tierra del Fuego in 1855 to discover a native, named Jemmy Button, who had been brought to this country about twenty years before, and after having been educated and civilized, was taken back with the hope that by his influence the other Fuegians might be improved. The experiment had proved a failure, for Jemmy Button was found to have returned to his savage state, and his tribe was in every respect worse than others. It appeared from Mr. Snow's statement that a hostile feeling exists among the Fuegians to the Europeans, because many of their children have been taken away to a missionary station in the Falkland Islands, for the purpose of making them Christians.

April 3. JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair. Andrew Lang and E. V. Gardner, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.

A paper was read by Mr. Mackintosh on the classification of the inhabitants of England and Wales. The author contended that in different counties, or ethnological areas, in England, there are indications of distinct types of different races. The Scandinavian, the Gaelic, and other races who have invaded and colonised this country at various periods, are, he believes, still perceptible in their descendants, who have settled in different parts of England, and

he exhibited numerous portraits, which he considered to represent the characteristic features of the inhabitants of different counties.

In the discussion at the conclusion of the paper, the Chairman expressed the opinion that a large portion of the population of England is British; for the Britons were partially civilized when the country was invaded by the Romans, and a civilized people are never exterminated by invaders.

April 16. JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair. James W. Fleming, F.R.C.S., Surg. 37th Regt.; Rev. John Hay, Rev. J. Cave Browne, Thomas Nells, James Rome, M.A.; N. E. Stanbridge, Luke Burke, R. W. Haynes, Esq., F.R.S.L.; M. J. Anketell, E. Atkinson, Thomas Bateman and Edw. Osborne Smith, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., were elected Fellows.

Mr. Vaux read a paper communicated by Dr. Hector and himself on the Indian tribes of North America met with by the expedition, commanded by Captain Palliser, for the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, in the years 1857—60. The various tribes encountered were estimated not to exceed in number 28,000 souls, including all those to the west of the Saskatchewan, and they are rapidly diminishing by the ravages of the small-pox, by drinking spirits, and by wars among themselves. The wasteful manner in which the prairie Indians hunt the buffalo is also exhausting their only means of support.

In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, the Chairman and other speakers alluded to the half-breeds, who are numerous and influential in some parts of North America, and the most likely means of civilizing the Indians, and inducing them to settle. The missionaries have been very active, and some entire tribes have been converted to Christianity; but they retain their wandering mode of life, and unless they settle down and cultivate the soil, such partial civilization, it was affirmed, would not prevent the speedy extermination of the North American Indians.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 25. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited a cast of a third-brass legionary coin of Carausius. The device on the reverse is a ram standing to the right, and it bears on the exergue the letters M. L., shewing that it was issued from the London mint. Of the legend only the final N is visible, but it would appear from specimens published by Stukeley and others that when complete it stood LEG. VIII. IN. There is some doubt whether this IN was not preceded by some other letter; if so, it was probably an M, and the title of the legion MINERVA, and not INVICTA, as would be suggested by IN.

Mr. R. Stuart Poole communicated an account of a copper coin of the class struck after the death of Alexander the Great, and before the assumption of regal titles by his generals. The coin is hitherto unpublished, and bears on the obverse

a youthful male head clothed in the skin of an elephant's head, with the proboscis in front. The type of the reverse is an anchor, with the legend ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ.

That of the obverse is well known, and tetradrachms bearing a similar head have been assigned to the younger Alexander, the son of Roxana, which by M. Pinder are considered to have been struck by Ptolemy I. Copper coins with this type on the obverse are also known, but the remarkable feature of the present coin is its having the anchor, the famous badge of Seleucus, on the reverse. It was, therefore, probably struck by Seleucus before his assumption of the regal title, and the Alexander whose name it bears can only be Alexander the Great or his son of the same name. The coin is of great interest, as shewing that for a time Seleucus probably governed only in the name of Alexander or his son, in the same way as is by hieroglyphic inscriptions shewn to have been the case with Ptolemy in Egypt.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

April 16. H. C. COOTE, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Robert Helsham, Esq., contributed a paper on the discovery of Stone Hatchets, Spear-heads and Arrow-heads in the gravel of the Valley of the Somme in France.

J. Wickham-Flower, Esq., exhibited several specimens of the flint implements referred to by Mr. Helsham.

Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., exhibited the silver-gilt mace of the Cordwainers' Ward. The head of the mace is surmounted by an arched crown, under which are the Royal arms, viz., 1 and 4 France and England quarterly, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland, surrounded by the garter with legend HONI SOIT, &c. The Rose, Thistle, Harp, and Fleur-de-lis are embossed on the circular head. The handle is almost covered with inscriptions, which, reading from the base, are as follows:—

“This mace was bought by y^e inquest of

Cordwayner Ward, Anno Dom. 1669, for y^e use of y^e Ward in y^e year '70. Peeter Houblon floremen; Richd. Willford; Robt. Stacey; Joshuah Hotchkis; Lewes Newbery; Daniell Vinean; William Peirce; Henry Maddison; Richard Danis; Arthur Roycroft; Thomas Barnar; Thomas Cooper; Thomas Nicholls; Edmond Greene.”

“This mace was new gilt and the cross added in the year 1733, by Mr. John Lancashire, Common Councill man of y^e Upper Precinct of St. Mary Aldermary.”

“This mace was repaired and new gilt at the expense of Mr. Deputy William Poole in the year 1776.”

“This mace was regilt in the year 1855, David Salomons, Esq^{re}, Alderman of Cordwainers' Ward, Lord Mayor.”

Mr. Deputy Lott also exhibited a knife, fork, and bottle of pins found in a recent excavation in Thames-street. The knife, from its peculiar construction, is probably a weaver's knife.

Joseph Jackson Howard, F.S.A., ex-

hibited a small vellum roll, containing the pedigree of John Hatt of London, attorney of Guildhall A.D. 1634, illustrated with various shields of arms emblazoned in their proper colours. The following note is at the commencement of the pedigree:—"It dooth apeere by diuers deeds, writings and monuments that the Ayncestores of this Richard Hatt have continewed genteslmen and liued in Leckhampton in the Coun' of Barkshier A°. the sixt of King H. the 8th, and there doo still Remaine." The arms and crest are beautifully emblazoned at the foot of the pedigree, and may be thus described:—Arms—Quarterly, argent and gules, on a bend sable three chaplets or; Crest—A falcon's head quarterly, argent and gules, between two wings expanded sable.

Under the arms is this note:—

"The coppie of this Descent with the armes, creaste and matches, that by the direction of Thomas Thompson, Esquier, Lanckaster Herald of armes, as it is entred in the Visitation of London made by Sr Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, anno 1634, now Norroy King of armes, and Remaneth upon Recorde in the office of Armes, and now Draune and Paynted, finished this Second of August 1640, by me John Taylor."

Edward Basil Jupp, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a series of pen and ink drawings, by Thomas Stothard, R.A., of the costumes of all the Orders of monks and nuns in England, with a list of the religious houses.

Mr. W. H. Overall read a paper on the Boar's Head in Great Eastcheap, and ex-

hibited, by permission of the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, the silver drinking-cup and snuff-box used in the house. It appears after the closing of the Boar's Head these articles, which had been used by the vestry meeting at that place, were removed to the Mason's Arms. They are now in the possession of the churchwardens of the parish. On the lid of the snuff-box is a representation of the exterior of the Boar's Head, and within is an almost obliterated inscription, recording that the box was the gift of Sir Richard Gore for the use of the vestry meeting at the Boar's Head Tavern, and that it was repaired and beautified by his successor, Mr. John Packard, 1767. The cup was presented by Sir Francis Wythers, Knt.

The stone sign of the Boar's Head, set up in 1668, is now in the Museum attached to the Guildhall Library.

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited an impressed leather binding, on which are represented the arms of Henry VIII., (France and England quarterly,) supported on the dexter side by a dragon, and on the sinister by a greyhound. On either side of the Royal arms are two escocheons, the dexter charged with a plain cross, and the sinister with the arms of the City of London. On the reverse is represented the Tudor rose surrounded by legend and supported by angels. At the base of the composition is the pomegranate, the Arragon badge. The date of the binding (which is in remarkable preservation) is about 1515.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

April 18. The first meeting in the Easter term, the Rev. W. J. BEAMONT, M.A., Trinity College, in the chair.

J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, read a paper on the Cathedral of St. Magnus, Kirkwall. He remarked that nearly all the historical documents respecting the church of St. Magnus have unfortunately perished. The authorities for its history are therefore the Orkneyinga Saga, some documents printed in the "Orkney Rentals," and some late registers

of the eighteenth century. These authorities are frequently contradictory, and manifestly erroneous. Much, however, may be done by a careful comparison of the masons' marks, which abound throughout the building. Generally it may be stated that there is evidently a great deal of copying in it, which renders the determination of the age of particular portions difficult. It was founded by Earl Ronald in A.D. 1138, in fulfilment of a vow that, if successful in his contest for the earldom,

he would dedicate a church to his martyred uncle Magnus. The work became too expensive for his means, was delayed in consequence, and finally resumed with fresh funds by the sale of seignorial rights. The portions built by him are clearly the transepts and the three western bays of the choir, which are all in a plain Romanesque style. The nave, exclusive of the last three bays to the west, is rather later, as is the crossing, and was probably built by Ronald, after he got fresh funds, or perhaps by his successor. The west front is a fine specimen of First-Pointed, and, before the alternating red and yellow sandstones of which the arches are composed were worn away, must have presented a beautiful polychromatic effect. Whoever built this front also built the last two bays of the nave, in the same style as the rest of the older work, with the exception of their roof, which was only added a few years ago, in wood. The tradition that the Earl of Caithness, who "went about to demolish and throw down the church," began by destroying that, seems unworthy of credence.

The eastern portion of the choir is a very fine specimen of Second-Pointed, with a large window of good tracery. The whole of the roof was groined afresh, and raised, to suit the new style, as was the transept-roof.

The upper story of the tower is Second-Pointed. It originally had a spire, which was struck by lightning and burnt on Jan. 9, 1671, "to the great astonishment and terrification of the beholders."

At present the church is respected and cared for by the Presbyterians, after their fashion—if to block up the choir with pews and galleries, and separate it and its aisles from the nave with a high screen of deal planking, be to respect a building. There are admirable drawings of it in Billing's "*Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*."

May 2. The Rev. the PRESIDENT in the chair.

Mr. H. Lafone, St. John's College, read a paper upon the Monumental Brasses of Cambridgeshire. The paper entered

into the usual particulars of brasses, beside noting some local peculiarities, which were illustrated by rubbings. Mr. Lafone remarked that it was some time since these interesting memorials had been brought before the notice of the Society; and as there were many new members, he thought he might be excused for doing so. He also stated that one reason that made him speak of them was that he had been trying several experiments to obtain a different material for rubbing them, which would produce a more exact resemblance to the original brass, and he thought he had at length succeeded by a preparation of bees'-wax and bronze. He exhibited several specimens, the most successful of which was one upon black calico, on which the bronze tone of the figures shewed clearly.

May 16. The REV. H. R. LUARD, M.A., in the chair.

The Rev. G. Williams completed his description of the churches he had seen in Georgia^b. The two to which he now drew attention were those of the Assumption and of the Twelve Apostles, at Mtskhéthá. Mtskhéthá was the ancient capital of Georgia, and was formerly a large and flourishing town, but since the country has been ceded to the Russians, it has declined, and is now merely a village. St. Nina is reputed to be the foundress; she was an early Christian saint—a slave in Georgia. The account of her states that when the infant of her mistress was ill, and apparently dying, she prayed for it, and it recovered. The Queen heard of this, and some time after, her infant being very ill, she sent for St. Nina, that she might restore it. St. Nina stated that she had no power to work miracles, but that she could pray for the child, which she did, and it pleased God to restore it, upon which the Queen and many others were converted to Christianity.

Both these churches are enclosed in a kremlin, or fortified court, and within the same walls there is also a very small

^b See GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 429.

chapel, with a central lantern, which is reputed to have been the oratory of St. Nina. The church of the Assumption has a very strong resemblance to that of St. Saba, at Saphara, described before. The plan is that of a Greek cross, with aisles, making the exterior walls a simple parallelogram. To the church, on the south side, is attached a small chapel, which is used by the nuns for daily prayer; and on the north side is a curious chamber, which contained several oil-jars, and seemed to be used as a kind of storehouse for requisites of the church. To the western columns of the lantern are two chairs, of black marble: the one on the north for the Archimandrite; that on the south is canopied, and is the chair of the Catholicus. The screen here is a very ancient piece of Byzantine work, and is remarkable in being open, and having no "icons." The church of the Twelve Apostles is much larger and more important than the other; in it the kings of Georgia were crowned from the earliest times down to the last century, and here also they were buried, and the floor is now covered with the memorials of ancient kings. The form of the church differs from others in having aisles to the transepts. The altar here is brought very far forward to the bay between the eastern aisles of the transepts. The iconostasis here is modern and very inferior to what the old one must have been, judging from some remnants which are now tilted up

against the south wall of the transept. Within the south arch of the nave is the sacred column, which is built up and railed round, and held in great veneration. The legend says that the seamless coat of our Lord fell to the lot of a Georgian soldier, who carried it away with him to Georgia, and though it was lost for some time, it was found by a miraculous outpouring of oil from this column. Against the south wall of the west aisle of the transept is preserved the ancient throne of the Georgian kings, and another curious thing is a model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which is placed against the south wall of the narthex. This is another proof, beside those mentioned in former lectures, of the frequency of Georgian pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Before concluding, Mr. Williams exhibited an impression of the ancient seal of the Georgian kings. The family claim to be descended directly from King Solomon, and in consequence of this claim their arms are composed of some of the characteristic features of Solomon's temple.

Mr. Luard returned thanks to Mr. Williams for his very interesting lecture. He also stated that the syndicate appointed with respect to Great St. Mary's Church had given in their report, and he believed the work of restoration would be proceeded with immediately.

After some conversation with respect both to Mr. Williams's lecture and Great St. Mary's, the meeting adjourned.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

April 3. J. H. HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Charlton introduced to the notice of the meeting an iron fire-dog, that had been found on the 1st of March, eight feet deep in moss, in the cuttings of the Border Counties Railway, at Keilder Castle. He remarked that it was very difficult to say whether the dog was of ancient workmanship or somewhat modern, because the ancient workmanship was preserved in the western districts so long. It was certainly of a peculiar old pattern, and might have been kept in a good state

of preservation by being imbedded in the moss.

On the proposition of Dr. Charlton, the Rev. Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, was elected an honorary member of the Society. The Chairman alluded to the fact that Dr. Hume was the founder of the Lancashire and Cheshire Society, and noticed the valuable papers published by them on Roman stations and Roman roads in Lancashire and Cheshire.

A paper on Chichester Cathedral, by Mr. E. Thompson, was read. It embraced interesting facts in the history of the cathe-

dral from its foundation to the recent subsidence of the spire.

Dr. Charlton read a paper on the Early English Poetical MS. recently laid before the Society by Lord Ravensworth, which was a fine folio, in excellent preservation. It proved to be a nearly perfect copy of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. MS. copies, he remarked, were found in several public libraries, the Bodleian having no less than ten; but neither the Bodleian nor the British Museum copies were so perfect as this. One leaf was unfortunately missing, which might have thrown some light on the date of the poem. The illuminations were in the style of the fifteenth century; possibly about 1450, or nearly half a century after Gower's death. The volume had been found in the library at Ravensworth, and in it were several entries, in the hands of various reigns, stating that "Joe Gower, poet, Laureate, wrote this book."

May 1. M. WHEATLEY, Esq., the Treasurer, in the chair.

It was mentioned that Mr. Hinde had presented a singularly rude holy-water-stoup, which he found in excavating the ruins of St. Ebba's chapel, at Ebb's Nook, near Beadnell, a few years ago, when an old font was also found; and that Dr. Howard, of Lee, had presented a rubbing of a very curious binding on a volume printed by Jehan Petit in 1510, and which had in the middle of the same century been owned by "Obadiah Ghossip." It presents the crowned arms of Henry VIII., supported by the dragon, allusive to his descent from Cadwaladr, and the Tudor greyhound, *not* collared. At the side are two escocheons of the arms of St. George, and those of the City of London. On the reverse is the Tudor rose, surrounded with good wishes for the dynasty whose cognizance it was, supported by two angels (the French supporters), and surmounting the pomegranate of Catharine of Arragon.

Dr. Charlton exhibited two thin MS. books of recipes, very closely written, one for drawing and colouring, the other for the food of man, and for the curing of all diseases whereunto his flesh is heir. "To

make one seme yonge longe, to purge the winde, and cleare the sighte," it is only necessary to "make a powder of fenell, annysseed and elicompaine, and temper them with aquavita, and drie them againe, and eate a quantitie heareof evening and morninge." Then there is an excellent way to "cure the scratches," and another "given to Dick Milner's daughter for heade." Here we learn how to "make black puddinges of shepe or oxe bloude," and what substantial dinners and suppers our fathers had:—

"*For Fleshe Days at Dinner.—The First Course.*—Pottage or stewed brothe, boyled meate or stewed meate, chickens and bacon, powdered beiff, pies, goose, pigg, roasted beiff, roasted veale, custarde.

"*The Seaconde Course.*—Rosted lamb, roasted capons, roasted conies, chickens, pehennes, baked venison, tarte.

"*The First Course at Supper.*—A sallet, a piggs petitoe, powdered beiffe sliced, a shoulder of mutton or a breast, veale, lambe, custarde.

"*The Second Course.*—Capons roasted, conies roasted, chickens roasted, larks roasted, a pie of pigeons or chickens, baked venison, tarte."

Dr. Bruce gave some account of recent excavations at the singularly irregular Roman station at Corbridge. By consent of the landowners, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Beaumont, and the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital, a labourer had been placed by Mr. Cuthbert, of Beanfront, under the directions of Mr. Coulson (whose services had been so useful and carefully directed at Bremenium), for the purpose of making investigations at Corbridge. He accordingly tapped the Watling Street, and ascertained for the first time the point where it struck the station on the south side. It was about twenty feet wide, of the usual convex form, and duly paved, but deprived of its curbstones. In the county of Durham it is described as having been furnished with footways on each side, but at Corbridge the singular adjunct occurred of another road of the same width running alongside at the west of the paved way. This second road was unpaved, merely gravelled. Mr. Coulson was led by this discovery to the place of the north abutment of the bridge, which

presented itself in very great decay. Only the core remained, all the facing-stones having been removed. The southern abutment was already well known, and the occurrence of the northern one proves the general accuracy of Mr. MacLauchlan's conclusion that, whatever might be the original course of the Tyne, the Roman remains would be found crossing its present course obliquely. Mr. Coulson has also cut through the station wall in one place, and in digging into the interior of the station found a semicircular apartment with something like a seat round it. The indefatigable Doctor added that the church was almost entirely constructed of Roman stones, which occurred especially in the tower. In the back of the church a sculpture of the boar which characterised one of the legions was built in, and an altar was inserted at the back of the Hole Farm, but was illegible. Mr. Gipps, the Vicar, has antiquities dug up between the church and the house of Mr. George Lowrie, surgeon,—part of an inscription and part of an altar. Urns and bones have there been found, and the conclusion that here was the cemetery is strengthened by a headstone which Mr. Lowrie presented to the Society. It is inscribed

IVLIA. MAT . .
NA. AN. VI. IVL.
MARCELLINVS
FILIAE
CARIS SIME.

"Julia Materna, aged 6 years. Julius Marcellinus has erected this stone to his most dear daughter." A person of the name of Quintus Florius Maternus occurs on an inscription found at Housesteads.

Mr. Clayton is, it seems, continuing his excavations at the bridge of Cilurnum. Mr. MacLauchlan conjectured that that bridge also went diagonally across the stream. The recent explorations have not verified that position; yet the archæological surveyor was guided by sticks, inserted when the water was low by Mr. Elliot, an intelligent fisherman, to mark the sites of piers. Dr. Bruce suggested that this curious discrepancy might be occasioned by the fact of there having been two erections of differing periods, and that the fisherman had got some sticks in the piers of one, and others in those of another. To this person the Doctor was indebted principally for the plan of the bridge in his work on the Roman Wall. He laid down stone by stone as the water allowed him. In that plan the bridge does not present a diagonal plan.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

May 13. PROFESSOR J. Y. SIMPSON, Vice-President, in the chair.

M. le Men, Archiviste du Department, Finistere, was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. Joseph Robertson reported that the committee on the restoration of the cross, appointed by the Society on the 11th of March, had met with the committee for the same purpose appointed by the Royal Scottish Academy, and that this joint committee, after several meetings, had, on the 9th inst., unanimously agreed upon a report, which he now submitted to the meeting. The report stated that the committee, having satisfied themselves that an exact restoration of the cross of 1617 was quite practicable, had communicated their views to the architect, Mr. Bryce, who agreed to prepare a plan in accordance

with them. This plan had been carefully considered by the committee, and they unanimously recommended its adoption. It is not only an unquestionable restoration of the cross which was taken down in 1756, but it proves that building to have been a very fine example of the national architecture of Scotland before the Union.

The following communications were read:—

I. On the National Covenants of Scotland. By Mr. David Laing, Vice-President. Mr. Laing made a few remarks on the subject of the various covenants connected with religion which had been entered into in Scotland, chiefly with the view of drawing attention to a declaration on the unlawfulness of the Solemn League and Covenant, signed by the Earl of Perth,

Lord Chancellor, the President, and other Lords of Session, &c., about the year 1685, which Mr. Laing believed to be one of the preparations for the introduction of popery into Scotland. The original declaration was exhibited by Dr. John A. Smith, Secretary.

II. On the Superstitions relating to Lunacy in the North-West Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and on some of the Antiquities of Lunacy. By Arthur Mitchell, M.D., Deputy Commissioner in Lunacy, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Dr. Mitchell gave an account of various superstitions connected with holy wells, and especially that on Inch Maree, in a loch in Ross-shire, which was sacred to Saint Malrhuba, a missionary from Ireland, who founded a monastery at Applecross toward the end of the seventh century, and was held in reverence all over the neighbouring district. The Saint's well was adorned by the humble votive offerings of many worshippers, who sought for the health of some loved one. The insane patient used to be bathed in the well, and then carried out in a boat round the island, being occasionally plunged into its waters, after which—and the leaving of an offering of his clothes on a tree—his cure was expected. Dr. Mitchell read some remarkable extracts from the records of the Presbytery of Dingwall, which shewed the existence at various periods of the seventeenth century of a practice of sacrificing bulls at Applecross for the recovery of the health of some patient, on the festival of the Saint, and which called forth many fulminations from the Presbytery, as well as against the going to chapels, adoring of wells and stones, and pouring of milk on hills as oblations. Dr. Mitchell, however, had found that similar practices existed in quite recent times, and that within the last ten years a live ox had been buried in Moray for the health of the rest of the flock. After some curious historical references, which shewed that the practice of sacrificing bulls was observed at Kirkcudbright in the twelfth century, and other notices of May wells, and the old custom of going all over Scotland to them in search of health, and then proceeding

to those in England, Dr. Mitchell proceeded to explain some of the superstitions common in the Hebrides relative to epilepsy. Thus a sufferer from this disease was recently put to bed with the dead body of his mother, in the expectation of a cure; another drank the water in which the dead body of his sister had been washed; and in another case, on the spot where the patient fell from his first attack, a live cock was buried with a lock of his hair and parings of his nails, as an offering to the unseen power. In Ross-shire a patient lately drank a cupful of his own blood. Dr. Mitchell pointed out many similarities between these and African superstitions relating to insanity and epilepsy, and from the advanced period of the evening concluded his remarks without reading portions of his paper devoted to other kindred superstitions; but as the whole paper will soon appear in the Proceedings of the Society, an opportunity for considering its remarkable statements will be afforded. The universal feeling of the members was that Dr. Mitchell's paper was one of the highest value and interest.

Dr. Alexander, Mr. Joseph Robertson, and Professor Simpson made some remarks illustrative of the subject, and expressive of their sense of the value of Dr. Mitchell's paper.

III. Notes relative to "Haddo's Hole" in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh. By Mr. W. T. McCulloch, Keeper of the Museum. Sir William Gibson-Craig having lately presented to the Museum the iron door or "yet" which closed in this "hole," Mr. McCulloch took some pains to fix its precise locality, as no trace of it now remains. From his paper it appears that this "hole" was a little chamber over the porch on the north side of St. Giles's Church, and got its name from the well-known Cavalier, Sir John Gordon, who was here confined, or, as Spalding expresses it, "most shamefully wairdit and straitlie kept, to his grypt greif and displeasour," from May to July 1644, on the 19th of which last month he was beheaded by the "maiden," now in the National Museum. Mr. McCulloch gave some curious notices of

the expense attending the brave cavalier's execution, and exhibited a model of St. Giles's Church, with all its adjuncts of aisles, chapels, and "crames," as they were to be seen in the beginning of the century, carefully made by the Rev. John Sime at that time.

Several donations to the museum and library were announced, consisting of the Transactions of various Societies and other books, as also of some valuable objects, among which may be named—Six bronze celts, found near Quimper; portion of an urn, in which two celts were found; plaster casts of two ornamented celts; plaster casts of two stone hatchets of brown free-

stone, found near Croyon; plaster cast of a small hatchet of black flint, found, with other eight, at the base of a rock at Losseree, Finistere—by M. le Men, Archiviste du Department, Quimper. Stone with incised ornaments, from West Prince's-street Gardens—by the Proprietors of the Gardens. Iron gate and window-grating, from the room in St. Giles's Church, called "Haddo's Hole"—by Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot. Portion of a rude clay urn and bones, found in trenching a field at Tarent—by John Cadell, Esq., of Tranent; and an iron pike-head, from the castle, Edinburgh—by the Rev. J. Sime, F.S.A. Scot.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 5. THOMAS ALLIS, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were balloted for and admitted members, viz., W. B. Richardson, Esq., York, solicitor, and Mr. Charles L. Burdekin, bookseller, Parliament-street, York; Mr. J. Beckitt, Minster-yard, York, was admitted an associate.

Mr. Noble announced that the Rev. C. J. Buncombe, Incumbent of St. Mary Bishop-hill the Younger, York, had presented to the Society a sculptured mediæval stone cross, found in his church.

The Rev. J. Kenrick presented a small brass coin of the Emperor Constantine, found in the earth of the rampart which covered the Roman wall near Monk Bar. It is of common type; the obverse exhibiting the head of the Emperor, in a helmet; the reverse a banner, inscribed *VOT. XX.* No fresh discoveries have been made in the excavations, but about forty yards of the wall have now been laid open, and there can be little doubt that it continues running parallel to Aldwark as far as the Merchant Tailors' Hall. If it remained visible there till the rampart of the mediæval wall was raised over it, the name of Aldwark may have been derived from it. "The old works" is the name which the Roman walls of Uriconium (Wroxeter) bear in the neighbourhood. Drake derives Aldwark from the remains of the imperial palace, which he

supposes to have extended from King's-square to Bedern; but no remains have been discovered confirming this conjecture, nor, considering the limited area of Roman York, does it seem likely that so large a portion of it should have been occupied by the imperial residence.

May 7. W. PROCTER, Esq., in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—H. Steward, Esq., Bootham; T. A. Langdale, Esq., Blake-street; Mr. John Blanchet, Blake-street; and Mr. J. Nicholson, St. Sampson's-square.

T. S. Noble, Esq., the Hon. Secretary, then stated that a Roman mortar had been presented to the Society by J. Wilkinson, Esq., of York; sculptured mediæval stones presented by the executors of the late Mrs. Swineard, Precentor's Court; Chinese antiquities presented by Charles Moore Jessop, Esq., through O. A. Moore, Esq.; goliath beetles, male and female, by Mr. Baines; copper tradesmen's tokens, &c., by S. W. North, Esq. Among the books presented was a Memoir on the Antiquities of Dax, given by the author, C. Roach Smith, Esq.

The Rev. J. Kenrick said, with respect to the Memoir, about four years ago, in consequence of some intended alterations, the town council of Dax [in Landes, in

the south of France] were about to destroy a large portion of the Roman walls with which the place is entirely surrounded. Representations were made to the proper authorities in Paris, with a view to the preservation of these relics of antiquity, although it was contended by the town council that the walls were not Roman walls, but were mediæval works. The memoir contained an interesting account of the proceedings taken, and which resulted in the safety of the antique walls of Dax from further injury.

W. Reed, Esq., read two papers, one on the Fossil Fishes of Monte Bolca, and the other on the Bovey Tracey Coal; after which O. A. Moore, Esq., read some notes on Ancient Sepulchral Remains found at Canton, taken from a paper that has already appeared in our pages^c; and presented to the Society some of the objects therein described. In some introductory remarks, he said:—

“Some years ago, Mr. Charles Moore Jessop, son of the Rev. Dr. Jessop, of Bilton, resided with me in the capacity of a medical pupil, during which time he evinced a decided taste for antiquarian pursuits, and founded, and was for some time Honorary Secretary of, the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club. Since then he entered the army, and, in his capacity of staff assistant-surgeon, served in the Crimea, and was present at the taking and occupation of the city of Canton by the allies in December, 1857. Here, as elsewhere, his military duties did not prevent his pursuing his antiquarian researches; and it is gratifying to myself to be the medium of his presentation of some interesting, and probably unique, Chinese ancient sepulchral remains to the Philosophical Society established in his native county, and at the city where his professional education was commenced.”

The Chairman then stated that last year an association of the various philosophical Societies in Yorkshire was formed,

and the first meeting of delegates held in York on the 2nd of April, 1860. It was thought from such an association many benefits might result, such as obtaining first-class lecturers, who would come into the county to lecture at several places in preference to visiting one isolated Society. The interchange of papers and specimens, and also to keep up a friendly feeling between the various kindred Societies of Yorkshire, were also among the objects of the association. This year the delegates met at Leeds for the transaction of business, Mr. Dallas and himself attending as delegates from that Society. Certain results were arrived at which seemed to him to be of a practical character. Mr. Dallas was appointed Secretary, and was directed to open a communication with Professor Owen, and other gentlemen, to deliver lectures. The exchange of specimens was also considered, and it was proposed that every Society should send a list to the Secretary of the specimens in their possession, and which they were prepared to exchange; and also a list of what specimens they required: thus each Society would see what it wanted, and what it could obtain from other places. It was also proposed that a list of the gentlemen who were willing to assist other Societies by lecturing should be prepared. It was thought that each locality would have its own natural history, certain specimens abounding in one district, while in another there might be a deficiency. In order to obtain a sufficient number of these, it was suggested that field clubs should be formed for the purpose of collecting in the several districts, and the specimens thus obtained might be exchanged with the other Societies. He thought, as far as the Yorkshire Philosophical Society were concerned, the best plan would be to form a committee for the purpose of carrying the proposal into effect.

^c GENT. MAG., May, 1861, p. 483.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE ARCHITECT OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—I have been hoping to see, from some of your learned correspondents, some certain information about Geoffrey de Noiers, the architect, under St. Hugh, of Lincoln Cathedral. As nothing beyond mere supposition has yet appeared, perhaps the following historical notes may be worth a place in your pages. They are far from proving all I could wish; but they add much to the likelihood of my supposition, that Geoffrey de Noiers, notwithstanding his foreign name, may have been a thorough Englishman.

In the February number of your Magazine, p. 181, I produced instances of persons of the name possessing property in England in A.D. 1216. In your March number, p. 314, Mr. Freeman very rightly objects that these instances prove nothing as to 'de Noiers' being an hereditary English surname in St. Hugh's time. I shall now shew that this certainly was the case with a Northamptonshire family. It was probably the case with others as well. I must premise that the name which I write Noiers is written as well in the records, Noers, Nuers, Nowers, Nueriis, &c.; in more than one instance, Nodariis; more generally Noers, or Nuers; these, however, being applied indifferently to the same person.

The publications of the Record Commission contain several notices relating to certain members of this Northants. family. In a suit about three knights' fees in Northants., A.D. 1199—1200, among the jurors of the Great Assize are Robt. de Noiers and Almaric de Noiers. *Rot. Cur. Regis*, i. 401; ii. 187, 193. In May, 1199, Robt. de Noiers was engaged in a suit with Ivo de Dene about property in the same county. *Ibid.*, i. 288. About the same time Ivo de Dene is sued by a tenant of land in Northants., for forcibly robbing him of £15 in money, and chattels to the value of 60 marcs: he defends the robbery, because he had recovered the land, by Great Assize, against Almaric de Noiers, and had received seizin from the sheriff. *Ibid.*, i. 377; and *Abbrev. Plac.*, p. 9. Again, in 1209, in a suit between Ivo de Dene and Almaric de Noiers, about the eighth part of a knight's fee at Scaltrun in Northants., the jurors on the Great Assize say that the grandfather of the said Almaric gave this land to Ralph Fitz-Nigel, the father of Ivo de Dene, as a marriage portion with his daughter, on her wedding the said Ralph Fitz-Nigel; who accordingly had held the

land, doing service therefor to Ralph de Noiers, the father of the said Almaric; and who moreover, with Amicia his wife, had given a portion of the land as a marriage portion with their daughter. Judgment is given in favour of Ivo de Dene. *Abbrev. Plac.*, p. 61.

Now it is plain that this Almaric de Noiers was a grown-up man in 1199, the year before St. Hugh's death. It seems also that his father, Ralph de Noiers, was then dead. But however that may be, his father was Ralph de Noiers; and he, inheriting the name, was Almaric de Noiers. Robt. de Noiers, probably Almaric's brother, certainly a member of the same family, bore the same name. It is perfectly clear that this Northants. family bore the hereditary surname 'de Noiers' in St. Hugh's time. In 1216 and 1217 occurs a Nicholas de Noiers, probably a member of the same family, possessing land at Norton in Northants. *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, 246, 258 b, 300. More about this family will be found, probably in *Bridge's Northants*, certainly in the *Monasticon* (i. 676, old ed.), where are charters of Henry de Noiers, and others, giving the church of Norton to Daventry Priory. But I have neither of these works at hand.

It seems to have been quite a common name in England at that time. In 1189, or 1190, a Hugh de Noiers paid a fine of twenty marcs, on succeeding his brother in land of the honour of Earl Giffard, in Bucks. or Beds. *Pipe Roll*, 1st R. I., p. 37. It was probably in Bedfordshire, as in 1217 a Gilbert de Noiers occurs, possessing land in that county and at Boarhunt in Hants., the latter in right of his wife. *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, 250 b, 270 b, 326, 350; and *Abbrev. Plac.*, 74, 82. It looks very probable that Noiers was an hereditary surname in Bedfordshire as early as 1189.

A Milo de Noiers, a knight of Norfolk, occurs in 1199 and 1200. *Rot. Cur. Regis*, ii. 111, 192, 195. And again in 1201 and 1209. *Abbrev. Plac.*, 33, 63. There is a place called Swanton Nowers in Norfolk, (*Blomfield's Norfolk*, iv. 961,) so called probably from this family: but I am not able to refer to Blomfield.

A Hugh de Noiers occurs, as owner of land in Devonshire, in 1206. *Abbrev. Plac.*, 54.

Many other such instances as these last, I have no doubt, might be given. They actually prove nothing, perhaps, to my purpose. Still, it is certainly not unlikely that some of such landowners, bearing the name of Noiers, may have belonged to a family or families settled in England, and transmitting this hereditary surname: more likely perhaps, than that they should all be recent detached immigrants, merely bringing the name of their foreign birth-place or birth-places. But however this may be, I think I may venture to say, with the proved certainty of the hereditary Northants. Noiers, that I have no reason to be ashamed of my supposition that Geoffrey de Noiers, St. Hugh's architect at Lincoln, *may have been* (I never ventured to suggest more, and do not still,) a born and thoroughbred Englishman.

If he was a foreigner, he must have strangely forgotten the land of his birth, and must have marvellously freed himself from all the effects of his foreign architectural training, when he was brought over and set to work at Lincoln. No one will deny this, who is at all aware of the heavy weight of M. Viollet-le-Duc's decision on such a point, and has read his emphatic declaration, in your number for the present month, of the thoroughly English character, the utter unforeignness, of St. Hugh's work at Lincoln. It may perhaps be objected that the style of this work was so great an innovation, that it may just as likely be attributed to the inspirations of a foreign, as of an English architect. I cannot fancy it possible that any one, capable of judging in the matter, will venture to maintain that the innovation was anything but a thoroughly English one.

I can well understand the difficulty M. Viollet-le-Duc expresses, in having to believe that the choir of Lincoln was built before 1200. Let any one study well every other building throughout England, which history proves to be of about the date 1186—1200; let him study also every other building in England in the Early English style whose date is known; and then let him come to Lincoln and examine the original work of the choir. Supposing he was ignorant of Lincoln history, and judged only from architectural features, I think he would be certain to assign no earlier date to the work than that which M. Viollet-le-Duc suggests as architecturally the most likely. Had he studied foreign churches also, of the same date, and of corresponding style, he would perhaps be only the more confirmed in his opinion. And yet, so far as I can see, no two bits of history can well be imagined more absolutely certain, than that St. Hugh did build the choir of Lincoln, if no more of the church, and that he did die in the year 1200.

The fact is, that we have now good reason to claim for St. Hugh, not only the honour and glory of having built, in great measure, Lincoln Cathedral, but the honour and glory as well of being the first effectual promoter, if not the actual inventor, of our national and most excellent Early English style of architecture. If his architect was a foreigner, then perhaps we may suppose that Hugh himself must have been all the more radical and excellent an architectural reformer.

Few persons perhaps will agree with me in calling this style 'most excellent.' I have always thought strongly, that we have been making a most unhappy mistake, in our modern revival, in not taking this style for our model, rather than the style of fifty or a hundred years later, that has been so generally deemed by us the more worthy of imitation.—I am, &c.

Southwell, May 11, 1861.

JAMES F. DIMOCK.

PRESERVATION OF STONE.

MR. URBAN,—At a time when a commission of architects has been appointed to examine into the state and cause of decay in the stone of the Palace of Westminster, it may not be uninteresting nor useless to communicate to you the following extract from a pamphlet of the last century*, which came into my possession a short time since. I do not know whether what is contained in it may not be already known to our professional friends: at all events, the experiments mentioned seem to suggest a ready way of remedying the defect complained of in these buildings.

The main portion of the pamphlet refers to some mineralogical and geological phenomena, not easy to be generally understood at the time of their publication. The portions bearing on the question of hardening stone surfaces are as follows:—

“Dr. Fothergill . . . informed me that . . . on passing through the streets of London in his walks, before the sign-irons were taken down, he perceived that on the broad stone pavements, whenever he came just under any sign-irons, his cane gave a different sound, and occasioned a different kind of resistance to the hand from what it did elsewhere; and, attending more particularly to this circumstance, he found that everywhere, under the drip of those irons, the stones had acquired a greater degree of solidity and a wonderful hardness, so as to resist any ordinary tool, and gave, when struck upon, a metallic sound; and this fact, by repeated observations, he was at length most thoroughly convinced of.

“Taking the hint therefore from hence, he thought fit to make several experiments, and, among the rest, placed two pieces of Portland stone in the same aspect and situation in every respect, but washed the one frequently with water impregnated with rusty iron, and left the other untouched; and in a very few years he found the former had acquired a very sensible degree of that hardness before described, and on being struck gave the same metallic sound; whilst the other remained in its original state, and subject to the decays occasioned by the changes of the weather, which we find in many instances make a most rapid progress. . . .

“If iron and the solution of iron do thus contribute to the induration of bodies, such solutions must probably have that tendency in every stage of those bodies’ existence: and therefore it seems likely, that the fine ornamental carvings in Portland or other stone might be much hardened, and preserved, for a much longer time than has been usual, from the injuries of the weather, by being washed and brushed over by water, in which is infused a solution of iron. And perhaps even the softer kinds of stone might have been preserved by this means; and the venerable remains of that fine pile of building, Henry the Seventh’s Chapel, might have been saved from the destruction with which we now see it ready to be overwhelmed. It is very probable, moreover, that common sea sand, with a very small admixture of a solution of iron, may at length, without any great expence, be converted into a most useful species of stone, and be applied to the purpose of covering the fronts of houses even more durably, and in as beautiful a manner as some of the late invented stuccos; and even those stuccos may be improved by means of the same mixture.”—(pp. 13—15.)

* “Account of a Petrification found on the Coast of East Lothian, by Edward King, Esq., F.R.S., read at the Royal Society, Nov. 26, 1778.” (London: printed by J. Nichols, successor to Mr. Bowyer. 1779. 4to.)

In what way a solution of iron could be most cheaply applied to the stone of the Westminster Palace must be left to the decision of professional men. In a wet climate like ours such a solution might be made to trickle down from the upper parts of the building on every shower, at no great cost; for rusty iron is soon made in England. Discoloration of the surface would no doubt ensue, but this is better than disintegration; and the friendly action of smoke and fog would soon draw a mantle over all such petty disfigurements.

I am, &c.

May 16, 1861.

H. L. J.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF HEWETT, AND ITS VARIATIONS.

MR. URBAN,—I have long been in the habit of making notes relating to the origin and variations of the name of Hewett, and the subject has been partially discussed in "Notes and Queries" (2nd Series, vi. 455; vii. 98), but I should be glad to put on record in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, a *resumé* of my collections, in the hope of receiving from some of your learned correspondents additional particulars, no matter how apparently trivial, relating to the name, but more particularly such as refer to pedigrees, histories of houses, and biographies of individuals.

The first occurrence of the name in my notes consists in a communication furnished by a genealogical friend, and is,

A.D. 716, Sept. 25, HUAET, ABBOT OF GRIEVIENSIS. "Eligitur igitur Huaet, (also Hwet) vir bonus et justus qui erat discipulus Abbatis Sigfridi."

The next entry is, A.D. 720—760, HUITTA, DUX. "Dux Hwitta [afterwards spelled Huita] terram quæ Wilfordilea dicitur quam eis suus dominus rex Ethelbaldus concessit Wigornensi ecclesiæ ipsius regis licentiâ Wilfrido pontificale dedit," (Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 138, MDCCCLXII.); which Huita, or Hwita, possibly may have been the "Hwita, presbyter," witness to a grant of land by Beornulf, King of Mercia, to Wigorn in the time of Wilfred, (Ib. 125); and it is just within the bounds of probability that this Dux Huita may have followed the example of Kenred, King of Mercia, and abandoning a life of license, assumed the monastic garb, and became—

A.D. 737, HUITTA, OR WITTA, BISHOP

OF LICHFIELD. "Tempore Ethelredi regis Merciorum et Sexwulphi Episcopi Episcopatus Lichfeldensis in quinque parochias dividebatur, vir in Herefordensum, Wigornensem, Lichfeldensem, Legestrensem, et Lindensem. Lichfeldensis episcopi, hi subsequentes sunt post divisionem. Huitta, episcopus post Aldwinum rexit episcopus annis sex et obiit DCCLII^a." He was present at the council of Clyff, A.D. 747, (Goodwin's Catalogue of Bishops, or the Lives, Memorials, and Actions of the Bishops of England, edit. 1601); Huitta, (Dugdale, edit. 1830, vol. vi. part iii. p. 1240); Hwitta, Hwicca, Wicta, (Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 5; ii. p. 354: "Wiccia, as Simon of Durham calls him"); Huita, episcopus Litchfeldensis, (Petrie and Sharp, Mon. Hist. 623); Hwicca, (Ib. 659); Hwitta, (Ib.); Wita, (Ib. 544), and (659), Huita. Anno DCCXXXVII. "Aldwini qui et Wor episcopus defunctus est, et pro eo Hwicca et Tocca Mercis et Midil. Anglis sunt consecrati antistites." In note, "Hwitta." Lichfeldensis et Totta Leganstrensis.

The next on the roll is, HUETA, TEMP. EDWARD CONFESSOR. He held a mansion called Botinal in Cornwall, (Exon. Domesday, f. 231, in orig. p. 210 in pub.) In the same reign, and possibly the same person, UULWARD UUYTE held lands, and his wife a mansion, Estantona, in Somerset; and Bernet, (Ib. f. 113, in orig. p. 210 in pub.)

I now pass to Sir Henry Ellis's list of persons holding lands previous to the

* Obiit 737; (vide subsequent extract, Petrie and Sharp).

Domesday Survey, and, for reasons herein-after to be shewn, shall include some names from which Hewett may not be derived.

WHITA, *Suff.*

VUIET, *Chesh.*

WIT, ALWINUS, *Hants.*; v. Alwinus Albus.

UUJET, TURCHIL, *Heref.*

UUJET, ULWARDUS, (as above,) Kent, Dors., Oxf., Midd., Lanc. (sometimes UUTE, UUYTE), whose lands in Kent, situated in the Hundred of Helmeſtrei (now Ruxley), are now called Hewits (Manor), while other indications of the name in the same locality appear in Huetelmin, Huetelstead, and Hewit-burgh, now Henwood.

Some people will probably exclaim, "But many of these, if not all, are more like White," and this surmise, (as I purposely introduced some of these in this place,) I am not disposed to dispute, and shall argue this question presently.

Now in "Huita, bishop," we have a variety of spellings of the name of the same individual; we have Huita, Hwitta, Witta, Hwicca, and Wiccia; how is this discrepancy to be accounted for? were they one and the same person? Most undoubtedly; and the difference is to be attributed to the fact that the ancient MSS. from which the name is extracted, were written by different persons, and as the chroniclers spelled phonetically, each one pursued his own plan of nomenclature, according as the name sounded in his ear, or according to his own idea of the sound of letters, and indeed pretty much in the same manner as a half-educated person of the present day would write it. Thus they used *W* occasionally for two *U*'s, making the word Wit; or two *U*'s (*UU*) for *W*, making UUt; or, as an aspirate evidently was used, *H* for one *U*, sometimes in the first and sometimes in the second letter, making Huit, Whit, White, &c.; and the uncertainty as to the spelling is exhibited by the variable manner in which the same writer in the same MS. spells the same name. We find the earliest entries more like Hewet than White, but we have the later, such as Ulward UUt or UUyte (Wit or Wyte), nearer the name White, but yet we know the lands and

the patronymic in Kent became Hewit; and that some slight difference existed in the pronunciation would appear by the distinction made between Ulwardus UUiet (Wit) and Alwinus Wit (UUt), as conveyed by the additional affix, Albus (white); and this Alwinus was probably the "Wit, a Saxon," possessor, according to Camden, of the Isle of Wight, and from whom that island derived its appellation. Thus we see the name and lands in Kent become Hewit, while in another place it becomes Wight, or White; hence I am inclined to suppose the two names are derived from the same source. However, we have not yet discovered the root of the names, but must look further back either for Huet or Wit, or variations of the same; and the earliest entry will be the origin of both names, and the one which has nearest retained its purity will be the most ancient, and that from which the other is deduced. Now we find the first Huetta, Hwitta, or Witta, called dux, and also dux Huittorum, evidently the chief of a clan or tribe bearing that generic designation, whence, in my opinion, the origin of the name; but in order to discover the root, we must endeavour to ascertain whence this clan or tribe emanated and itself obtained the title. It seems to me, then, that UUt (so pronounced), Huit, or Wit, was the appellation of a clan of that great Northern horde which overran and ravaged at different times the whole of Europe, and that the tribe to which I am particularly referring were Iuits (*I* for *U*), Juites, or Jutes, who either rose from or gave the name to Iuitland, or Jutland, and that in the several irruptions, the people remaining after a raid, were called Iuit, UUt, or Wit. I need not enlarge upon the omission or insertion of the aspirate, as we well know how frequently the ancient writers omitted it—spelling phonetically; I very much question whether it was not as generally dropped by all, as it is now by the lower class of Cockneys and others. Here, then, we find in great purity Huit, for which name I therefore claim the greatest antiquity, and consider it the parent source of many other names which I shall specify hereafter.

Still, it must be recollected that Camden states Wit was a Saxon, whereas the Jutlanders would be, I presume, Danes; and it is well known that the descendants of Saxons retain, even to the present day, that fairness of complexion the distinguishing characteristic of their ancestors, whereas the features of those descended from Dane and Norman are of darker hue. Now almost all the Hewetts I have met have been dark; all the pictures representing people bearing this name portray saturnine visages, and the same peculiarity has been remarked by a correspondent in "Notes and Queries," 2nd S., vi. 455. As regards portraits, however, those I have seen have been members of some of the great houses of the name, all of which sprang from the same source; and perhaps this is hardly a fair criterion, as the descendants of these families, even to this day, bear an extraordinary resemblance to one another. If my supposition, that White and Hewett are derived from the same source, (from the Iuits or Jutes,) is tenable, should not Camden's "Wit, a Saxon," have been "Wit, a Dane?"

But perhaps some may endeavour to annihilate my whole theory respecting the descent of the present bearers of the name Hewett, from Ulward UUit, or any other of the ancient variations of the name, by saying that although the place in Kent has changed to Hewit, yet the present name may be derived from persons who subsequently possessed the lands, and, according to the Norman custom, called themselves by the name with the prefix *de*, and when this habit was dropped, became Huet or Hewett, thus taking their name from the lands, instead of having given it to them; but I reply, that the name of the place is Hewits' (shewing the possessive), i.e. Hewits' lot, and was UUits' before the Norman Conquest; and further (as will be seen presently), we find the name in later years, not *de* Hewits, but *de* Hewit, Huet, Huwett, Hewette, and so on, or *le* Hewette.

I have never yet heard any one, who has given attention to the point, dispute that the names Hewett and White are

derived from the same origin, and some have said that the appellation is deduced from UUita, or Wita, great-grandson of Woden, and grandfather of Hengist and Horsa; but here, again, we have the blue-eyed Saxons, as is supposed, not the saturnine Dane; still, as several tribes of Saxons came into this country, may not the generality of them have been fair, and Hengist and Horsa Dane-descended? Another theory is, that the names in England originated in UUitha, King of the mountains of St. Bernard and Lombardy, who, being expelled his kingdom by rival brothers about 887,—so far is history,—fled to England, and possessed the Isle of Wight; but history only states he disappeared, and I do not find the slightest foundation for the assertion he came to England, (if so, may not the name of Wither be derived from him?) though I will not dispute but that he may have been descended from the tribe (Iuits or Jutes), as well as the existing French and Italian House bearing names similar to Hewett, members of which tribe may, in the times when the European continent was periodically overrun by Northern barbarian hordes, have remained settled in the countries so ravaged.

As regards the mutations the name has at different periods undergone, we find Alestanus Hwit; Uiuet, son of Thomas, (witness to a grant of land by Roger de Mowbray to the Abbey of Fontanense); and then chiefly spelled Huait, Huit, and Huet, sometimes Hewit, until *temp.* Henry III., when it is Will^e le Hewette, Kent, (Rot. Hund., [1818,] vol. i. p. 218); Edw. II., Kent, (Placita, Rot. 13, [1811,] p. 320), G. de Hewett; Edw. III., Walter Hewett, who distinguished himself in the wars with France, and was Governor of Jersey and Guernsey, is described; Huet, Hewit, Hewyt, Hunet, Huwit, and Hewet: and thus the name continued varied, but more generally Huet, until about 1750, when it finally settled into Hewett and Hewitt. In 1684, in the will of Sir John Hewett, Bart., of Headley-hall and Waresley^b, although the testator signs *ett*,

^b This is the proper spelling, though it is sometimes spelled Worsley.

the name is spelled throughout *itt*, and we find his sons signing *itt*, *et*, and one, "Huet;" and we also find him writing his own name "Hewet" and "Hewitt." In the earlier parish registers we frequently find a man baptized "Uiet," married as "Huet," and buried as "Hewet," and perhaps his will may ring the changes on the whole.

With respect to the variations of the name, we have, first, White; a very slight change from the *Vuiet*, or *Uuiet*, of Domesday Book, makes (substituting *W* for *UU*) *Wiet*, and using *y* for *i*, as anciently was frequently done, we have *Wyat*, hence *Wyatt*; and perhaps *Watt* may be another variation. I have seen the name in parish registers change from *Huet* to *Hutt*, and I imagine that *Jewett* is *Iuet*, and instead of changing with an aspirate, has adopted the *J* for *I*. Those who know the peculiarity of *e* in the old parish registers and wills, and the difficulty which often exist in distinguishing *e* from *o*, will easily believe that *Howitt* is another form of *Hewitt*; and the former families, if I mistake not, bear nearly the same charges in their shield.

I now arrive at the arms of *Hewett*, which have been generally, and the earliest, a chevron between three owls *arg.*, and tradition states that these birds of wisdom are emblematic of the name *UUit*, (*Wit* or *Wisdom*^e); but as little is known in the family—whatever documentary evidence may exist in that mausoleum of genealogical lore, the *Heralds' College*—respecting the arms prior to *Edw. III.*, the interpretation appears more fanciful than reliable; but, at all events, it tends to corroborate my theory of the identity of the names. Those who support the notion that the name is derived from *Witta*, grandson of *Woden*, assert that

the owl was the emblem of *Woden* and his descendants, which if correct, would, at all events, be a great proof of the antiquity of heraldry. The crest is generally an owl, or a falcon, *arg.*, upon a stump of a tree sprouting, proper, which last it is said was the badge of *Edw. III.*, and was granted by that monarch as an honorary augmentation to *Sir Walter Hewet* in requital of his services against the French. Family tradition also records that two of the *Kentish Hewits* followed the fortunes of *Robert, Earl of Carrick* (the Bruce), when he fled from the English Court, and adopting his badge, the rising sun emerging from behind a cloud, founded the Scottish family of *Hewat*.

The families which did not bear the original arms were *Huits* in visitation of *Stafford, 1663*, *Harl. 6,104, f. 35 b.* (parted proper indented, five or six *de Liz*^d counterchanged); the *Hewetts* of *Heckfield, Hants*, who bore *Arg.* on a chevron sa. between three peewits *gu.*, a rose between two cinquefoils *or.*; and *Sir William Hewett, Lord Mayor of London (1560)*, who, though descended from a house which bore a chevron between three owls *arg.*, adopted other arms, for which he must have taken out a new grant; though I believe that the *Dukes of Leeds*, whose ancestor married the daughter and heiress of the above, quarter the owls.

If the day should ever come when the *College of Arms* shall throw open its treasures at something less than its present prohibitory charges to the literary world, we may hope that these and many other points of greater importance, at present dubious, may be cleared up.

J. F. NAPIER HEWETT.

*Tyr Mab Ellis, Pont y Pridd,
Glamorgan.*

ENGLISH HEROIC VERSE.

MR. URBAN,—At page 193 of your number for February last I find a short review of a translation of *Cædmon's "Fall of Man,"* by *W. H. F. Bosanquet*. It was with the greatest surprise that I read

Mr. Bosanquet's new theory as to the derivation from *Cædmon's* poems of the modern heroic measure of five feet; surely a theory so wholly unsound ought not to be passed over without a protest against

^e Notes and Queries, 2nd Series, vii. 98.

^d So written in the Visitation.

it. It certainly is just possible so to misread Cædmon's lines as to make a pair of them sound like a very third-rate ten-syllable or eleven-syllable modern heroic line; but that by no means proves that it is desirable to do so. For (1.) they can scarcely ever be made to look like ten-syllable lines—there will almost always be a redundant syllable; (2.) Cædmon's are not the only poems in Cædmon's metre: Alfred's metrical paraphrases, the poem of "Beowulf," and "Piers Ploughman's Vision" and "Crede" must likewise be proved to be subject to the new theory; and (3.) by this newly proposed method the accent will be thrown very often upon syllables that are subordinate, and, what is worst of all, *the accent will often be removed from the syllables that begin in the same line with a common letter.* For instance, the original lines which Mr. Bosanquet translates by—

"Then to Eve spake the Lord God angrily;
Turn thee from joy, and thou shalt subject be
To man, thy husband;"

(and which Mr. Vernon translates in a literal and *marvellously similar* manner by,—*"Then to Eve God angrily spake: Turn thee from joy: thou shalt to man be in subjection:"* see Vernon's "Anglo-Saxon Guide," p. 147,) run thus:—

"Thá tó Euan God
Yrringa spræc:
Wend the from wynne;
Thú scealt wæpned-men
Wesan on gewealde."

Now the first two lines may be made to resemble a heroic line shorn of its first syllable: and the second two may be made also into a very decent heroic line: but it by no means follows that we ought to read them so; for it would require very great ingenuity to read many pairs of lines thus. What is to be done with the next pair, viz.,—

"Wesan on gewealde
Mid weres egsan"?

Or what is to be done with the following couplet from "Piers Ploughman's Crede:"—

"And wrought as his will was
The world and the heven"?

Let me refer any one who wishes to understand metre to an article in Edgar Poe's Works, called the "Rationale of Verse," wherein the writer explains English metre as lucidly as he explains classical metres absurdly: and next, allow me to state the opinion of most scholars, that the metre of Cædmon is essentially alliterative, and that in such a manner that syllables beginning with the same letter in the same couplet ought to be *accented strongly*; that the metre is often uneven, and the number of syllables variable; but that it is never tame, but full of dashing spirit and emphasis, which throw minor irregularities into the shade. What the true metre is, it would be somewhat tedious to shew; and I have, I fear, already trespassed considerably upon your space. Still I may be perhaps allowed, by way of illustration, to give a translation of Uhland's poem of "The Roë" in what ought to be the modernized form of Cædmon's metre, and which is to be traced by means of the couplet I have quoted from "Piers Ploughman's Crede." The rule for reading the lines is, to emphasize strongly the syllables in the same couplet which commence with a common letter, and then it is hardly possible to miss the *swing* of the verse.

"THE ROE.

"A huntsman, on horseback,
Full hotly was hasting:
O'er field and through forest
He followed a roebuck:
When lo! his eyes lighted
On a lovely young lady,
Who gazed from her garden
With tenderest glances.

"What harm can have happened?
His horse must be hamstrung!—
What harm can have happened,
Alas! to the horseman?
Why cease, on a sudden,
His shouts of excitement?

"Fast raceth the roebuck
O'er rock and through forest;
'Why flee'st thou so frightened,
Thou foolish young creature?
No longer 'tis likely
He'll look for thy foot-tracks!'"

I am, &c. WALTER W. SKEAT.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—The Rev. W. B. Philpot, Rector of Walesby, in a letter to the "Times" dated May 3, 1861, says,—“For the sake of your antiquarian readers I wish to state that an extensive villa, with its dependent establishments, has been lately brought to light by the plough and the spade. The plough struck against one of the under piers of one of the hypocausts. The ploughman, imagining it to be some kind of draining tile, or an old chimney-pot, took the opinion of an intelligent local antiquary. He kindly communicated with myself. We were helped in our labours by the tenants and neighbours; and when the principal portion had been laid open to view, the Rev. Edward Trollope, the discoverer of the villa on the property of the late Earl of Westmoreland, paid us a visit, and kindly explained the idea of the Roman villa to a large assembly from the adjoining parts. Our villa stands within half a mile of the great Roman road from Camulodunum to the settlements in Yorkshire. From indications in the neighbouring fields, it is not unlikely that this may have been a settlement of some extent. Coins have been found of the period of one of the Gordians, of Constantine, of Constantius II., and of Constans; also some fragments of handmills, a stone chisel, faggot-fork, spindle-whirls, and numberless pieces of funeral urns, *dolia diotæ*, and jars of many sorts and sizes, some of very choice Samian and Durobrivæ ware. The hypocaustal features are very clearly marked, as the furnaces, flues, ash-pits, and under piers, which are filled with clay, and much burnt. There are foundations of the walls of three rooms, and a cold plunging bath, with a long drain by which the water escaped down the slope of the hill. Bones of red deer, oxen, and sheep have been dug up, with the usual number of oyster-shells. The spot commands a view of Lincoln, and is within a few minutes' walk of a view of the Humber and the sea.”

ROMAN OATS ON ENGLISH FARMS.—“In a field on the farm occupied by Mr. Binks, at Peppermoor, near Alnwick, some ancient encampments long existed, which tradition ascribed to the Romans. The lapse of time and the progress of agricultural improvement gradually obliterated almost every trace of them; and, about a year ago, the last of the whins, which time out of mind had covered the ground, were cut down, and the land ploughed and sown with barley. When the barley was ready for the sickle, Mr. Binks was astonished to observe several heads of strange-looking oats among it. Some of them were unusually tall and strong, with long branching stemlets, whilst others had globular heads resembling the seed of the onion. Mr. Binks collected no less than seventy-five varieties, never seen in the district before. He has sown the seed, and intends to exhibit a collection of them at the next show of the Alnwick Horticultural Society. The place, it has been conjectured, had been a cavalry camp, and the oats, which were perhaps ripened under other skies, after lying covered with the *débris* of the camps

for probably fifteen hundred years, may possibly add one or more permanent varieties to the stock of the English farmer.”—*Newcastle Daily Journal*.

THE REMAINS OF CHARLEMAGNE.—An inspection of the bones of Charlemagne took place at Aix-la-Chapelle the other day. Fears had arisen that these remains might suffer from friction in their present wrappings; so permission was obtained from the Chapter, and in the presence of most of the notabilities of the town, the Government officials, the whole Chapter, and several physicians, the mausoleum was opened, and the remains, or, as the report says, the *ossa*, of Caroli M. were examined. They were found intact, and in excellent preservation. After due ceremonial gone through, procession round the cathedral, &c., liturgical prayers were said before the remains of the greatest protector of the Chair of St. Peter, and the cause of the present Pope was prayed for. Careful photographs were taken of the wrappers in which the remains of Charlemagne had rested for so many centuries; they were of a beautiful silken tissue. The larger wrapper, rich in colour and design, was recognised as one of those *draps de lit* which were frequently mentioned by the Provençal troubadours, as well as by the contemporary German minnesingers, as *Pallia transmarina*, *P. Saracenica*. It is, no doubt, a product of industry of the Sicilian Saracens of the twelfth century. The second smaller wrapper, of a beautifully-preserved purple colour, has been traced to Byzantine industry: the Greek inscriptions woven into the silk texture make it probable that the stuff was manufactured in the Imperial gymnasium at Byzantium in the tenth century.

RESTORATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS.—The works of repair at Netley Abbey are now completed. The *débris* and modern brickwork, which concealed some portion of the beautiful architecture of the abbey, have been removed, and the base of the columns and the pavement of the chancel are now also exposed to view. About £3,000 has been expended on the works, by the proprietor, T. Chamberlayne, Esq., of Cranbury-park. The Rev. Mr. Kell and the Messrs. Skelton, local antiquaries, were permitted to search for the crypt, and they employed persons to dig a considerable depth under each of the altars, but there was no sign of what they sought for. The soil they dug into was sandy, which probably was the cause that no crypt was built, or it might have been from the fact that the spot on which the abbey was built is but little above high-water mark. A small charge is now made to visitors to pay for a custodian of the ruins.

The excavations at the ruins of Furness Abbey are to be resumed, attention being particularly directed towards the mound of earth and *débris* adjoining the chapter-house. The exploration, it is hoped, will result in laying bare more of the foundations than are at present exposed; so that the work, although conducted on a comparatively small scale, will prove eminently interesting and suggestive to the antiquary.

“Cow Honeybourne Church, which was rescued from desecration principally through the recent exertions of the Worcester Architectural Society, has been partially restored under the direction of Mr. Hopkins, architect, of Worcester. The north wall of the nave and the chancel-arch have been rebuilt, a north porch added, new roofs placed over the nave and chancel, the windows made good, and new ones inserted where necessary. The work is now at a standstill, the restoration fund being quite exhausted. The Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., in addition to a very liberal donation, has promised an altar-table, and the Rev. W. Lea, of Droitwich, a pulpit. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. G. Knapp, of Church Honeybourne, through whose exertions the restoration has thus far been successfully carried out.”—*Worcester Herald*.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. Vol. VI., Part III. 4to.—Much credit is due to the Exeter Architectural Society for the steady manner in which it has pursued its object for eighteen years, and few societies can shew six such volumes as the Proceedings of this Society. The manner in which they have been got up, and the plates executed, afford quite a model to other societies, and we believe had considerable influence in producing the reformation of the *Archæologia*, the plates of which a few years since were a demonstration of the meanness and shabbiness which then directed the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Even now, although much has been done in the way of reform, the screw is still held so tight, and the responsibility so ingeniously divided between the "Executive Committee," the "Library Committee," the "Finance Committee," and the "General Council," that the author of a paper never knows what he has to expect from the liberality of that Society in the way of illustrations, nor when his paper will appear; if he sees it in print and decently illustrated two years after he has read it, he may think himself fortunate. In this respect it would appear that the members of the Exeter Society are more fortunate.

Most of the plates are beautifully executed by Le Keux, and the series of tombs of the bishops of Exeter and others in the present Part are truly valuable. Others, if not quite so finely executed, are useful and interesting. There are twenty-four of them, some double, and a large ecclesiastical map of the diocese, with the archdeaconries distinguished by different colours. We marvel how all this can be given in return for a guinea subscription, especially when we turn to the treasurer's account and see that the annual receipts do not amount to £100 a-year, and we are sorry to observe that they are falling off; but we also see that the annual

expenses, independent of the Proceedings, do not exceed £30, including £20 for the rent of the college hall*, as the museum of the Society. The plates in this number beside the tombs, are views, elevations, and plans of Holcombe Court, Devon, (Elizabethan,) by Mr. E. Ashworth, and St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, the grandson, we presume, of the Sir John St. Aubyn at whose expense the castle was so unfortunately restored in *Roman cement* about half a century back. Much of the ancient character was then destroyed, and the first impression of an antiquary on seeing the place now is bitter disappointment: still there is a good deal remaining, especially of the chapel, as these plates shew. The plan here given is unfortunately that of the modern house, and although it may not be materially altered, the names of the modern apartments are hardly what was wanted in such a work: an attempt might have been made to restore the old arrangements on paper. The monumental screen in Paignton Church is a very rare feature, and extremely rich, in the Tudor style. The mural painting in Bovey Tracey Church, Devon, is well represented; the subjects are very usual ones, and not quite accu-

* This is, we suppose, the hall of the Vicars' College. It is better that it should be applied to so good a purpose than not used at all; but it is much to be wished that these colleges should be revived, and restored to practical use: they exist in all our cathedral towns as a necessary appendage to the cathedral and might be made of immense utility. A college of deacons, to take part in the services of the cathedral and visit the poor in the city, is exactly what is wanted, and the want is beginning to be felt. It would serve at the same time as an admirable training-college for the young clergy of the diocese. There is in all our cathedral towns a mass of ignorant, almost heathen population, sheltered under the shadow of the great fortress of the faith, but entirely out of the reach of its *great guns*, who might be singled out one by one by an active body of riflemen, with whom the young volunteers could act, and educate themselves for the army of the Church in the diocese.

rately described: 1, the Holy Lamb in the foreground; 2, in the back-ground, the *trois morts et trois vifs*, or three kings and three skeletons; 3, St. Michael weighing souls; 4, the Church gathering her faithful children around her at the last day, erroneously described as "the Virgin Mary." The remaining plate (66 of the volume) is the interior of Callington Church, Cornwall, to shew the recent restoration of open seats. There are also woodcuts of plans and sections of this church, and several other woodcuts in this Part. One, of the Communion-table in Ermington Church, shews the Puritan mis-arrangement, examples of which are now rare, though a few are still preserved, as at Deerhurst and Winchcombe, Gloucestershire.

We are sorry to observe that some of the members of this active Society still continue to use the almost exploded terms invented by the Cambridge Camden Society in its early days, such as "Third Pointed," &c. It is still an unsettled point what is the *First Pointed* style, but it is quite certain that the style of the thirteenth century is *not*, and therefore that the terms "First Pointed," "Middle Pointed," and "Third Pointed," misapplied to the styles of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, are only calculated to mislead young students, and should be dropped. If people cannot agree to use the same technical terms, which are in themselves matters of indifference, not worth squabbling about, it would be far better to mention the dates only, and use no technical terms at all. The unfortunate attempt to introduce a new terminology has done much mischief, by taking away the attention of students from the real object of study to a squabble about words. And so long as the members of one society use one terminology, and those of another society a different one, there will be a difficulty in their understanding each other. We are very glad to see the "Index to the Rough Notes" of this Society, which will greatly add to their utility, and there is more real practical work in these than we have seen in any other Society. Surely every local

archæological society ought to have made a rough survey of the ground of its labours to begin with, as a map of the country in which it has to work.

We have left ourselves no room for an analysis of the papers of which the volume is composed. We can only remark that all are very creditable to their authors; but we have devoted a few lines to one in particular on account of the fact that it has been published separately for an object in which all must feel an interest.

Dædalus; or, The Causes and Principles of the Excellence of Greek Sculpture. By EDWARD FALKENER. Royal 8vo., 322 and xxiv pp., and 16 Plates. (Longmans.)—Of the many handsome books for the drawing-room table which have been published of late, this is one of the most beautiful; the printing and paper are perfect. The idea was an excellent one of employing photography to illustrate sculpture, and using the photographs themselves as plates instead of engravings from them: but we must enter our protest against the employment of photography to multiply drawings and designs; it is a misapplication of an admirable art, one of the merits of which is entire truthfulness. We are accustomed to consider that there can be no deception in a photograph; the frontispiece to this volume is enough at once to dispel this illusion; it is a photograph from a drawing of the author for the restoration of the interior of the Parthenon at Athens, and it is almost certain that the Parthenon never was, and never was intended to be, what is here represented. It may appear bold to differ from so high an authority as Mr. Falkener, who has certainly brought an extraordinary store of learning to bear upon his subject; his pages are full of quotations from writers of all ages in Greek, Latin, French, and German, who are supposed to support his views. Nevertheless, it appears to us that they do not generally bear the construction which Mr. Falkener puts upon them, and it is evident that along with great learning this author also has a powerful imagination. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the central space of the

Parthenon at Athens was covered over by a vault closely resembling that of the Pantheon at Rome; and it appears very singular that if this was the case, the very elaborate ivory statue of Minerva should be placed immediately under the opening in the centre, even in the climate of Greece. It is far more probable that the whole of the central space of a hypæthral temple was open to the sky, and that a canopy was erected over the image, like the ciborium in the Roman basilican churches. That there were aisles and an upper row of smaller columns, with a gallery, in the temple as in the basilica, Mr. Falkener appears to have proved, and it is more than probable that these aisles and galleries had wooden roofs, floors, and ceilings; but this by no means proves that the central space was covered over.

Mr. Falkener considers the story of Dædalus as a fable and allegory; he disbelieves the crimes imputed to him; considers the story of the cow "but another mode of saying that, like Myron, his skill in forming animals was so great that they deceived those of the same species."

Respecting the wings which he is said to have invented, we are told, "The fable was understood, by most of the ancients, to mean that Dædalus had escaped from Crete by means of *sails*, of which he was the inventor." This seems probable enough, but it is much too prosaic an explanation to satisfy Mr. Falkener, who considers that—

"The winged flight of Dædalus *may have been* invented to denote the soaring nature of genius, the superiority of intellect over mere physical force. Dædalus' genius was controlled by sound judgment, and though he departed boldly from the trammels of hieratic prescription, he gave not free licence to his fancy, but subjected his imagination to the rules of art. Icarus, on the other hand, with the rashness and ignorance of youth, thought he would go beyond his father, and establishing himself at the island which bore his name, fell into extravagance of style, and most miserably failed. Under the figure, therefore, of Icarus, who is made to represent the student in art, the ancients wished to inculcate those important lessons which are necessary to be borne in mind for the attainment of success," &c.

All this appears to us extremely far-fetched and improbable, and an example only of the brilliant imagination of Mr. Falkener. His arguments to prove that the arch was used by the Greeks are equally unsatisfactory, and although he endeavours to back them up with the representations of temples on *Roman* coins, taken from the excellent work of Professor Donaldson, these do not really bear out his theory.

Our limits do not permit us to follow Mr. Falkener through his series of dissertations on ancient and modern art; they display great learning, as we have said, and much that is valuable, just, and true, mixed up, however, as we conceive, with a good deal that is fanciful and doubtful. With many of his remarks we should cordially agree; there is much to admire in his zeal, and in the research which he has brought to bear upon his subject: still, according to our sober judgment, his imagination is allowed too free a scope for a work of this kind.

It is amusing to see Mr. Falkener running a tilt against Mr. Ruskin, whom he hits very hard, and whose fallacies he exposes with much justice and discrimination, while giving him due credit for his real merits:—

"Gifted with dangerous and seductive eloquence, endowed with fertility of imagination, his assertions, however wild, however false, are received by the vulgar as from an oracle. The greatest fallacies and contradictions are received undoubted, in the same manner that the poor pervert gulps down all the difficulties of a false religion. . . .

"The eloquence and the audacity of this writer are as dangerous to the march of pure art in our country, as they are surprising to the classical student."

Again:—

"This style of writing, whether understood or not, may be considered very poetical, but is it true? Or did the Doric temple possess no delicate lines of bas-relief, no bold metopes, no magnificent pedimental sculpture, no picturesque acroterial ornaments, no glittering antefixæ, no painted and gilt tiling? Did it contain under its porticos no fresco paintings? Was it embellished with no bronze and marble sculpture? Was the whole temple not set off with the most exquisite

painting and coloured ornaments? And was not the whole not merely rich and picturesque, but chaste, imposing, beautiful, of most wondrous symmetry, perfect, and hopelessly unequalled?"

Here the sense of justice compels us to intervene, and though we differ equally from Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Falkener, we are bound to answer all these queries in the negative. All that Mr. Falkener claims for them may be true of the Grecian temples in Greece, but Mr. Ruskin is speaking of the modern buildings in England mis-called Grecian, which are in fact monstrosities equally out of place and out of character, absurdities upon the face of them; a Greek portico is entirely unsuited to the climate of England, and the attempt to transplant it here must always be, as it always has been, a failure, a waste of space, air and light, and money, and in bad taste. On the other hand, Mr. Ruskin's favourite Venetian style is scarcely a whit more suitable for England than the Greek. The sun in Italy is nearly as powerful as in Greece, and the intense light of both these countries can never be transplanted to England. The portico of the Doge's Palace at Venice is as little suited for the atmosphere of London as that of the Parthenon of Athens. We have a national style of our own, a bold, manly, vigorous style, suited to our character, our climate, our habits, our ideas; calculated equally for every purpose, for a palace, a museum, a town-hall, a tabernacle, or a cottage, just as well as for a cathedral or a parish church, with equal convenience and propriety, and without costing one penny more than the foreign styles which are continually foisted upon us on one pretext or another, the most usual and the most false being that of economy. Unfortunately, both Mr. Falkener and Mr. Ruskin are equally ignorant of this the true architecture of England, and this ignorance is shared equally by the greater part of our architects and of writers on the subject.

It may appear that we are wandering from the subject of Mr. Falkener's work, which is sculpture, but we have only followed his own track; he has introduced

almost as much on the one subject as the other. Respecting English sculpture, the iconoclasts of the seventeenth century were so busy that we have little remaining; but that little is very valuable, and in the opinion of Professor Cockerell,—whose prejudices and whose studies would have naturally led him to give the preference to foreign sculpture, if his honesty would have allowed him to do so,—the English sculpture of the thirteenth century is unrivalled by any other of the same period in any country. Mr. Falkener affects to despise the sculpture at Wells, Lincoln, and Salisbury; has he ever studied them? has he ever seen them? From the manner in which he mentions them we can almost for certain answer *No* to each of these questions.

If both Mr. Falkener and Mr. Ruskin would really study the art of their own country before they pretend to depreciate it, they would save themselves from exposing their own ignorance of a subject which they ought to have studied, before they undertook to teach the world.

Half-hour Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts. By WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Head Master, Government School of Art, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Fcap. 8vo., 364 and xii. pp. (Longmans).—Every one wishes to know something about art, and yet very few persons are acquainted with more than two or three branches of it. The manual before us is just what was wanted to give a general idea of all parts of the subject. Those who have studied any particular branch will complain that it is poor and superficial each in his own division, but will be thankful for the information on other parts of the subject, so clearly and lucidly given that any person of decent education can read it with interest, and most will find that they have acquired some new ideas in an agreeable manner, and picked up information almost unconsciously. The writer is, on the whole, fair and impartial, and his criticisms are such as will be generally assented to; but he is not altogether free from the prejudices of the school to which he belongs, and cannot

help having an occasional fling at Medievalism, which would have been better omitted.

He should have been more careful to define what he means: for as he does full justice to the really great artists of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, we suppose he does not include that period in the Middle Ages; and if his flings at barbarism are only intended to apply to the works of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, few persons would be disposed to question their justice. Unfortunately, "the Middle Ages" is a very undefined period; it is generally understood to comprise the whole interval between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Reformation, and during this long period of seven or eight centuries art underwent many and great changes: at first of decay, the gradual dying out of all vestiges of Roman art; but afterwards a revival of wonderful vigour, attaining in its later period to great excellence in many branches of art.

The contents of this volume are so varied that it is impossible to give any clear idea of them in a small space. There are sixteen lectures on different subjects, from the beginning of the Christian era to modern times, and three additional on "Terms in Art," which appear to us the least satisfactory part of the work; the attempt at explaining some of the terms appears to us only to make them darker and less intelligible than they were before. The author seems to get beyond his depth in attempting philosophical definitions when they were not required. The earlier lectures are the best, and the most interesting, being more historical, and the information contained is not readily accessible, being chiefly taken from large and expensive works. The lecture on English Domestic Architecture from 1100 to 1500 is a novel feature in a work on the Fine Arts, but we consider it is very properly introduced, and one of the most interesting; it is almost entirely taken from the elaborate work of Messrs. Turner and Parker, which he seems to have read in rather a superficial manner, but on the whole it is fairly analyzed. The difficulty which he starts in a note, p. 102, respect-

ing the "Lady's Bower," appears to us a very simple one,—the word, like many others, is used in somewhat different senses, and in the Scotch ballad,—

"My love he built me a bonnie bower,
And thatched it a' with lillie flower,"—

the word is used in its modern sense, and not in the medieval one of the lady's chamber; which, by the way, is not quite synonymous with bed-room, as Mr. Scott supposes. In the Middle Ages the chamber was both the bed-room and the usual sitting-room, as in France to the present time. In disturbed districts, as in Ireland, it was often at the top of the castle, for greater security and privacy.

We cannot take leave of Mr. Scott without thanking him for an agreeable and useful volume.

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A Monograph on the History and Restoration of the Parish Church of S. Mary, Callington, Cornwall. By the Rev. ENEAS B. HUTCHISON, B.D. (London: Masters.)—This is a reprint of one of the papers contained in the recently issued "Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society," to which we have elsewhere alluded*. It is illustrated with the following engravings, drawn to a scale:—

"1. An interior view of the Church: consecrated A.D. 1438. 2. Brass Effigies of Sir Nicholas Assheton and Lady, A.D. 1465. 3. Altar Tomb, with Effigies of Lord Willoughby de Broke, A.D. 1502. 4. Shield of Arms of the Assheton Family, from Port-reeve's Mace, A.D. 1583. 5. Ground-plan of Church before its Restoration, shewing the hideous arrangement of Galleries and Pews. 6. Ground-plan of Church after its Restoration, shewing the gain of accommodation in uniform Open Seats without Galleries. 7. Section of Church, shewing the construction of Nave-roof and old and new Aisle-roofs."

These engravings are all very good; and the literary matter is quite in keeping; in fact, the publication is altogether one of the very best of its class; and the price is but 5s. We observe that it is published in its separate form "in aid of the fund for building schools in the new parish of S. James, Devonport, which con-

* GENT. MAG., June, 1861, p. 686.

tains a population of 6,000, with no permanent school accommodation;" and we notice it separately in the hope of bespeaking the patronage of those who may be willing at once to gratify their interest in antiquity, and to assist the learned author in carrying out his commendable scheme for the benefit of his parish.

Memoir of Joshua Watson, Edited by EDWARD CHURTON, Archdeacon of Cleveland, (Oxford and London, J. H. and Jas. Parker), will be acceptable to all who can contemplate with pleasure a good man's life well told. Mr. Watson was a London merchant, who retired from business early in life in order that he might devote himself entirely to the promotion of religious and charitable objects, and to his self-denying and laborious exertions many of the noblest institutions of the present day are largely indebted. He was one of the founders of the National Society; and, as their treasurer, he was for years the very mainspring of the Christian Knowledge Society, the Additional Curates' and several other Societies. He had a large share in the extension of the Colonial episcopate, was the chosen counsellor of successive Primates, and lived in habits of intimacy with most of the eminent men of his day. Sketches of many of these are introduced by Mr. Churton, together with numerous letters from such men as Lloyd, bishop of Oxford, Bishop Van Mildert, Bishop Inglis, and H. H. Norris, which are really very interesting, blending, as they do, fervent piety with enlarged knowledge, and playful sallies of wit with profound wisdom.

The Numismatic Chronicle. (J. Russell Smith.)—We observe that a new series has been commenced under the editorship of W. S. W. Vaux and John Evans, Esqs. The part for March now before us contains eight interesting papers, read before the Numismatic Society, abstracts of most

of which have appeared in our pages from time to time through the courtesy of the Secretaries. Plates are given of a number of British coins found at Nunney, near Frome, of some Byzantine coins from Cyprus, and of the looped coins found with Anglo-Saxon ornaments at Sarre, and now in the British Museum^a.

The Comprehensive History of England. (Blackie and Co.)—This work, of which we have several times spoken in terms of commendation, is now completed, in four thick and handsome volumes. The narrative, which appears based on good authorities, is, on the whole, commendably impartial, and it is accompanied by a full Index. The paper and print are such that the work may take its place in any library, though the price is moderate, and the illustrations, which are nearly 1,000 in number, evince knowledge and research in their selection, far superior to what is ordinarily shewn in works that are meant to be popular.

Loyal and Patriotic Songs. (Harrison: Exeter Change).—Mr. William Reader, the author of an agreeable poem, called "The Ruins of Kenilworth," which we some time ago commended to our readers' attention, has been captivated by the prevailing martial ardour of the day, and, not content with carrying a rifle in a metropolitan rifle-corps, has produced a collection of *Loyal and Patriotic Songs*, eighteen in number, of more than average merit, and has published both music and words in a pamphlet for 3d. Those who wish for something more showy may have one of the songs handsomely printed in green and gold, and so fit for the piano of any lady; and if this venture is as successful as it deserves to be, no doubt the rest of the collection will follow.

^a GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 166; Mar., p. 304.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared,

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 17. The Rev. Frederick Gell, B.D., nominated to the Bishopric of Madras, void by the death of the Right Rev. Thos. Dealtry, D.D.

May 10. The Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Philpott, promoted to the Bishopric of Worcester.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

April 26. The Duchess of Wellington to be Mistress of the Robes, in the room of the Dow. Duchess of Sutherland, resigned.

Richard Theodore Pennefather, esq., to be Auditor-General for the Island of Ceylon.

Edward Wallace Goodlake, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate for H.M.'s Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

April 30. The Right Hon. John F. Vaughan, Earl Cawdor, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Carmarthen.

The Right Hon. William Lord Kensington, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Pembroke.

Freeman Tupper, Charles Dickey, and Charles Whitman, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Alexander Perceval and Angus Fletcher, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Nathaniel Butterfield, esq., to be a Member of the Council of the Bermudas, or Somers' Islands.

Robert Hutchison and George Blankson, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of H.M.'s Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Daniel William Blyth, esq., to be Master Attendant of Galle, in the Island of Ceylon.

William Eversley, esq., to be Postmaster for the Island of Trinidad.

Sholto Pemberton, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Dominica.

Capt. Richard Francis Burton, to be H.M.'s Consul at Fernando Po, and in the territories on the Western Coast of Africa comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John.

M. Michel François Edmond Verdier-Latour, approved of as Consul at Birmingham; and M. Henri Eugène Astor Edouard Boisselier, as Consul at Leeds, for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

May 3. The Right Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, to be H.M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

May 7. The Most Noble George Granville

William, Duke of Sutherland, to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the county of Sutherland.

William Branch Pollard, esq., to be Auditor-General for the colony of British Guiana.

Henry Alexander Pitt, esq., to be Registrar-General for the Island of Trinidad.

Mr. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Niebuhr, approved as Consul at Rangoon for H.M. the King of Prussia.

Henry Dias, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Samuel Brownlow Gray, esq., to be Attorney-General for the Bermudas, or Somers' Islands.

Royal Artillery.—General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief, to be Colonel.

Royal Engineers.—General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief, to be Colonel.

41st Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rich. England, G.C.B., from the 50th Regt., to be Colonel, vice Gen. Charles A. de A'Court Repington, C.B., deceased.

50th Regiment of Foot.—Major-Gen. Geo. Morton Eden to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. England, G.C.B., removed to the 41st Foot.

May 14. Thomas Francis Wade, esq., Chinese Secretary and Translator to the British Legation in China, who acted as Secretary to the Earl of Elgin's Embassy, and Henry Brougham Loch, esq., who was attached to that Embassy in the capacity of Private Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Josias Charles Rivers, esq., to be Clerk of the Executive Council of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Gerard Oudkerk, esq., to be Bookkeeper for the colony of British Guiana.

M. Giuseppe de Martino, approved of as Consul-General at Gibraltar for H.M. the King of Italy.

Don Juan Maura as Consul at Nassau, New Providence, for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Mr. J. King as Consul at Cape Town for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

May 17. George Fagan, esq., now H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, to be H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of the Equator.

May 21. Don Manuel José Pelegrin approved of as Consul at Newcastle for the Argentine Republic.

May 24. Charles Hassard, esq., to be a Mem-

ber of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Frederick Warner, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Donald Fraser, David Cameron, and Alfred John Langley, esqrs., to be Members of the Council of the Island of Vancouver.

Mr. Freeman H. Morse approved of as Consul in London, Mr. John Britton as Consul at Southampton, and Mr. Andrew G. Caruthers as Consul at Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

April 26. Borough of Tynemouth.—Richard Hodgson, esq., of Carham, co. Northumberland,

in the room of Hugh Taylor, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

Borough of Southwark.—John Locke, esq., of 63, Eaton-place, co. Middlesex, one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law, Recorder of the Borough of Brighton.

May 3. County of Banff.—Robert Wm. Duff Abercromby, esq., of Glas-saugh and Auchenderran, Lieut. R.N., in the room of Major Lachlan Duff Gordon Duff, who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

May 7. Borough of Montgomery.—John Sam. Wiles Johnson, Capt. R.N., in the room of D. Pugh, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

March 6. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry-hills, the wife of Capt. Reay, 32nd Regt. B.N.I., a son.

March 10. At Shahjehanpore, the wife of H. D. Fowler, esq., H.M.'s 82nd Regt., a son.

March 15. At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Francis Darwin, esq., a dau.

March 25. At Petropolis, Brazil, the Lady Frances Baillie, a son.

April 3. At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Col. F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., a dau.

April 8. At Kohat, in the Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., Commandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry, a dau.

April 11. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Gunning Campbell, Madras Horse Artillery, a dau.

April 16. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Beach Hicks, a son.

April 17. At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Newton J. Lane, esq., of Elmhurst-hall, Staffordshire, a dau.

April 19. In Mecklenburgh-sq., the wife of the Rev. J. E. Cox, a son.

At Broadmayne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Urquhart, Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorsetshire, twin daus.

At Spetisbury Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Vizard, Rector, a son.

April 21. The Lady Hester Leeke, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, a son.

At Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Moore, a dau.

At Somerset-cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. C. P. Coles, R.N., a dau.

At Lofts-hall, Essex, the wife of the Rev. R. Wilkes, a son.

April 22. At Minety Vicarage, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. John Edwards, a dau.

At Adel Rectory, near Leeds, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Simpson, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. J. Whately, Rector of Rise, a son.

April 23. At Hampton, the wife of Maj. T. Mayne, a son.

At Constantinople, the wife of R. Picken, esq., M.D., R.N., a dau.

At Littlehampton, the wife of Capt. J. W. Madden, 4th K.O. Regt., Instructor of Musketry, a son.

April 24. At the Whittern, near Kington, Herefordshire, the wife of Capt. D. P. Webb, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At St. Mary's, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Collins, a dau.

At the Vicarage, West Thurrock, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Lethbridge, a dau.

At Durham, the wife of the Rev. H. Walter, a son.

April 25. At Queen's-gate, Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. Clifford-Butler, a dau.

At Weston-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. C. H. Dawson, a dau.

At Great Missenden Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. J. Greaves, a dau.

At Milford-house, Hants, the wife of Capt. R. H. Smith Barry, a dau.

At Rathangan, co. Kildare, the wife of Capt. J. H. Crosse, 2nd Bat. 16th Regt., a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Tuckwell, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of H. C. Airey, esq., a son.

At Wheathampstead Rectory, Hertfordshire, the wife of the Rev. O. W. Davys, M.A., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Ogilvie, R.A., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. E. H. Starr, R.M.A., a son.

April 26. In South-st., Grosvenor-sq., Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, a son.

At Penzance, the wife of Wm. Bolitho, esq., a dau.

April 27. At Temple Combe, Somerset, the wife of J. A. Tighe, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 58th Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Oxhill, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Langford, a dau.

April 28. At Tyn-y-cal, near Brecon, the wife of Henry de Winton, esq., a son.

At Marlow, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Faus-

sett, Incumbent of Littleton, Worcestershire, a dau.

April 29. At Dover, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Inglesfield, a son.

At Fledborough Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Nevile, a dau.

At Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, the wife of Dr. John Campbell, R.N., a dau.

May 1. At Merthyr-mawr, Glamorganshire, Mrs. John Cole Nicholl, a son and heir.

At the Vicarage-house, the wife of the Rev. R. M. White, M.A., Vicar of Aveley, Essex, a son.

At Aldershott, the wife of Dr. Carr, 32nd Light Infantry, a son.

May 2. At Houghton Regis Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Smyth, a dau.

May 3. At Edith Weston Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Lucas, a son.

In Stanley-cresc., Kensington-pk., the wife of the Rev. W. Wingate, a son.

May 4. At Hythe, Kent, the wife of H. B. Mackeson, esq., F.G.S., a son.

At Oakleaze, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Francis Warre, a dau.

May 5. In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Reynolds Moreton, a son.

At Etchingham-lodge, Hurst-green, the wife of H. E. S. Rudyerd, late 26th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Ainslie, Easingwold Vicarage, a son.

At Aldershott, the wife of W. Pemberton Hesketh, esq., 18th Hussars, a dau.

At Seaton-villa, Clevedon, the wife of Allan Webb, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Army, a dau.

May 6. In New-st., Spring-gardens, the wife of G. Selater-Booth, esq., M.P., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut-Col. Alison, C.B., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Longbridge Deverill, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Morrice, a dau.

May 8. At St. Nicholas Rectory, Guildford, Mrs. Goodwin Hatchard, a son.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Walker, a dau.

At the Rectory, South Shoebury, the wife of the Rev. Edward Wynne, a dau.

At Burton Parsonage, near Chester, the wife of the Rev. C. Stuart Upperton, a dau.

May 9. In Chesham-st., the Lady Conyers, a son.

In Great Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Farrell, wife of J. A. Farrell, esq., a son and heir.

At Broughton Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Wright, a son.

In Warwick-square, Belgrave-road, the wife of Major W. J. Stuart, Royal Engineers, a dau.

At Latton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Beadon, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Barton-on-Humber, the wife of the Rev. George Hogarth, M.A., a dau.

At Kilmhurst Parsonage, near Rotherham, the wife of the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, a son.

At Creevagh, co. Longford, the wife of H. Maynard Harding, esq., a son and heir.

May 10. At Earlham-hall, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. W. N. Ropley, a son.

At Weedon, the wife of A. W. Hall, esq., Capt. 58th Regt., a son.

In Guildford-st., Russell-sq., the wife of the Rev. Richard Whittington, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Lieut. A. McNeill, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, a son.

At Bremhill, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Hitchcock, a son.

May 11. At Lees-court, Faversham, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a son and heir.

At Silvington Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Chas. W. Pritchard, M.A., a son.

The wife of the Rev. John Montague, M.A., King's School, Warwick, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Hillyer, Rector of Ashby, a son.

May 12. At All Saints' Parsonage, Clapham-park, the wife of the Rev. J. Scott, a son.

At Pitcairrie, Mrs. Cathcart, of Carbiston, a son.

At Ashby Magna, near Lutterworth, the wife of the Rev. E. Gibson, a son.

May 13. At Malpas, Monmouthshire, the wife of Charles B. Fox, esq., a dau.

At the residence of her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Hobart, Langdown, near Southampton, the wife of Robert Needham Cust, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

In Weymouth-street, W., the wife of the Rev. Arundell Blount Whatton, LL.B., a son.

In Dover-street, the wife of the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank-hall, Northumberland, a son.

At Sydenham, the wife of Capt. Henry Dixon, H.M.'s 22nd Madras N.I., a dau.

May 14. In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Major T. G. Gardiner (unattached), late 94th Regt., a son.

May 15. At Dunstable-house, Richmond, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Astley, a son.

In the Minster Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, a son.

At the Rectory, Papworth Everard, Cambridge-shire, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Challis, a dau.

May 16. At the Lodge, Uppingham Grammar-school, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Hodgkinson, a son.

May 17. At the Ranger's-lodge, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, a son.

At the Hutt, near Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, a son.

May 18. In Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.

At Ashley, near Market Harborough, the wife of the Rev. R. Pulteney, a son.

May 19. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Barington, a dau.

At Pitfirrane, Fife, the wife of Sir Arthur Wedderburn Halkett, bart., a dau.

In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Verschoyle, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Putney-heath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Rich. Strachey, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, a son.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, C.B., Bengal Infantry, a dau.

ber of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Frederick Warner, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Donald Fraser, David Cameron, and Alfred John Langley, esqrs., to be Members of the Council of the Island of Vancouver.

Mr. Freeman H. Morse approved of as Consul in London, Mr. John Britton as Consul at Southampton, and Mr. Andrew G. Caruthers as Consul at Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

April 26. Borough of Tynemouth.—Richard Hodgson, esq., of Carham, co. Northumberland,

in the room of Hugh Taylor, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

Borough of Southwark.—John Locke, esq., of 63, Eaton-place, co. Middlesex, one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law, Recorder of the Borough of Brighton.

May 3. County of Banff.—Robert Wm. Duff Abercromby, esq., of Glas-saugh and Auchenderran, Lieut. R.N., in the room of Major Lachlan Duff Gordon Duff, who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

May 7. Borough of Montgomery.—John Sam. Willes Johnson, Capt. R.N., in the room of D. Pugh, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

March 6. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry-hills, the wife of Capt. Reay, 32nd Regt. B.N.I., a son.

March 10. At Shahjehanpore, the wife of H. D. Fowler, esq., H.M.'s 82nd Regt., a son.

March 15. At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Francis Darwin, esq., a dau.

March 25. At Petropolis, Brazil, the Lady Frances Baillie, a son.

April 3. At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Col. F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., a dau.

April 8. At Kohat, in the Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., Commandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry, a dau.

April 11. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Gunning Campbell, Madras Horse Artillery, a dau.

April 16. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Beach Hicks, a son.

April 17. At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Newton J. Lane, esq., of Elmhurst-hall, Staffordshire, a dau.

April 19. In Mecklenburgh-sq., the wife of the Rev. J. E. Cox, a son.

At Broadmayne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Urquhart, Rector of West Knighton with Broadmayne, Dorsetshire, twin daus.

At Spetisbury Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Vizard, Rector, a son.

April 21. The Lady Hester Leeke, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, a son.

At Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Moore, a dau.

At Somerset-cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. C. P. Coles, R.N., a dau.

At Lofts-hall, Essex, the wife of the Rev. R. Wilkes, a son.

April 22. At Minety Vicarage, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. John Edwards, a dau.

At Adel Rectory, near Leeds, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Simpson, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. J. Whately, Rector of Rise, a son.

April 23. At Hampton, the wife of Maj. T. Mayne, a son.

At Constantinople, the wife of R. Picken, esq., M.D., R.N., a dau.

At Littlehampton, the wife of Capt. J. W. Madden, 4th K.O. Regt., Instructor of Musketry, a son.

April 24. At the Whittern, near Kington, Herefordshire, the wife of Capt. D. P. Webb, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At St. Mary's, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Collins, a dau.

At the Vicarage, West Thurrock, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Lethbridge, a dau.

At Durham, the wife of the Rev. H. Walter, a son.

April 25. At Queen's-gate, Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. Clifford-Butler, a dau.

At Weston-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. C. H. Dawson, a dau.

At Great Missenden Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. J. Greaves, a dau.

At Milford-house, Hants, the wife of Capt. R. H. Smith Barry, a dau.

At Rathangan, co. Kildare, the wife of Capt. J. H. Crosse, 2nd Bat. 16th Regt., a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Tuckwell, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of H. C. Airey, esq., a son.

At Wheathampstead Rectory, Hertfordshire, the wife of the Rev. O. W. Davys, M.A., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Ogilvie, R.A., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. E. H. Starr, R.M.A., a son.

April 26. In South-st., Grosvenor-sq., Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, a son.

At Penzance, the wife of Wm. Bolitho, esq., a dau.

April 27. At Temple Combe, Somerset, the wife of J. A. Tighe, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 58th Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Oxhill, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Langford, a dau.

April 28. At Tyn-y-cal, near Brecon, the wife of Henry de Winton, esq., a son.

At Marlow, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Faus-

sett, Incumbent of Littleton, Worcestershire, a dau.

April 29. At Dover, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ingfield, a son.

At Fledborough Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Neville, a dau.

At Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, the wife of Dr. John Campbell, R.N., a dau.

May 1. At Merthymawr, Glamorganshire, Mrs. John Cole Nicholl, a son and heir.

At the Vicarage-house, the wife of the Rev. R. M. White, M.A., Vicar of Aveley, Essex, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Dr. Carr, 32nd Light Infantry, a son.

May 2. At Houghton Regis Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Smyth, a dau.

May 3. At Edith Weston Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Lucas, a son.

In Stanley-cresc., Kensington-pk., the wife of the Rev. W. Wingate, a son.

May 4. At Hythe, Kent, the wife of H. B. Mackeson, esq., F.G.S., a son.

At Oakleaze, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Francis Warre, a dau.

May 5. In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Reynolds Moreton, a son.

At Etchingham-lodge, Hurst-green, the wife of H. E. S. Rudyerd, late 26th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Ainslie, Easingwold Vicarage, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of W. Pemberton Hesketh, esq., 18th Hussars, a dau.

At Seaton-villa, Clevedon, the wife of Allan Webb, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Army, a dau.

May 6. In New-st., Spring-gardens, the wife of G. Slater-Booth, esq., M.P., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Alison, C.B., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Longbridge Deverill, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Morrice, a dau.

May 8. At St. Nicholas Rectory, Guildford, Mrs. Goodwin Hatchard, a son.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Walker, a dau.

At the Rectory, South Shoebury, the wife of the Rev. Edward Wynne, a dau.

At Burton Parsonage, near Chester, the wife of the Rev. C. Stuart Upperton, a dau.

May 9. In Chesham-st., the Lady Conyers, a son.

In Great Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Farrell, wife of J. A. Farrell, esq., a son and heir.

At Broughton Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Wright, a son.

In Warwick-square, Belgrave-road, the wife of Major W. J. Stuart, Royal Engineers, a dau.

At Latton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Beadon, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Barton-on-Humber, the wife of the Rev. George Hogarth, M.A., a dau.

At Kilnhurst Parsonage, near Rotherham, the wife of the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, a son.

At Creevagh, co. Longford, the wife of H. Maynard Harding, esq., a son and heir.

May 10. At Earlham-hall, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. W. N. Ropley, a son.

At Weedon, the wife of A. W. Hall, esq., Capt. 58th Regt., a son.

In Guildford-st., Russell-sq., the wife of the Rev. Richard Whittington, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Lieut. A. McNeill, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, a son.

At Bremhill, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Hitchcock, a son.

May 11. At Lees-court, Faversham, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a son and heir.

At Silvington Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Chas. W. Pritchard, M.A., a son.

The wife of the Rev. John Montague, M.A., King's School, Warwick, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Hillyer, Rector of Ashby, a son.

May 12. At All Saints' Parsonage, Clapham-park, the wife of the Rev. J. Scott, a son.

At Pitcairrie, Mrs. Cathcart, of Carbiston, a son.

At Ashby Magna, near Lutterworth, the wife of the Rev. E. Gibson, a son.

May 13. At Malpas, Monmouthshire, the wife of Charles B. Fox, esq., a dau.

At the residence of her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Hobart, Langdown, near Southampton, the wife of Robert Needham Cust, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

In Weymouth-street, W., the wife of the Rev. Arundell Blount Wharton, LL.B., a son.

In Dover-street, the wife of the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank-hall, Northumberland, a son.

At Sydenham, the wife of Capt. Henry Dixon, H.M.'s 22nd Madras N.I., a dau.

May 14. In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Major T. G. Gardiner (unattached), late 94th Regt., a son.

May 15. At Dunstable-house, Richmond, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Astley, a son.

In the Minster Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, a son.

At the Rectory, Papworth Everard, Cambridge-shire, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Challis, a dau.

May 16. At the Lodge, Uppingham Grammar-school, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Hodgkinson, a son.

May 17. At the Ranger's-lodge, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, a son.

At the Hutt, near Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, a son.

May 18. In Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.

At Ashley, near Market Harborough, the wife of the Rev. R. Pulteney, a son.

May 19. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Barrington, a dau.

At Pitfirrane, Fife, the wife of Sir Arthur Wedderburn Halkett, bart., a dau.

In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Verschoyle, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Putney-heath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Rich. Strachey, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, a son.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, C.B., Bengal Infantry, a dau.

Indian Army, eldest son of the late Sir G. A. Lewin, Q.C., to Gertrude, only child of the late Hon. Percy Pellew.

May 9. At Bishopstoke, Hants, the Rev. Octavius Goodrich, of Humber Rectory, Herefordshire, to Frances Lucinda, dau. of the late Capt. S. Parker, Rifle Brigade.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. Samuel Creagh Head, of H.M.'s 61st Regt., to Agnes, only child of the late Edward Ennis, esq., and widow of the late Frederick Martin, esq., J.P., of Victoria, Australia.

At Bygrave, Robert, eldest surviving son of the late Robert Gresham, esq., of Chicksands-lodge, Bedfordshire, to Matilda Emily Sale, eldest dau. of James Smyth, esq., of Bygrave, Herts.

May 13. At Kinwarton, Warwickshire, Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, Major Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles J. Smith, bart., of Suttons, Essex.

At St. Olave's, Exeter, F. W. R., fifth son of Major-General H. W. Gordon, Royal Artillery, to Frances, youngest dau. of John Brandon, esq., the Priory, Exeter.

At Weston, Bath, George Hancock, esq., of Old Bond-street and South Bank-villas, to Katharine, dau. of the late Rev. George D'Arville, Rector of Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

May 14. At Streatham, the Rev. Richard F. Lefevre Blunt, senior Curate of St. Luke's, Chelsea, second surviving son of S. Jasper Blunt, esq., of Balham, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of J. Simpson, esq., of the Cedars, Upper Tooting, and Saville-row, London.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., Digby W. G. Fairfield, esq., Bengal Artillery, eldest son of the late Charles George Fairfield, esq., formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Agatha Sophia, second dau. of Gerard Noel Hoare, esq.

At St. Barnabas', Kensington, the Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, Rector of Bradfield, Suffolk, to Mary, third dau. of Sir Geo. Barrow, bart.

In Westminster Abbey, Edward Henry May, esq., surgeon, of Pentonville-road, to Sarah, third dau. of the Rev. James Lupton, of the Cloisters, Westminster.

At the Cathedral, Wells, Edmund H. Dickenson, esq., to the Hon. Emily Dulcibella Eden.

At Holy Trinity, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, the Rev. Edward Larkin Horne, B.A., of Great Dunmow, Essex, to Ellen Sadler, of the same place.

At Clayton, Sussex, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Ile-Brewers, Somersetshire, to Louisa Decima, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James King, of Staunton-park, Herefordshire.

May 15. At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Colonel George Bryan Milman, 5th Fusiliers, third son of the late Lieut.-General Milman, to Mary Rose, youngest dau. of Lieut.-General Walton, Colonel of the 5th Fusiliers.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Lieut. Charles J. Brownrigg, R.N., son of Captain Marcus F. Brownrigg, R.N., to Charlotte Margaretta, only dau. of Capt. W. Norton Taylor, R.N.

At Tottenham, Herbert Howard, second son

of John Keeling, esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Fanny, only child of William Howard, esq., of Lee, Kent.

May 16. At St. Stephen's, Westminster, Chas. John Bouchier, esq., late Captain 8th Hussars, to Fanny, eldest dau. of James Farr, esq.

At the Catholic Chapel, Warwick-st., and St. James's, Piccadilly, Paget Mosley, esq., Lieut. in the 11th Hussars, to Veronica, eldest dau. of Wm. Gerard Walmesley, esq., of Westwood-house, Lancashire.

At St. Pancras', Octavius Francis Cipriani, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, to Bertha Mary, second dau. of the late J. Hudson Huffam, esq., Commander R.N.

At Kirk Deighton, Wetherby, Capt. Ingham, eldest son of Joshua Ingham, esq., of Blake-hall, Mirfield, Yorkshire, to Maria Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. W. Wilkinson, of Ingmanthorpe-hall, Wetherby.

At Walcot, Bath, Henry F. Maxwell Boisragon, Major H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Anna, dau. of the late W. Hudleston, esq., Madras Civil Service.

At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Henry, son of the late Rev. H. P. Elrington, D.D., and grandson of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, to Mary M. Packenham, second dau. of E. Marsh, esq., of Snave-manor and Ivy-Church, Kent, and Nether-sole-house, Bath.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, the Rev. George Elton, of Nailsea, Somerset, to Caroline Dorothea Codrington, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D., formerly Fellow of New College, and Rector of Broughton Pogis, Oxfordshire.

May 20. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, James Menzies Clayhills, Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, second son of G. D. Clayhills Henderson, esq., of Hallyards, Perthshire, to Eugenia C., eldest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Geo. Ed. Watts, C.B., of Alma-house, Cheltenham.

May 21. At Martham, Norfolk, Thomas N. Fonnereau, esq., of Christ Church-park, Ipswich, to Blanch Editha, youngest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Pearse, Vicar of Martham.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Granville Leveson Gower, esq., of Titsey-park, Surrey, to the Hon. Sophia Leigh, youngest dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Leigh.

At Lympne, Kent, Edward John Briscoe, esq., H.M.'s 14th Regt., only son of James Briscoe, esq., Rosse-house, Tullamore, Ireland, to Emma Sophia, younger dau. of the Rev. Edwin Biron, Vicar of Lympne.

May 22. At Bury, Lancashire, Hales Wilkie, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 29th Regt., eldest son of E. C. Hales Wilkie, esq., of Chislett-court, Kent, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of Wm. Walker, esq., of Lark-hill, near Bury, Lancashire, and of Summerfield, Bowden, Cheshire.

At Enfield, the Rev. Claude Bosanquet, Incumbent of St. Osyth, Essex, second son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Dingestow-court, Monmouth, to Amelia Eleanor, youngest dau. of Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N., of Wildwood, Enfield.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.

May 14. At Woburn Abbey, aged 73, the Duke of Bedford, K.G.

The deceased nobleman, Francis, seventh Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russell, of Thornhaugh, and Baron Howland of Streatham, co. Surrey, in the peerage of England, was the eldest son of John, sixth Duke, by his first marriage, with the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He was born May 13, 1788, and married August 8, 1808, Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, eldest daughter of Charles, third and late Earl of Harrington, by whom, who died in July, 1857, his Grace leaves issue an only son, William, Marquis of Tavistock, now Duke of Bedford.

The deceased was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and before he graduated as M.A., in 1808, he had gone the tour of Europe, and he was for a short time attached to the embassy of his uncle, Lord George William Russell, to Lisbon. On his return to England he was chosen a knight of the shire for Bedfordshire, which county he represented in six consecutive Parliaments, until he was summoned in December, 1832, to the House of Lords, in his father's barony of Howland. He took no conspicuous part in either House, but he systematically voted with the Whig party, though he seldom spoke. On the death of his father, in October, 1839, he succeeded to the dukedom, and a large amount of political influence, which, however, was far more hereditary than personal. The principal men of the Whig party were collected at Woburn every Christmas, to share in the festivities of the season; and at these gatherings, it has always been

understood, the tactics of the ensuing parliamentary campaign were arranged. In 1852 he was appointed Special Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries, and on the death of the late Earl de Grey was made Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire. In 1846 he was made a member of the Privy Council, and the year following a Knight of the Order of the Garter. On the death of Lord Macaulay he became High Steward of Cambridge.

The late Duke was much liked in his domestic and friendly relations; and as a landlord he set an excellent example, in providing admirable cottages for the labourers and other workmen on his estates. He also was a patron of the turf from early life, and on his accession to the dukedom largely increased his stud at Newmarket, which of late years has been of princely dimensions. The extensive estates belonging to the house of Russell in Bedfordshire, Hants, Cambridgeshire, and Middlesex, as well as the honours, devolve upon his only son, William, born in 1809. The present duke was M.P. for Tavistock from 1832 to 1841, but, like his father, he has never taken any active part in political affairs.

SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, BART.

April 24. At Whitburn-hall, near Sunderland, aged 63, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., of Whitburn Hall, by Maria, daughter of the late Sir James Hamilton, Knight, of co. Monaghan, Ireland; was born Nov. 1, 1797, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1810. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1819. Sir Hedworth was a Ma-

Indian Army, eldest son of the late Sir G. A. Lewin, Q.C., to Gertrude, only child of the late Hon. Percy Pellew.

May 9. At Bishopstoke, Hants, the Rev. Octavius Goodrich, of Humber Rectory, Herefordshire, to Frances Lucinda, dau. of the late Capt. S. Parker, Rifle Brigade.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. Samuel Creagh Head, of H.M.'s 61st Regt., to Agnes, only child of the late Edward Ennis, esq., and widow of the late Frederick Martin, esq., J.P., of Victoria, Australia.

At Bygrave, Robert, eldest surviving son of the late Robert Gresham, esq., of Chicksands-lodge, Bedfordshire, to Matilda Emily Sale, eldest dau. of James Smyth, esq., of Bygrave, Herts.

May 13. At Kinwarton, Warwickshire, Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, Major Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles J. Smith, bart., of Suttons, Essex.

At St. Olave's, Exeter, F. W. R., fifth son of Major-General H. W. Gordon, Royal Artillery, to Frances, youngest dau. of John Brandon, esq., the Priory, Exeter.

At Weston, Bath, George Hancock, esq., of Old Bond-street and South Bank-villas, to Katharine, dau. of the late Rev. George D'Arville, Rector of Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

May 14. At Streatham, the Rev. Richard F. Lefevre Blunt, senior Curate of St. Luke's, Chelsea, second surviving son of S. Jasper Blunt, esq., of Balham, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of J. Simpson, esq., of the Cedars, Upper Tooting, and Saville-row, London.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., Digby W. G. Fairfield, esq., Bengal Artillery, eldest son of the late Charles George Fairfield, esq., formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Agatha Sophia, second dau. of Gerard Noel Hoare, esq.

At St. Barnabas', Kensington, the Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, Rector of Bradfield, Suffolk, to Mary, third dau. of Sir Geo. Barrow, bart.

In Westminster Abbey, Edward Henry May, esq., surgeon, of Pentonville-road, to Sarah, third dau. of the Rev. James Lupton, of the Cloisters, Westminster.

At the Cathedral, Wells, Edmund H. Dicken-son, esq., to the Hon. Emily Dulcibella Eden.

At Holy Trinity, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, the Rev. Edward Larkin Horne, B.A., of Great Dunmow, Essex, to Ellen Sadler, of the same place.

At Clayton, Sussex, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Ile-Brewers, Somersetshire, to Louisa Decima, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James King, of Staunton-park, Herefordshire.

May 15. At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Colonel George Bryan Milman, 5th Fusiliers, third son of the late Lieut.-General Milman, to Mary Rose, youngest dau. of Lieut.-General Walton, Colonel of the 5th Fusiliers.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Lieut. Charles J. Brownrigg, R.N., son of Captain Marcus F. Brownrigg, R.N., to Charlotte Margaretta, only dau. of Capt. W. Norton Taylor, R.N.

At Tottenham, Herbert Howard, second son

of John Keeling, esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Fanny, only child of William Howard, esq., of Lee, Kent.

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At St. Pancras', Octavius Francis Cipriani, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, to Bertha Mary, second dau. of the late J. Hudson Huffam, esq., Commander R.N.

At Kirk Deighton, Wetherby, Capt. Ingham, eldest son of Joshua Ingham, esq., of Blake-hall, Mirfield, Yorkshire, to Maria Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. W. Wilkinson, of Ingmanthorpe-hall, Wetherby.

At Walcot, Bath, Henry F. Maxwell Boisragon, Major H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Anna, dau. of the late W. Hudleston, esq., Madras Civil Service.

At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Henry, son of the late Rev. H. P. Elrington, D.D., and grandson of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, to Mary M. Pakenham, second dau. of E. Marsh, esq., of Snape-manor and Ivy-Church, Kent, and Nether-sole-house, Bath.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, the Rev. George Elton, of Nailsea, Somerset, to Caroline Dorothea Codrington, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D., formerly Fellow of New College, and Rector of Broughton Pogis, Oxfordshire.

May 20. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, James Menzies Claybills, Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, second son of G. D. Claybills Henderson, esq., of Hallyards, Perthshire, to Eugenia C., eldest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Geo. Ed. Watts, C.B., of Alma-house, Cheltenham.

May 21. At Martham, Norfolk, Thomas N. Fonnereau, esq., of Christ Church-park, Ipswich, to Blanch Editha, youngest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Pearse, Vicar of Martham.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Granville Leveson Gower, esq., of Titsey-park, Surrey, to the Hon. Sophia Leigh, youngest dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Leigh.

At Lympe, Kent, Edward John Briscoe, esq., H.M.'s 14th Regt., only son of James Briscoe, esq., Rosse-house, Tullamore, Ireland, to Emma Sophia, younger dau. of the Rev. Edwin Biron, Vicar of Lympe.

May 22. At Bury, Lancashire, Hales Wilkie, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 29th Regt., eldest son of E. C. Hales Wilkie, esq., of Chislett-court, Kent, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of Wm. Walker, esq., of Lark-hill, near Bury, Lancashire, and of Summerfield, Bowden, Cheshire.

At Enfield, the Rev. Claude Bosanquet, Incumbent of St. Osyth, Essex, second son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Dingestow-court, Monmouth, to Amelia Eleanor, youngest dau. of Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N., of Wildwood, Enfield.

Obituary.

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The deceased was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and before he graduated as M.A., in 1808, he had gone the tour of Europe, and he was for a short time attached to the embassy of his uncle, Lord George William Russell, to Lisbon. On his return to England he was chosen a knight of the shire for Bedfordshire, which county he represented in six consecutive Parliaments, until he was summoned in December, 1832, to the House of Lords, in his father's barony of Howland. He took no conspicuous part in either House, but he systematically voted with the Whig party, though he seldom spoke. On the death of his father, in October, 1839, he succeeded to the dukedom, and a large amount of political influence, which, however, was far more hereditary than personal. The principal men of the Whig party were collected at Woburn every Christmas, to share in the festivities of the season; and at these gatherings, it has always been

understood, the tactics of the ensuing parliamentary campaign were arranged. In 1852 he was appointed Special Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries, and on the death of the late Earl de Grey was made Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire. In 1846 he was made a member of the Privy Council, and the year following a Knight of the Order of the Garter. On the death of Lord Macaulay he became High Steward of Cambridge.

The late Duke was much liked in his domestic and friendly relations; and as a landlord he set an excellent example, in providing admirable cottages for the labourers and other workmen on his estates. He also was a patron of the turf from early life, and on his accession to the dukedom largely increased his stud at Newmarket, which of late years has been of princely dimensions. The extensive estates belonging to the house of Russell in Bedfordshire, Hants, Cambridgeshire, and Middlesex, as well as the honours, devolve upon his only son, William, born in 1809. The present duke was M.P. for Tavistock from 1832 to 1841, but, like his father, he has never taken any active part in political affairs.

SIR HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, BART.

April 24. At Whitburn-hall, near Sunderland, aged 63, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., of Whitburn Hall, by Maria, daughter of the late Sir James Hamilton, Knight, of co. Monaghan, Ireland; was born Nov. 1, 1797, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1810. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1819. Sir Hedworth was a Ma-

gistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Durham, and represented Sunderland, in the moderate Liberal interest, in the last Parliament of King William IV., and served the office of Mayor of that borough in 1841-42, and again in 1847-48. He married in 1826 the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Liddell, third daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, by whom he had issue four sons. His eldest son, Hedworth, who now succeeds as eighth baronet, was born in 1827. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Durham, and was appointed Attaché at St. Petersburg in 1848, and transferred thence to Paris in 1850.

"The deceased baronet," says a local paper, "was deeply respected by all, and most beloved by those who knew him best; and as a landlord, he was exceedingly liberal and attentive to the wants of his tenants. As his estates lay principally in Monkwearmouth and its neighbourhood, his attention was devoted to its interests, and those of the borough of Sunderland. He was one of the county justices, and a member of the Wear Commission and other bodies. In Sunderland, all classes will sympathise with the family in their bereavement, as the members are universally esteemed."

He was buried at Whitburn on the 1st of May, and the old North country custom of a "dole" was observed on the occasion, a sum of money being distributed by the present Baronet to about 150 poor people of Monkwearmouth Shore and Whitburn.

GENERAL SIR C. W. PASLEY, K.C.B.

April 19. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 80, General Sir Charles William Pasley, K.C.B., Col. Commandant of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

He was educated for the Royal Artillery, and obtained his commission as second lieutenant in December, 1797, but he removed to the Royal Engineers the following year. He served at the defence of Gaëta in 1806; afterwards at the battle of Maida, and subsequently at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807. The following year he proceeded to the Peninsula, and took part in the campaign of 1808-9, including several skirmishes and the battle of Co-

runna. He accompanied, as chief engineer, the Marquis of Huntley's division in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, reconnoitred the enemy's coast under the fire of batteries, and was afterwards at the siege of Flushing. He received a bayonet wound through the thigh, and a musket-wound which injured the spine, in leading a storming party to attack an advanced work occupied by the French on the dyke in front of Flushing, August 14. For his military services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, of which Order he was made a Knight-Commander in 1845, and he had received the silver war-medal with two clasps for Maida and Corunna. He was appointed to the Plymouth division in 1812, and subsequently he became Director of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, which post he held up to Nov., 1841, till his promotion to the rank of Major-General. While at Chatham, under the auspices of the Admiralty, he undertook the task of blowing up the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead during 1839, 1840, and 1841, superintending all the operations; and of these he published a very interesting account in the "United Service Magazine." His complete success in this matter established him as an authority on all points of employing the galvanic battery for explosive purposes, and it was under his superintendence, though carried out by a junior officer, that the removal of Round-down, near Dover, was thus effected to make room for the South-Eastern Railway. On being relieved of his duties at Chatham he was appointed Inspector-General of Railways for the Board of Trade, which office he held for several years. The late Sir Charles was created a D.C.L. at Oxford in 1844. He was the inventor of some improvements in pontoon bridges, and author of a treatise on "Military Instruction," "An Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire," and other professional works of interest, as well as some poetical pieces published anonymously. General Pasley's commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, December 1, 1797; lieutenant, August 28, 1799; captain, March 1, 1805;

brevet-major, February 5, 1812; brevet lieutenant-colonel, May 27, 1813; regimental lieutenant-colonel, December 20, 1814; brevet-colonel, July 22, 1830; regimental colonel, November 12, 1831; major-general, November 33, 1841; lieutenant-general, November 11, 1851; colonel commandant, November 28, 1853; and general, September 20, 1860.

SIR GEORGE JACKSON, K.C.H.

May 2. At Boulogne, aged 75, Sir George Jackson, K.C.H., one of the oldest diplomatic servants of the Crown.

The deceased was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was born in 1785. He entered on his career of service at a very early age, by accompanying his brother, Mr. Francis J. Jackson, to Paris, it being the first mission to France after the French Revolution. He was attached to the mission to Berlin from October, 1802, to 1806, and was afterwards sent on a special mission to that country at the end of the latter year. In 1807 he was appointed Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, but returned home in consequence of the Peace of Tilsit, having in the meantime been selected to bring home the treaty of peace with Prussia, and subsequently the account of the surrender of Copenhagen to the King's forces. In October, 1808, he was appointed Secretary to the special mission to Spain, and was ordered home in the succeeding year in order to repair in the same capacity to the United States, but did not go, in consequence of the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Early in the spring of 1813 he was appointed Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, and remained with the army and at Berlin till after the battle of Waterloo. In 1816 he was appointed Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg. While at Berlin he attested the marriage of the late King of Hanover, then Duke of Cumberland. In 1822 he was sent on special service to Madrid, and in April the following year was appointed Commissioner at Washington, under the 1st Article of the Treaty of Ghent, which

appointment he filled till 1827. The latter years of his life were employed in connexion with the suppression of the slave trade. Thus he filled the office of Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone in January, 1828; at Rio Janeiro, in July, 1832; at Surinam, in August, 1841; and at Loanda, from December, 1845, till 1859, when he retired from the public service. For his diplomatic services he was, in 1832, made a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, by William IV.

Sir George married in 1812, Cordelia, sister of Albany Savile, Esq., M.P. for Oakhampton, (she died in 1853,) and secondly, at St. Helena, Catharine Hannah, daughter of Thomas Elliott, Esq., of Wakefield, who survives him.

GENERAL A'COURT REPINGTON.

April 19. At Amington-hall, near Tamworth, aged 75, General Charles Ashe A'Court Repington, C.B., Col. of the 41st Regiment.

He was the youngest son of Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, by his second marriage, with Letitia, daughter of Mr. Henry Wyndham, of the College, Salisbury. He was born on the 20th of June, 1785, and married on the 10th of May, 1815, Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Abraham Gibbs, by whom he was the father of Lady Herbert of Lea. The General entered the army in 1801, and for the first fifteen years saw much active service, having been detached on a separate command in 1806 to the Adriatic, to attack the islands of Tremitis, and in the same year he assisted in the siege of Scylla. In 1807 he served in Egypt, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and in the action near Rosetta. At the siege and capture of Santa Maura he was in charge of the Quartermaster-General's Department; he was also at the siege of Capri the same year, and when the enemy lauded in Sicily in 1809, he commanded the advanced guard, to which nearly 1,000 prisoners surrendered, and he personally captured the enemy's standard. He served afterwards on the Staff in Sicily, Spain, and Italy, and was present at Tarragona, action of Villa Franca, and retreat thence; sub-

family frequently heard him, during his last illness, express his satisfaction that he left behind him, in Mr. Walter Nelson and Mr. Joseph Redington, two gentlemen who, having for many years been his assistants, were perfectly trained in his mode of proceeding, and competent to bring to perfection the work in which he had made so much progress. We are glad to see that the former gentleman has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in his office of Assistant Keeper of the First Class.

Soon after Mr. Hunter's removal to London, much of his attention was occupied by a suit in Chancery, well known as the "Hewley suit," in which it was sought to take from the Unitarians the benefit of property left by Lady Hewley in the early part of the eighteenth century, and which she destined for the support of the Presbyterians, to whom she herself belonged. The fact seems to be that the Presbyterians had ceased to exist as a distinct body, a few of their members having joined Independent or other Dissenting congregations, while the mass had insensibly passed through Arian to Unitarian doctrine. Mr. Hunter allowed that those who at the time of the suit enjoyed this property denied many doctrines which the foundress regarded as a fundamental part of Christianity; but he maintained that the Unitarians, historically speaking, represented the foundress, and that, had she then been living, she would have been an Unitarian herself. The Courts of Law, however, decided in favour of the new claimants; when the Dissenters' Chapel Act was passed to prevent stale claims of the kind being made for the future, by making twenty years' use sufficient proof, in the absence of written expressions of intention, as to the doctrines to be taught in any chapel. It is clear that, had this statute existed, the claim of the Independents could at no time have been successfully urged, for no considerable change of doctrine took place within the limits of any period of twenty years.

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Mr. Hunter relaxed nothing of his constant attention to the studies he loved, even while labouring under the painful malady which at last overcame him; after more than two years of suffering he sank under this disease on the 9th of May, 1861. He was interred at Ecclesfield, a village in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, in a spot chosen by himself some time before his death.

In 1815 he married Mary, daughter of Francis Hayward, M.D., of Bath; by her, who died in 1840, he had six children, of whom three sons and a daughter survive him.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 27. The Rev. *Thomas Gibbings*, Rector of Templenacarriga, Ireland, and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Clovne.

April 14. At Sadbergh, Yorkshire, aged 28, the Rev. *Joseph Richard Shaw*, M.A., late Curate of Borough-under-Stainmore, Westmoreland.

April 15. Aged 79, the Rev. *John Nunn*, B.A., Rector of Thorndon, Suffolk.

April 16. At Willoughby, Lincolnshire, of which parish he had been Rector 46 years, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Du Pré*, only son of the late Rev. John Du Pré, D.D., of Weymouth.

April 17. At Sutton-on-the-hill, aged 63, the Rev. *German Buckston*, of Bradborne.

April 22. At Stock-house, Sherborne, Dorset, aged 75, the Rev. *Harry Farr Yeatman*. See OBITUARY.

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April 25. At the Rectory, aged 67, the Rev. *Chas. Carr*, forty-three years Rector of Burnby, Yorkshire, and thirty-nine years Rector of Headbourne Worthy, Hants.

April 30. At Trevor Issa, Llangollen, the Rev. *Hugh Owen*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Trevor.

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May 5. At Worthing, the Rev. *W. Browne*, Rector of Letheringsett, Norfolk, and late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

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Coychurch (Llandaff), and Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of that Archdeaconry.

In London, of paralysis of the brain, the Rev. *Edmund Reynolds*, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Whitechapel, Cambs.

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May 19. At the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 80, the Hon. and Rev. *Henry Cockayne Cust*, of Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordsh., Canon of Windsor, and brother to the late Lord Brownlow. He was appointed Canon of Windsor in the year 1813. Mr. Cust married Lady Annie Maria Needham, sister to the present Earl of Kilmorey, who survives him, and by whom he leaves several sons and daus. By Mr. Cust's death some valuable patronage is placed at the disposal of his great nephew, Earl Brownlow; but we believe

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shire, Capt. John Macdonell, Royal Navy. He was the son of the late Capt. John Macdonell, Killichonate, Lochaber, and joined the Royal Navy on the 10th of February, 1811, under the auspices of his uncle, Adm. Sir James Gordon, Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He had the fortune to be actively employed against the enemy, and at his decease he was in the receipt of a small pension for wounds and the Greenwich out-pension. In 1812, when serving with the boats of the "Unité" at the capture of two vessels in the Adriatic, he was severely wounded. He was also present in an action with the French fleet off Toulon in 1814. When midshipman of the "Phoenix," he served in the boats at the capture of two piratical vessels off Paros in 1815, but did not obtain his lieutenant's commission until September, 1823. He was a lieutenant of the "Pandora" during an attack upon a piratical settlement at Barbora, in the East Indies, and was one of the officers on board the royal yacht which conveyed His Majesty George IV. to Leith, when that monarch visited Scotland in 1822. He was almost constantly employed for the period of nearly half-a-century, and was well known in the service for maintaining order and discipline without having recourse to extreme measures.—*Banffshire Journal*.

Herbert Coleridge, esq. From his father, Hen. Nelson Coleridge, and his mother, Sarah Coleridge, the dau. of the poet and philosopher, Herbert Coleridge seemed to have inherited all the genius of that gifted family, and his early promise gave high hopes of future eminence. His career at Oxford was crowned with the highest attainable honours. He took a Double First in the Easter term of 1852. On leaving the University he was called to the bar, but literature continued to occupy his leisure. He became Secretary to the Philological Society, and was associated with the Dean of Westminster in a project for rescuing from oblivion and restoring to the English language words used by the best writers of the seventeenth century but not acknowledged by Johnson and his successors. For the last five years his life and energies have been gradually undermined by that fatal disease which so often accompanies genius.

At Bickington, near Ashburton, aged 80, Mr. John Smerdon, for above fifty years clerk of the parish church.

April 24. At Whitburn-hall, near Sunderland, aged 63, Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Hexham, aged 75, Eliza (née Livingstone), relict of James Kirsopp, esq., of the Spital, near Hexham.

At Swiss-villa, Sidmouth, aged 81, James Godolphin Burslem, of the Royal Artillery, one of the last surviving officers engaged in the Egyptian Campaign, 1801, under Sir Ralph Abercromby.

At Abberly-hall, near Stourport, Worcester-shire, aged 33, Elizabeth Barbara, wife of S. G. Palmer, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Great Malvern, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Hailles, of the Bengal Retired List, and

third dau. of the Rev. James Carter Green, of Grimstone, Yorkshire.

April 25. At Guernsey, aged 102, the Hon. Mrs. William Annesley. Her death was the result of accident, the venerable lady having fallen from her bed and dislocated her collar-bone a few days previously. She was the only dau. of John Digby, esq., of Landestown, co. Kildare. She married, about the year 1780, the Hon. and Very Rev. Wm. Annesley, Dean of Down, youngest son of the first Lord Annesley (afterwards Viscount Glerawley), but was left a widow in 1817. By her late husband she had two sons, Marcus John Annesley, who married in 1803 a dau. of F. Smith esq., of the Grange, Salop; and William, married, in 1806, to Miss Reynell.

At Nostell Priory, Yorkshire, (the seat of her brother, Charles Winn, esq.,) aged 61, Miss Louisa Winn. She was the only dau. of the late John Williamson, esq., by Esther, only dau. of Sir Rowland Winn, fifth bart., and sister of Sir Rowland Winn, sixth bart., of Nostell Priory, who dying intestate and unmarried in 1805, the family estates passed to his nephew, the late John Williamson-Winn, esq., (on whose death, in 1817, they were inherited by his brother, the present Charles Winn, esq.,) while the baronetcy was merged in the superior title of Lord Headley.

Suddenly, near Bury St. Edmund's, Dr. Probart, the Senior Physician of the Bury Hospital and a Magistrate for the borough and county. "He had been somewhat enfeebled since a fall from his horse some time ago, but was still possessed of mental and bodily vigour scarcely to be expected at his age, verging on fourscore. On the afternoon in question he rode out alone on the Newmarket road, and about half a mile beyond the Risby turnpike he was seen by some men on the road to dismount, and in mounting again, as it would seem, from a small hillock of earth, he fell forward, and his horse started away and ran off. Another man stopped the horse, and on coming up to its rider, whom he did not know, found him apparently breathing his last. He immediately rode down to Bury, and being directed to Mr. Smith's, that gentleman at once recognised the horse, and hastened with his assistant, Mr. Hughes, to the spot, where he found the deceased lying just as he had fallen, with his head somewhat pressed under his shoulder, and the appearance of his face plainly indicating that the cause of death had been apoplexy. Dr. Probart had long occupied an eminent position in his profession and in public affairs, as well as in private society, and the benefit of his advice was freely afforded to the poor. A vacancy in most of the public trusts of the town is occasioned by his death."—*Bury Post*.

At St. Andrew's, Alexander Pirie—or, as he was generally called, "Sandy Pirie"—the well-known golf-caddie, a humble coadjutor of Sir Lyon Playfair, in his regeneration of the ancient city*. "To every golfer who has come about the ancient city for upwards of thirty years back Sandy was as much identified with golf as the

Links themselves. Boy and man, he has been a professional for at least half a century." In his younger days, when the Links of St. Andrews were much more difficult to play over than now, Sandy was a most expert hand in every phase of the noble game. As a golfing adviser he was much prized. His thorough knowledge of the game and the ground, and his intimate acquaintance with the game of every golfer frequenting the Links, made him a most desirable attendant in any important match. In his private relations Sandy was a most upright, honest man. He had a sore and heavy bereavement some two years ago, in which he was much sympathised with, in the untimely death of his two sons, both sailors—the one captain and the other carpenter of the same ship, who, when passing in a boat from the ship to the port they were lying near, were capsized and drowned. Since this sad event Sandy has never been the man he was. He died after an illness of six weeks' duration."—*Edinburgh Courier*.

April 26. At Gloucester, aged 56, Major-Gen. Harry M. Graves, of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

After a long illness, aged 75, Joyce Susannah, wife of Col. William Williams Blake, C.B., of Regency-sq., Brighton.

At Winchester, aged 67, Thomas Greenfield, esq., solicitor.

At Constantinople, of fever, Dr. Edward G. Steggall, second son of Dr. Steggall, of Southampton-st., Bloomsbury-sq.

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At St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 88, Edmund Treherne, esq.

At Brighton, Lucy Jane, youngest dau. of the late Peter John Martin, esq., of Pulborough, Sussex.

At West Malling-lodge, Kent, aged 81, Capt. Robert Lucas, late H.E.I.C.S.

At Hollybush-hill, Hampstead, aged 100, Mrs. Agnes Baillie. "The announcement of a recent death has caused some sensation in society. Mrs. Agnes Baillie, the sister of Joanna and Dr. Baillie, is dead at the age of 100. A letter of Mrs. Barbauld, dated in 1800, tells of the outburst of Joanna's fame, a year or two after the anonymous publication of her 'Plays on the Passions':— 'a young lady of Hampstead who came to Mrs. Barbauld's meeting with as innocent a face as if she had never written a line.' At the time of the Treaty of Ghent, Mr. Clay, the American commissioner, was advised to call in Dr. Baillie, as a physician of long-established fame. A quarter of a century since Joanna and Agnes had settled their affairs precisely alike, and arranged everything each for the other, wondering how the survivor could live alone. They lived on together till long past 80; yet Agnes has been the solitary survivor of her family for so many years that it was a relief—though still a reluctant one—to hear that she was gone. With those women—simple, sensitive, amiable, and gay in temper, and of admirable cultivation, apart from Joanna's genius—a period of our literature seems to close; and

we are all weak enough to sigh at times over what is inevitable."—*Once a Week*.

At Edinburgh, Robert Bell, esq., advocate, late Sheriff of Haddington and Berwick, and Procurator for the Church of Scotland.

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At Bermondsey, aged 43, Frederick Day, esq., solicitor, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and Coroner for that district of the county.

At Sutton Bonington, Notts, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. E. T. March Phillipps, Rector of Hathern, and Chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester.

At Thurstaston-hall, aged 87, Lieut.-Col. Glegg. He was the younger son of the late John Glegg, esq., of Irbie, Cheshire, by Betty, dau. of John Baskervyle Glegg, esq., of Withington and Gayton, and younger brother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Birkenhead Glegg, of Irbie and Backford, who died in 1842. He served for some years in the 49th Foot, in which Regt. he attained the rank of Captain in 1803, and retired on his rank of Lieut.-Col. after the close of the war.

At Ladyland-house, by Beith, Ayrshire, aged 79, Mrs. Cochran, of Ladyland.

At his residence, Notting-hill, London, Edward Deane Freeman, esq., Major Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, and late of Castle Cor, co. Cork. According to the "County Families," he was the eldest son of the late Joseph Deane Freeman, esq., of Castle Cor, by Elizabeth, dau. of Robert McCarthy, esq., of Carrignavar, and was born in 1818. He was educated at the Grammar-school at Sherborne, Dorset, and held a commission for a short time as cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He was a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieut. for co. Cork, of which he served as High Sheriff in 1846. For some time before his death he had held a commission in the Middlesex Militia. Mr. Freeman (who, according to Sir B. Burke, represented two very ancient Irish families, the Freemans of Castle Cor, and the Deanes of Terrenure and Cromlin, co. Dublin) married, in 1841, Flora Jemima, dau. of John Lee Allen, esq., of Errol-park, co. Perth, by whom he has a son, Joseph Edward, born in 1842.—*London Review*.

April 29. At Milnegraden, Berwickshire, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Cathcart, second dau. of the late W. F. Home, esq., of Wedderburn and Billie. She married, in June, 1832, Capt. the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Cathcart, of the 1st Berwickshire Royal Volunteers, a younger son of the first Earl Cathcart, and brother of the late Hon. Sir George Cathcart, G.C.B., who fell at Inkermann.

In London, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. George Whannel, late commanding the 83rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

At Filgrove Rectory, Newport Pagnel, aged 26, Catherine Eliza, wife of the Rev. Joseph Tarver.

April 30. At Finglass, near Dublin, aged 62, Edward Eustace Hill, esq., late resident magistrate, co. Longford.

At the Vicarage, Uffculme, Devon, aged 22, Richard, eldest son of the Rev. G. T. Marker.

shire, Capt. John Macdonell, Royal Navy. He was the son of the late Capt. John Macdonell, Killichonate, Lochaber, and joined the Royal Navy on the 10th of February, 1811, under the auspices of his uncle, Adm. Sir James Gordon, Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He had the fortune to be actively employed against the enemy, and at his decease he was in the receipt of a small pension for wounds and the Greenwich out-pension. In 1812, when serving with the boats of the "Unité" at the capture of two vessels in the Adriatic, he was severely wounded. He was also present in an action with the French fleet off Toulon in 1814. When midshipman of the "Phoenix," he served in the boats at the capture of two piratical vessels off Paros in 1815, but did not obtain his lieutenant's commission until September, 1823. He was a lieutenant of the "Pandora" during an attack upon a piratical settlement at Barbora, in the East Indies, and was one of the officers on board the royal yacht which conveyed His Majesty George IV. to Leith, when that monarch visited Scotland in 1822. He was almost constantly employed for the period of nearly half-a-century, and was well known in the service for maintaining order and discipline without having recourse to extreme measures.—*Banffshire Journal*.

Herbert Coleridge, esq. From his father, Hen. Nelson Coleridge, and his mother, Sarah Coleridge, the dau. of the poet and philosopher, Herbert Coleridge seemed to have inherited all the genius of that gifted family, and his early promise gave high hopes of future eminence. His career at Oxford was crowned with the highest attainable honours. He took a Double First in the Easter term of 1852. On leaving the University he was called to the bar, but literature continued to occupy his leisure. He became Secretary to the Philological Society, and was associated with the Dean of Westminster in a project for rescuing from oblivion and restoring to the English language words used by the best writers of the seventeenth century but not acknowledged by Johnson and his successors. For the last five years his life and energies have been gradually undermined by that fatal disease which so often accompanies genius.

At Bickington, near Ashburton, aged 80, Mr. John Smerdon, for above fifty years clerk of the parish church.

April 24. At Whitburn-hall, near Sunderland, aged 63, Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Hexham, aged 75, Eliza (née Livingstone), relict of James Kirsopp, esq., of the Spital, near Hexham.

At Swiss-villa, Sidmouth, aged 81, James Godolphin Burslem, of the Royal Artillery, one of the last surviving officers engaged in the Egyptian Campaign, 1801, under Sir Ralph Abercromby.

At Abberly-hall, near Stourport, Worcestershire, aged 38, Elizabeth Barbara, wife of S. G. Palmer, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Great Malvern, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Hailes, of the Bengal Retired List, and

third dau. of the Rev. James Carter Green, of Grimestone, Yorkshire.

April 25. At Guernsey, aged 102, the Hon. Mrs. William Annesley. Her death was the result of accident, the venerable lady having fallen from her bed and dislocated her collar-bone a few days previously. She was the only dau. of John Digby, esq., of Landestown, co. Kildare. She married, about the year 1780, the Hon. and Very Rev. Wm. Annesley, Dean of Down, youngest son of the first Lord Annesley (afterwards Viscount Glerawley), but was left a widow in 1817. By her late husband she had two sons, Marcus John Annesley, who married in 1803 a dau. of F. Smith esq., of the Grange, Salop; and William, married, in 1806, to Miss Reynell.

At Nostell Priory, Yorkshire, (the seat of her brother, Charles Winn, esq.,) aged 61, Miss Louisa Winn. She was the only dau. of the late John Williamson, esq., by Esther, only dau. of Sir Rowland Winn, fifth bart., and sister of Sir Rowland Winn, sixth bart., of Nostell Priory, who dying intestate and unmarried in 1805, the family estates passed to his nephew, the late John Williamson-Winn, esq., (on whose death, in 1817, they were inherited by his brother, the present Charles Winn, esq.,) while the baronetcy was merged in the superior title of Lord Headley.

Suddenly, near Bury St. Edmund's, Dr. Probart, the Senior Physician of the Bury Hospital and a Magistrate for the borough and county. "He had been somewhat enfeebled since a fall from his horse some time ago, but was still possessed of mental and bodily vigour scarcely to be expected at his age, verging on fourscore. On the afternoon in question he rode out alone on the Newmarket road, and about half a mile beyond the Risby turnpike he was seen by some men on the road to dismount, and in mounting again, as it would seem, from a small hillock of earth, he fell forward, and his horse started away and ran off. Another man stopped the horse, and on coming up to its rider, whom he did not know, found him apparently breathing his last. He immediately rode down to Bury, and being directed to Mr. Smith's, that gentleman at once recognised the horse, and hastened with his assistant, Mr. Hughes, to the spot, where he found the deceased lying just as he had fallen, with his head somewhat pressed under his shoulder, and the appearance of his face plainly indicating that the cause of death had been apoplexy. Dr. Probart had long occupied an eminent position in his profession and in public affairs, as well as in private society, and the benefit of his advice was freely afforded to the poor. A vacancy in most of the public trusts of the town is occasioned by his death."—*Bury Post*.

At St. Andrew's, Alexander Pirie—or, as he was generally called, "Sandy Pirie"—the well-known golf-caddie, a humble coadjutor of Sir Lyon Playfair, in his regeneration of the ancient city. "To every golfer who has come about the ancient city for upwards of thirty years back Sandy was as much identified with golf as the

Links themselves. Boy and man, he has been a professional for at least half a century." In his younger days, when the Links of St. Andrews were much more difficult to play over than now, Sandy was a most expert hand in every phase of the noble game. As a golfing adviser he was much prized. His thorough knowledge of the game and the ground, and his intimate acquaintance with the game of every golfer frequenting the Links, made him a most desirable attendant in any important match. In his private relations Sandy was a most upright, honest man. He had a sore and heavy bereavement some two years ago, in which he was much sympathised with, in the untimely death of his two sons, both sailors—the one captain and the other carpenter of the same ship, who, when passing in a boat from the ship to the port they were lying near, were capsized and drowned. Since this sad event Sandy has never been the man he was. He died after an illness of six weeks' duration."—*Edinburgh Courier*.

April 26. At Gloucester, aged 56, Major-Gen. Harry M. Graves, of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

After a long illness, aged 75, Joyce Susannah, wife of Col. William Williams Blake, C.B., of Regency-sq., Brighton.

At Winchester, aged 67, Thomas Greenfield, esq., solicitor.

At Constantinople, of fever, Dr. Edward G. Steggall, second son of Dr. Steggall, of Southampton-st., Bloomsbury-sq.

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At West Malling-lodge, Kent, aged 81, Capt. Robert Lucas, late H.E.I.C.S.

At Hollybush-hill, Hampstead, aged 100, Mrs. Agnes Baillie. "The announcement of a recent death has caused some sensation in society. Mrs. Agnes Baillie, the sister of Joanna and Dr. Baillie, is dead at the age of 100. A letter of Mrs. Barbauld, dated in 1800, tells of the outburst of Joanna's fame, a year or two after the anonymous publication of her 'Plays on the Passions':—'a young lady of Hampstead who came to Mrs. Barbauld's meeting with as innocent a face as if she had never written a line.' At the time of the Treaty of Ghent, Mr. Clay, the American commissioner, was advised to call in Dr. Baillie, as a physician of long-established fame. A quarter of a century since Joanna and Agnes had settled their affairs precisely alike, and arranged everything each for the other, wondering how the survivor could live alone. They lived on together till long past 80; yet Agnes has been the solitary survivor of her family for so many years that it was a relief—though still a reluctant one—to hear that she was gone. With those women—simple, sensitive, amiable, and gay in temper, and of admirable cultivation, apart from Joanna's genius—a period of our literature seems to close; and

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At his residence, Notting-hill, London, Edward Deane Freeman, esq., Major Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, and late of Castle Cor, co. Cork. According to the "County Families," he was the eldest son of the late Joseph Deane Freeman, esq., of Castle Cor, by Elizabeth, dau. of Robert McCarthy, esq., of Carrignavar, and was born in 1818. He was educated at the Grammar-school at Sherborne, Dorset, and held a commission for a short time as cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He was a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieut. for co. Cork, of which he served as High Sheriff in 1846. For some time before his death he had held a commission in the Middlesex Militia. Mr. Freeman (who, according to Sir B. Burke, represented two very ancient Irish families, the Freemans of Castle Cor, and the Deanes of Terrenure and Cromlin, co. Dublin) married, in 1841, Flora Jemima, dau. of John Lee Allen, esq., of Errol-park, co. Perth, by whom he has a son, Joseph Edward, born in 1842.—*London Review*.

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In London, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. George Whannel, late commanding the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

At Filgrove Rectory, Newport Pagnel, aged 26, Catherine Eliza, wife of the Rev. Joseph Tarver.

April 30. At Finglass, near Dublin, aged 62, Edward Eustace Hill, esq., late resident magistrate, co. Longford.

At the Vicarage, Uffculme, Devon, aged 22, Richard, eldest son of the Rev. G. T. Marker.

In Pelham-cresc., Brompton, aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of John Kaye, esq., Accountant-General and Civil Auditor of the Recorder's Court, Bombay.

In Bernard-st., Russell-sq., Mr. Wm. John Roper, Assistant-Secretary to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

At Exeter, suddenly, Eleanor Mary Elizabeth Locker, widow of Edward Hawke Locker, esq., formerly one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and to whose exertions the formation of the collection of pictures there is mainly due.

Lately. At his residence in Bruges, aged 90, Lieut.-Col. Christopher Chapman Bird, formerly Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

At her residence, Barming, Kent, aged 75, Anna Maria, widow of the late Rev. Edward Carless, Vicar of Wonastow, Monmouthshire, and dau. of the late Rev. Mark Noble, Rector of Barming.

May 1. At Harley-place, Regent's-park, Thos. Edward Fielder, esq., of Money-hill, Hertfordshire, late of Kyre, Worcestershire, and Hartham-park, Wiltshire.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, (Jas. Keymer, esq., Dartford, Kent,) aged 65, Eliza A., widow of N. A. Vigers, esq., M.P.

At Nice, Edward Fleming, esq., of Bellville, co. Cavan, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Fleming, C.B., Colonel of the 27th (Enniskillen) Regt.

At Eastbourne-terr., aged 60, Capt. Edward Wakefield, late 15th Hussars.

At Jersey, Mr. Rowland Berkeley, one of the race of "gentlemen whips." He was a son of Mr. Rowland Berkeley, of Benefield, Northamptonshire. When Sir V. Cotton, bart., handled the "ribbons" on the box of the "Age" Brighton coach, Mr. Berkeley was similarly occupied on the Great North Road.

May 2. At Melville Hospital, Chatham, aged 47, Capt. P. Fisher, R.N. He entered the service in 1828, and became captain in 1853.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, after a long illness, aged 75, Sir Geo. Jackson, K.C.H., late H.M.'s Commissioner at Loanda. See OBITUARY.

At Oakford-house, Exeter, aged 75, Dr. John Freer, M.D.

At Torquay, Maria, third dau. of the late Maj. J. C. Travers, K.H., Rifle Brigade.

At his residence, Higher Kellett, Lancashire, aged 73, John Booker, esq.

In Ann-st., Edinburgh, Mr. J. Trotter, of the Edinburgh Academy.

Aged 56, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. Evans, Vicar of Rhayader, Radnorshire.

Aged 70, William Robinson Wray, esq., of Eastholme, Wensleydale, Yorkshire.

At her residence, North Hidden-cott., Hungerford, aged 77, Elizabeth C. A., dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Shephard, of Crux Easton.

May 3. Of consumption, aged 16, Susanna, youngest dau. of R. Bullen, esq., and niece of the late Adm. Sir C. Bullen, G.C.B.

At Hawford-house, near Worcester, aged 68, Margaret, relict of the Rev. T. Clowes, of Huntsbank and Gor on, co. Lancaster.

In Jermyn-st., aged 62, R. Wight, esq., late Surgeon-General, Bombay.

At Edinburg, A. G. Geddes, esq., Paymaster, H.P., late 22nd Regt. and 10th Vetn. Bn.

At Cheltenham, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. C. Place, of Marnhull, Dorset.

At Canterbury, aged 59, D. B. Major, esq., Consulting-Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, a man of great eminence in his profession.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 75, Lieut. Lewis Buckle Reeves, on the reserved half-pay of the Royal Marines. The deceased was the last surviving officer of the flag-ship "Victory," on board which, at the battle of Trafalgar, he received a severe wound. Subsequently he saw much hard service in various climates, but the only recognition he received was the medal awarded for Trafalgar.

May 4. At Blackheath, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Walter Warde, fourth son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B.

At Highbury-pl., Islington, aged 91, Ann, relict of T. Stephens, esq., and last surviving dau. of the late R. Walls, esq., of Wrangle, Lincolnsh.

In Cambridge-ter., Widcombe, Bath, after a long illness, from neuralgic pains, aged 69, Capt. T. P. Robinson, R.N. He joined the navy as a volunteer of the first class on board the "Swiftsure," 74 guns, of which his father, Adm. Robinson, was commander. At the battle of Trafalgar he was present on board the ship "Royal Sovereign," bearing the flag of Adm. Lord Collingwood. Subsequently he saw much active service in the Mediterranean during the same war, and served as second lieutenant on board H.M.S. "Genoa," which bore the broad pennant of Commodore Bathurst at the battle of Navarino in 1827.

At Cheltenham, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Ward, R.E.

At the White Friars, Canterbury, suddenly, Jane, wife of H. Denne, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Ramsay, R.A.

At Taplow-court, aged 38, Charles William, eldest son of C. P. Grenfell, esq., M.P. for Preston, and himself late M.P. for Windsor. Mr. Grenfell was returned for the borough of Sandwich in 1847, and retained his seat till 1852, in which year he stood successfully for Windsor, and sat for the royal borough till the general election of 1859, when he was ousted by Mr. G. W. Hope, a Conservative. He married, in 1852, Georgiana, dau. of the Right Hon. Wm. Sebright Lascelles, M.P., (brother of the late Earl of Harewood,) by Georgiana, eldest dau. of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G. By this marriage he was nephew of the Earl of Sheffield, Lord Portman, and the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., and cousin of Lord Wharfedale and the Earl of Harewood; and by his mother he was cousin of the Earl of Sefton.—*Morning Post.*

At Barrock-park, Cumberland, aged 70, Wm. James, esq. He was, according to the "County Families," the eldest son of the late Wm. Evans James, esq., of May-place, near Liverpool, by Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ashton, esq., of

Woolton-hall, and was born in 1791. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and proceeded M.A. in 1816. Mr. James was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cumberland, for which county he served as High Sheriff in 1827. He sat in Parliament on the Liberal interest as M.P. for Carlisle from 1820 till the passing of the Reform Bill, and represented the eastern division of the county from 1836 to 1847, when he retired. By his wife, Frances, dau. of W. C. Rutson, esq., of Allerton, Lancashire, he had issue two daus. and four sons, and is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, William Edward, late captain in the 34th Foot, who was born 1816, and married, in 1841, Elizabeth, dau. of William Hill, esq., of Ryhope, Durham, by whom he has William Edward, born in 1842, and other issue.—*London Review*.

May 5. At Southmolton, Devon, aged 65, Frances Jane, wife of J. E. J. Riccard, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Wm. M. S. Clerk.

In Cadogan-pl., aged 77, Rosamond, widow of Col. Lewis, of the 2nd Madras Cavalry.

At York, aged 75, Robert Nottingham Nottingham, esq., of Laytham.

May 6. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Major-Gen. Richard Rich Wilford Brett.

At New England-house, Hitchin, aged 79, Louisa, widow of James Stevens, esq., Bombay Civil Service.

At the Vicarage, Rolvenden, Kent, Henry Hunn, third son of the Rev. J. W. Rumsey, Vicar of Rolvenden.

At Plymouth, aged 58, Lady Elliott, widow of Capt. Sir W. Elliott, R.N., C.B., K.C.H., K.T.S. At Triplinghoses-farm, Messingham, near Kirton in Lindsey, aged 13, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. G. S. Robinson.

May 7. At his residence, Grosvenor-lodge, Dartmouth-park, Highgate, aged 81, William Wall, esq.

Suddenly, at Lennox-place, Brighton, aged 70, Emeric E. Vidal, esq., R.N.

At his residence, Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 75, George Beard, esq.

At Cambridge-heath, Hackney, aged 71, Mrs. Mary Jones, relict of Samuel Beverley Jones, esq., of Bow-lane, Cheapside, and only dau. of the late Thos. Taylor, esq., of Walworth, better known as Plato Taylor.

May 8. At Birling-manor, Kent, (the seat of his father-in-law, the Earl of Abergavenny,) aged 31, the Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd-Mostyn, M.P. for Flintshire. He was born Jan. 23, 1830, and was the eldest son of the second Lord Mostyn. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1851. He married, in 1855, the Lady Henrietta Augusta, third dau. of the Earl of Abergavenny, by whom he leaves two sons, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, born 1856, and Henry Richard Howell, born 1857. He succeeded his father in the representation of Flintshire in 1854, and was reckoned among the Liberals, but his weak state of health prevented his taking any prominent share in politics.

At Nordaesque, France, aged 73, Rear-Admiral Edward Hinton Scott.

In Lower Berkeley-st., aged 54, Seth Thompson, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and formerly Physician to the Middlesex Hospital.

At Bayswater, aged 85, Anne Neale, widow of W. Lauzun, esq., late Captain Royal Staff Corps.

At Pesh, Count Ladislau Teleki, an eminent member of the national party. He had been an exile since 1848 until very recently, when he was pardoned by the Emperor, and gave a promise to abstain from political agitation. His former associates considered this as a desertion of their cause, and the Count, unable to bear their reproaches, committed suicide.

May 9. In Torrington-square, aged 77, Joseph Hunter, esq., F.S.A., one of the Assistant-Keepers of Her Majesty's Records. See OBITUARY.

In Beaufort-street, Chelsea, aged 41, William MacIse, Staff Surgeon, formerly of the 90th Light Infantry, and late of the 22nd Foot. He had seen much hard service in India, the Kaffir war, and the Crimean campaign.

At Aveley, Essex, after a few hours' illness, Major Henry Clinton Martin, R.A., retired.

At Dawlish, of decline, J. S. Addams, esq., Military Store Department.

At Malta, aged 74, Robert William Hay, esq. He was educated at All Souls, Oxford, was for thirteen years Private Secretary to the late Viscount Melville, when first Lord of the Admiralty, and subsequently Under Secretary for the Colonial Department in the year 1836.

May 10. In Dorset-ter., Clapham-rd., aged 75, Edward Clanfield Brickwood, esq., for forty-six years a proctor in Doctors' Commons.

In Eaton-pl., Mary, widow of Col. George Carpenter, C.B., commanding 41st Regiment, (who fell at the head of his regiment at Inkerman,) and dau. of the late General G. Cardew, Royal Engineers.

At Camden-house, Chatham, aged 81, Thomas Hopkins, esq.

At Westmill-house, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, aged 56, Frances Martha, widow of Major James Hobson Serjeantson, 50th (Queen's Own) Regt.

In Upper Baker-st., aged 81, Neville Wells, esq., formerly of Welbeck-st., last surviving son of the late Rev. Neville Wells, Rector of West Grimstead, Wilts.

May 11. Aged 68, Edward Morgan, esq., of Golden-grove, Flintshire, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Merioneth Militia.

At Ranceby-hall, Lincolnshire, of apoplexy, Lilla, wife of the Rev. Frederic Fane, of the Belvedere, Weymouth, and Brookheath, Hants.

At Exmouth, Arthur Helsham, late Major in the Kilkeny Fusiliers, eldest son of the late John Helsham, esq., co. Kilkeny.

At Bodmin, aged 37, Ann Saunders, wife of Capt. H. G. Colvill, late of the 29th Regt.

May 12. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 79, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Woodroffe, of Poyle-pk., Surrey, and Nash-court, Kent.

Aged 80, Ambrose Willy, esq., of Teddington, Middlesex.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From April 24 to May 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.		Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in.	pts.				8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in.	pts.	
Apr.	°	°	°					May	°	°	°			
24	46	58	50	29.	91	cloudy, fair		9	43	50	44	29.	70	foggy, cloudy
25	53	59	51	29.	93	fair, cloudy		10	46	52	42	29.	66	cldy. rn. snow
26	53	61	42	29.	98	do. do.		11	42	47	48	29.	54	heavy rn.
27	37	38	37	30.	4	hy. rn. sn. hail		12	50	58	44	29.	71	cloudy
28	45	52	43	29.	98	slight do. cly.		13	46	51	47	30.	16	do.
29	45	53	42	30.	4	cloudy, fair		14	50	62	51	30.	31	fair, cloudy
30	48	58	50	30.	22	fair		15	57	68	56	30.	27	do. do.
M.1	51	59	50	30.	21	cly. fair, sl. rn.		16	60	74	59	30.	11	do. do. rain
2	52	61	48	30.	19	do. do.		17	55	55	44	30.	12	cloudy, fair
3	52	63	44	29.	98	rain, cloudy		18	46	54	46	30.	18	do. do.
4	43	41	42	30.	3	rn. hail, sn. cly.		19	47	55	47	30.	31	do. do.
5	43	52	43	30.	10	cloudy		20	51	69	60	30.	31	fair
6	44	54	43	30.	7	do. fair		21	62	74	62	30.	28	do.
7	45	51	42	29.	92	do. rain		22	64	68	62	30.	17	cloudy
8	40	46	42	29	86	rain, foggy		23	66	77	62	30.	6	fr. cl. rn. thr. lg.

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INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, HISTORICAL PASSAGES,
AND BOOKS REVIEWED.

* * *The Principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in this Index.*

- Abbeville*, flint implements found at or near, 260, 436
 ——— and *Amiens*, discoveries at, 437
Abbot, Mr. See Colchester, Lord, Diary of
Abbott, J. T., Ecclesiastical Surnames, 450
Abenhall Church, curious brass from, 291
Aberdeen, Earl of, memoir of, 205, 238
Aberdeenshire, stone implements found in, 420
Abingdon, silver coin of Carausius found at, 304
Able and Ible, 2
Adams, Dr. Francis, memoir of, 574
 ——— *W. H. D.*, Neptune's Heroes, 196
Addington and Pitt, 635
Ægina, Temple of Jupiter at, 272
Æthelbearth, coin of, 656
Alba, Cardinal, portrait of, 191
Aldersgate Ward, mace and cup belonging to, 543
Allhallows Barking, Notes on Sepulchral Brasses in the Church of, 450
Almanacs, Christian Knowledge Society, 91
Alps, ruins of ancient buildings in the, 173
Amiens, flint implements found at, 260
 ——— *Cathedral*, pavement in, 126
Anglo-Roman ladder, 534
Anne, Queen, medallion of, 546
Antediluvian Hatchets and Primitive Industry, 253, 436
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings of, 53, 163, 286, 404, 536, 650
 ——— anniversary meeting of, 536
Antiquities, non-appreciation of, 78
Antoninus Pius, coin of, 651
Arcadius, coin of, 118
Archæo-Geology, On, 253
Archæological Association, proceedings of, 67, 301, 419, 539, 656
 ——— annual meeting of, 540
 ——— *Institute*, proceedings of, 64, 296, 420, 538, 652
Archæologia Cantiana, 140
- Archæology; and Literature of the Middle Ages*, 375
Architects, Institute of British, proceedings of, 422
Architectural operations of Dissenting bodies, 161
 ——— *Exhibition*, Lectures at the, 657
Architecture in 1860, Progress of, 154
 ——— *London*, 657
Ardennes, The Abb. y of, 371
Arms, Grants of, 439, 555
Arrays in East Kent, 358
Arthur, Prince, portrait of, 408, 539
Artillery Company, (Hon.) arms of, 71
Ashford Church, Brasses in, 142
Ashmolean Museum, proposed conversion of, 7
Assyrian cylinders, 651
Astrop, iron implements found at, 419
Atkinson, Rev. J. C., Playhours and Half-holidays, 196
Australia, discovery of, 411
Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban, 118, 238
Avignon, sculpture of a Roman chariot at, 432
Awliscombe Church, architecture of, 310
Aylesbury, A Brief Historical Sketch of the Town of, 306
Aylmer, John, Bishop of London, 69
Bacon, Lord, personal history of, 245
 ——— *Sir Anthony*, letter-book of, 69
Baddeley Clinton, undescribed brass at, 440
Baies, William, Will of, 531
Baldwin's Gardens, new church in, 155
Ballylarkin, antiquities discovered at, 172
Bamford, St. John Baptist, 158
Bandinet, Rev. Dr., memoir of, 465
Bannatyne Club, final meeting of, 487
Barbourn, new church at, 175
Bassæ, temple of Apollo Epicurius at, 272
Bath, Roman remains at, 301
 ——— stone coffins found at, 657

- Battersea*, Celtic bronze sword found at, 68
Beadnell, St. Ebba's Chapel near, holy-water-stoup found at, 669
Beatitudes, Sermons on the, 450
Beaulieu, brooch found at, 309
Becket, Chancellorship of, 290
Bedford, Duke of, memoir of, 697
Bedfordshire, brasses in, 386
Bekesbourn, Sepulchral Shaft discovered at, 140
Bellarmines, variety of specimens of, 68
Bells of East Anglia, 171
Bentley, Edward, Esq., M.D., memoir of, 340
 ——— *John*, Esq., memoir of, 339
Berdon Priory, coffins discovered at, 58
Bergholt, East, ancient crozier preserved at, 439
Bernard, M., On the Principle of Non-intervention, 451
Bernières-sur-mer, church of, 372
Bewdley, branks from, 651
Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, 196
Birmingham, All Saints', King's Heath, 157
 ——— church of St. Barnabas, 157
Blakedown Chapel, 156
Blois, St. Nicholas Church at, west window of, 313
Blyth, History and Antiquities of, 128
Boar's Head, Eastcheap, silver cup and snuff-box used at, 666
Bodelwyddan, St. Margaret's Church, 156
Bodleian Library, MSS. in the, 296
Bohn, H. G., The Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography, 195
Bookbindings, exhibition of, 656
Book of Offices, 1637, 287
 ——— illuminated, 657
Bosanquet, W. H. F., The Fall of Man, 193, 681
Boscobel, an acorn from, 308
Boston Corporation seals, 169
Botfield, B., The Prefaces to the first editions of the Classics, 78, 614
Bourbon, Louis de, matrix of seal of, 651
Bournemouth Church, rebuilding of, 663
Bourton-on-the-Water, swords found at, 53
Bovey Tracey coal, 673
Bowdon, new church at, 159
Box, ornamented, of the sixteenth century, 56
Boys, T., God and Man considered in relation to Eternity, 451
Boyton Church, rebuilt, 159
Bradford, church of St. Philip, Girlington, 157
Bradley, tumulus at, 66
Brass ever, in form of a mounted warrior, 539
Brasses, Monumental, 383
 ——— remarks on rubbing, 533, 667
Braybrooke, Lord, death of, 538
Brechin Round Tower, 549
Brecon, St. David's Church, 156
Bridport, St. Mary's, restored, 160
Briggs, Notes on the Cat Stone at, 433
Bristol Cathedral, restoration of, 158
 ——— stalls in, 655
British bronze shields, 656
 ——— *Museum*, some ancient MSS. in the, 420
Brit or Britt, discussion on, 57, 165
Broadside, on the Great Frost, 305
 ——— on the Gift of Healing by the Royal Touch, 305
Brompton, new church at, 155
Bromsgrove Church, restoration of, 176
Bronze cross, ancient, 652
Bronzes, ancient, dissertation on, 420
Broughty Castle, antiquities found at, 548
Brown, John, Esq., memoir of, 571
Bruce's (Robt.) residence at Cardross, 17
Bruges Cathedral, brass in, 544
Brussels, MS. treasures in, 538
Bryn-y-Pys, designs for a mortuary chapel at, 541, 663
Buckington, Christ Church, 156
Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society, 305
Bunsen, Baron de, memoir of, 100
Burghead, sculptured stones at, 548
Burgred, coin of, 656
Burmah, Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in, 90
Burrows, M. E., Pass and Class, 319
Burwell Guildhall taken down, 170
Butler, Sir Walter, identity of, 430
Butterworth, Henry, Esq., memoir of, 217
Byton, new church at, 156
Cadder Castle, gold coins found at, 549
Cædmon's Poem, The Fall of Man, 193, 681
Caen, buildings and churches of, 364
 ——— destruction of the church of St. Sauveur, 365
 ——— church of St. Jean, leaning tower at, 368
 ——— domestic architecture of, 368
 ——— stone quarries, 370
 ——— military and civil architecture of, 374
Caius, Dr. John, On the Sweating-sickness at Shrewsbury, 1551, 657
Calendrier Normand, 449, 556
Callington Church, Monograph on the History of, 689
Cambridge Architectural Society, meetings of, 169, 429, 666
 ——— New Court, Trinity College, built, 169
 ——— Queen's College Chapel finished, 170
Cambridgeshire, Monumental Brasses of, 667

- Candlesticks of steel*, chased, 300
Canina, the Commendatore, death of, 655
Cannon-street, London, fragments of an inscribed stone found in, 169
Canterbury Cathedral, pavement in, 122
 — tomb at, 66
 — municipal seal of, 69
 — Roman buildings discovered at, 78, 301
 — brooch found at, 164
 — antiquities discovered at, 405
Canton, ancient sepulchral remains at, 483, 673
Castle-an-Dinas, entrenchment of, 65
Carausius, coin of, 665
Carcassonne, siege of, 25
Cardiff, St. Nicholas, restored, 160
Cardinal Pole's Pension Book, 141, 303
Caricatures, Historical, on vellum, 404
Carthage, Coins of, 165
Cartoons by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, 303
 — by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, 542
Caryatid, design for a, 422
Cathedrals, restoration of, 158
Celtic antiquities, 538
 — weapons, 56
Ceolnoth, coin of, 656
Chalmers, Dr. Patrick, notice of, 548
Chalon, A. E., Esq., memoir of, 101
Champlieu, The Theatre of, 191
Charlemagne, Remains of, 684
Charles I., velvet gloves of, 656
 — hunting-knife of, 656
 — II., regalia of, 427
 — V., portrait of, 409
Chart, The Dumb Borsholder of, 141
Charter of King Edgar, 167
Chartres Cathedral, labyrinth in, 120
Chasse of Limoges work, enamelled, 163
Château Gaillard, vaults of, 30
Chatelaine and Etui, specimens of, 540
Chatham, St. Peter's, Troy Town, 158
Chester, Roman bridge at, 432
 — painting discovered in St. John's Church, 543
Chew Magna Church, restoration of, 160
Chichester and its Cathedral, archæology of, 540
 — Cathedral Spire, Fall of, 526, 541, 655
Chinese medals, 542
 — sepulchral remains, 483
 — vases in bronze, 422
Chlotaire II., solidus of, 304
Christchurch Archæological Association, 308
 — Priory Church, restoration of, 308
Christmas Carols, Collection of, 91
Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, 316, 358
Churches, Early English, 156
 — new, 155, 161
 — On the Decent Adorning of, 311
Church Stowe Church restored, 160
Churton, E., Memoir of Joshua Watson, 690
Chysauster, British village at, 65
Cilurnum, excavations at, 670
Cirencester, Siege of, a Royalist Rhyme, 391
 — flint chippings from, 420
Civilization, Early Forms of, 663
Clapton-in-Gordano, the manor-house at, 493
Classical Architecture, 272
Clerkenwell Nunnery, possessions of, 428
Clevedon Court, plan and architecture of, 488, 489
Coal Trade, Annals of the, 399
Coat Armour ascribed to our Saviour, 2
Cobham Church, discovery in, 542
 — palimpsest brass at, 544
Cochet, l'Abbé, letter of, 74
 — Report by, 253
Cockerell, C. R., Classical Architecture, 272
Cockney as applying to London, 657
Colchester, Lord, Diary, &c., of, 634
 — Roman sepulchral remains found at, 311
 — seal of the Corporation, 651
Colerne, domestic architecture at, 421
Colour, how far admissible in architecture, 307
Comprehensive History of England, 690
Condercum, iron horse-shoe found at, 432
Congleton, St. Stephen, Moor-lane, 156
Congresbury, porch at the Rectory-house, 495
Conolly, Dr. William, memoir of, 582
Conradino and Frederic, monument at Naples to the memory of, 409
Constantine, palimpsest brass from, 168
Constantinople, plate armour from, 67, 656
Cookham, Saxon weapons found at, 67
Cope of cloth of gold, 654
Corbridge, Roman station at, 669
Cordwainers' Ward, mace of, 665
Corfe Castle, St. Edward the Martyr, rebuilt, 160
Cork, Wills and Inventories, from the Registry Office, 530
Corner, Arthur Bloxham, Esq., memoir of, 343
Cornhill, St. Michael's Church, alteration of, 159
Cornwall, cromlechs in, 65
 — Roman vestiges on the coast of, 300
Corringham Church, painted glass from, 70
Corriss, memorial church, 156
Corsair and his Conqueror, The, 196
Costume in England, 39

- Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain*, 563
Cow Honeybourne Church, restoration of, 175, 684
Cowling Castle, building accounts of, 141
Crannoges, or Ancient Lake-dwellings of Ireland, 132
Croly, Rev. G., LL.D., memoir of, 104
Cromwell, Oliver, Early History of, 58, 163
 ——— portrait of, 422
Cucking-stool, The, 440
Dædalus, 686
Dalhousie, Marquis of, memoir of, 207
Danby, Francis, Esq., memoir of, 573
 ——— *Moors*, excavations on the, 501
Darcy, John, Inquisition post mortem of, 419
Dartmoor, rock basins on, 68
Daventry Priory, Thomas à Kempis an inmate of, 414
Dax, Roman Walls at, 672
De Bunsen, Baron, memoir of, 100
Deed of Acquittance between Henry VII. and Richard Gardynier, 413
Deerhurst, St. Mary's Church, proposed restoration of, 303
 ——— Church, Anglo-Saxon details, 662
De Fortibus family, seals of the, 300
De la Delivrande, Chapel of Notre Dame, shrine of the Virgin at, 373
Delapierre, O., Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature, 558
Dennis, Rev. J. H. P., memoir of, 462
Derby, Earldom of, 594
Designs and plans for the building and restoration of churches, 303
 ——— for rebuilding churches, 541
 ——— for new churches, 662
Devizes, seal of Corporation, 651
Diagram of various types of stone weapons, 67
Diary of Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester, 634
Ditchley, The Lees of, 304
Dilton Church, restored, 160
Dixon, W. H., Personal History of Lord Bacon, 245
Dod, Capt. R. P., Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, 1861, 448
Domesday Book, reproduction of part of, by photozincography, 652
 ——— covers of, 654
Donaldson, Rev. Dr., memoir of, 466
Douwes, St. Remy, church of, 373
Dover Corporate Seal, 651
Down Hatherley Church, rebuilt, 160
Drawings of new churches, 663
Dringhouses, Roman monument discovered at, 434
Drumaleague Lough, antiquities discovered at, 136
Duff, Patrick, Esq., memoir of, 581
Dumbarton, origin of, 18
 ——— Church, 20
Dumbartonshire, History of, 13
Dunshaughlin Crannoges, discovered, 133
Durham, Bishop of, seal of Anthony de Bek, 69
 ——— Cathedral, restoration of, 158
 ——— chapel in, 663
 ——— central tower of, restoration of, 398
East Anglian, The, 450, 563
 ——— *Hendred*, quarry in window at, 439
 ——— *Ilsey*, Roman villa at, 657
 ——— *Malling Church*, painted glass from, 70
 ——— *Orchard*, new church at, 156
Easter Week, In, poem translated from the Danish, 508
Easton Church, mural paintings at, 655
Eburacum, plan of, 434
Ecclesiastical Surnames, Brief Attempt to account for, 450
 ——— seal of silver, 409
Ecclesiological Society, meetings of, 302, 541, 594, 662
Edinburgh Market-Cross, proposed restoration of, 277, 547, 670
 ——— Haddo's Hole in St. Giles's Church, 671
Edmund and Canute, combat between, 631
Education in Oxford, 319
Edward III., signet-ring of, 656
Egbert, coin of, 656
Egypt, Excavations in, 510
Egyptian relic, 422
Elis, axe-hammer found in, 420
Elizabeth, Queen, portrait of, 62
 ——— general pardon granted to an individual on the accession of, 67
Ely Cathedral, decoration of, 158
 ——— restoration of, 170
 ——— convent of, mortuary roll, 287
Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XXI., 447
England, Early Naval History of, 69
 ——— On the Dedications of Churches in, 171
 ——— rubbings from brasses in, 434
 ——— and Wales, classification of the inhabitants of, 664
English carvings in ivory, 535
 ——— *Heroic Verse*, 681
 ——— *head-gear*, 35
 ——— *Lace exported to France*, 192
Erishacore, ancient earthen urn found at, 430
Essex, two British coins in red gold found in, 419
 ——— Lord, warrant by, 164
Esther Langlois, Anglois, or Inglis, writing of, 289
Ethelstan, variety of the pennies of, 426
Ethnological Society, meetings of, 424, 663
Eton, Thoughts on, 448

- Etran, near Dieppe*, excavations at, 56
Ewell, Roman pits and shafts at, 192, 288
Exeter Cathedral, monuments recently erected in, 309, 311
 ——— *Diocesan Architectural Society*, meeting of, 309
 ——— Transactions of, 684
 ——— *The Dean of*, memoir of, 342
Fairford, Anglo-Saxon ornaments from, 422
Fairholt, F. W., Costume in England, 40
Falfield, new church at, 156
Falkener, E., *Dædalus*, 686
Fecunditas, The Goddess, 552
Feliskirk Church, rebuilt, 160
Felixstow, gold coin of Panormus found at, 303
Fellows, Sir C., memoir of, 103
Fergusson, J., Illustrated Handbook of Architecture, 81
Feversham, Lewis de Duras, Earl of, autographs of, 55
Figures in white marble, 419
Fitz Andrew, James Browne, Will of, 532
Flemish Brasses in England, 410
 ——— Literature, Sketch of, 558
Flint Implements in the Drift, 265, 420, 436
Fogge, Sir John, memorials of, 142
Folkestone Church, monument in, 142
Folkecourt Church, east window of, 173
Fossil Fishes of Monte Bolea, 673
France, incised slabs in, 121
French Churches, labyrinths in, 120
Frome, British coins discovered at, 166, 414
Furness Abbey, excavations at, 684
Furnival's Inn, drawing of the old Gothic Hall, 428
Gaell, John, monument to, 151
Gastinel, discovery of Gaulic tomb at, 252
Gentleman's Magazine, Royal Paper Copies of the, 478
Geometry, A Novel Solution in, 363
George II., medallion portrait of, 422
 ——— *III.*, illness of, 639
Georgia, Ecclesiological Discoveries in, 171
 ——— Ecclesiastical Researches in, 429
 ——— Churches of, 667
Gilfillan, Rev. G., Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser, 267
Gittisham Church, architecture of, 310
Glassmullah, coins found at, 172
Glastonbury Calendar, 1438, 286, 309
Gloucester, Local Names connected with, 631
 ——— Museum, catalogue of, 300
God and Man considered in Relation to Eternity, 451
God Save the King, history of, 317
Gore, Mrs., memoir of, 345
Gosse, P. H., The Romance of Natural History, 194
Gouger, H., Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah, 90
Gower's Confessio Amantis, MS., 669
Granaries of the London Companies, map of, 428
Grantchester Church, restoration of, 170
Grays Thorrock, parish register of, 412
Great Amwell Church, chancel of, 56
Grimaldi, family of, 512
Grimsbys seals, 67
Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, 3
Guisborough, Priory Church of, 498
Guy, Thomas, portrait of, 535
Habitations Lacustres, 561
Hachettes Diluvienues et Industrie Primitive, 74
Hadleigh Church, monument in, 151
 ——— Grant of Arms to the Town of, 150
Hadrian, medallion of, 166
Haggerstone, St. Paul's Church, 154
Hailes, John, portrait of, 358, 534
Haines, Rev. H., Manual of Monumental Brasses, 383
Hales, John, portrait of, 358, 534
Hammersmith, Church of St. John the Evangelist, 155
Hampshire, gold torques found in, 56
Harpden Church, drawings for, 662
Harris, T., Victor an Architecture, 89
Harrow, palimpsest brass found at, 53
Hartlepool, seal of the Corporation, 651
Hatt, John, pedigree of, 666
Haut Allemagne, St. Martin's Church, 374
Hauxton Church, repairs at, 170
Haw, bowl of bell-metal found at, 53
Hazel wand, inscribed, 163
Headless Cross Chapel, visit to, 177
Healing-medals, 167
Heath, L. C. J., biographical notes on, 407
Heathcoat, John, Esq., memoir of, 344
Heathen Huts in the Alps, 173
Hebrides, antiquities collected in the, 434
Henrietta Maria, Queen, locket given by, 309
 ——— seal of, 539
Henry III., charter of, 419
 ——— *VI.*, illuminations temp., 57
 ——— *VII. and the Abbot of Westminster*, Indenture between, 654
 ——— and Richard Gardynier, Deed of Acquittance by, 413
 ——— *VIII.*, leather binding temp., 666
 ——— arms of, crowned, 669
Hereford Cathedral, restoration of, 158
 ——— processional cross found at, 67
 ——— Town-hall taken down, 539
Heron, William, inquisition p. m., 419
Heronville, St. Clair, church of, 374

- Hewett*, Origin of the Name of, 678
Hexham Church, drawings of, 542
Higher Bebington, Christ Church, 156
Highwaymen, 32
Holbein, Alleged Portrait by, 358
Holbeine, John, will of, 405
Holland, ancient brass-foundries in, 655
Hollar's engravings, 299
Horsley, St. Clement's Church, 160
Horton, The Parsonage of, 118
Howsham, memorial church at, 157
Hunter, Joseph, Esq., memoir of, 701
Huntingdon, All Saints' Church, 170
Hurt, Francis, Esq., memoir of, 581
Hutchison, Rev. A. B., Monograph on the History of Callington Church, 689
Hythe Church, Collection of Human Bones at, 424
Ichthus, meaning of, 191, 318
Ips Church, architecture of, 374
Illuminations, curious, representing the Law Courts at Westminster, 168
India, arrow-head and knife from, 420
Indian Tribes of North America, 664
Inistiogue, grant by patent of land at, 430
Inveramsay, urn and bones found at, 548
Ireland, Ancient Lake-dwellings in, 77
 — bronze implements found in, 287
 — History of, On the best mode of writing and publishing the, 545
 — gold tore found in, 300
Irving, J., History of Dumbartonshire, 13
Isle of Wight, knife found in, 420
Islington, new church of St. Thomas, 155
Islip Church, painting on the wall of, 4
 — proposed restoration, 285
Italian tapestries, 656
Ivedon, *Pring of*, monument to, 310
Ivory fork and spoon, sixteenth century, 163
Jackson, Sir George, memoir of, 699
Jewell's Sermons, 176
John III., Duke of Brittany, denier of, 426
Kelham, Alexander, memorial to, 162
Kennedy, C. R., The Works of Virgil, 451
Kensington Architectural Museum, Lectures at, 302
Kent Archaeological Society, Transactions of, 140
 — *H.R.H. Duchess of*, memoir of, 456
Keythorpe-hall, Anglo-Saxon relics found at, 66
Kilcolman Castle, burned to the ground, 269
Kilkenny Archaeological Society, meetings of, 171, 429, 545
 — Museum, support of, 430
 — arch of St. James's-gate, 545
 — Rent Roll of the Mayor and Citizens of, 545
Kington Church, paintings discovered at, 662
King's Evil, The Royal touch for, 167
King's Sutton, antiquities found at, 404, 419
Kinsale, Will of William Baies, of, 531
Kirmington, St. Helen's, stained glass windows at, 160
Kirkwall, cathedral of St. Magnus, 666
Kite, E., Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire, 383
Knevet, Elizabeth, brass of, 390
Konigsfelden, widow at, 536
Lake-Dwellings, Ancient, 77
Langarkshire, Record of the Court of the Township of Dolphinton, 301
Lancing College, drawings of, 541
Lane cup, incised arms on the, 410
Langham, Abbot Simon, will of, 601
Langrune, church of St. Martin, architecture of, 372
Lea, Sir Richard, appointment as ambassador to Russia, 304
Le Fresne Camille, Norman church at, 374
Legend of St. James, 479
Leicester, Earl of, letter to Lord Burghley, 51
 — St. Mary's Church, restored, 160
 — Roman coins and antiquities found at, 547
Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, meeting of, 546
 — Church restoration in, 547
Leinster, topographical collection for the province, 173
Levenshulme, Church of St. Peter, 157
Lewis, antiquities found in, 434
Library of the Society of Antiquaries, Rules of, 164
Lichfield Cathedral, Norman vestiges, 67
 — restoration of, 158
 — discoveries in, 296
 — parallelism with that of York, 299
Life-boat, The, or Journal of the Life-boat Institution, 197, 564
Light Cliffe, near Halifax, British coins found at, 304
Lilford, Lord, memoir of, 571
Lillebonne, Roman sepulchral remains at, 164
Limerick, siege of, 430
Lincoln, St. Hugh of, 2
 — Cathedral, The Arch tect of, 180, 674
 — restoration, 158
 — Architecture of, 312, 551
Lincolnshire, Roman Villa in, discovery of, 683
Linkope, remains of the Celtic village, 174
Lion-sur-Mer Church, 374
Literature, Contributions to the History of, 78
Litlington, Abbot, hall of, at Westminster, 603

- Little Bradley*, epitaph at, 389
 ——— *Cawthorpe*, new church at, 158
 ——— *Greencroft*, weapons and imple-
 ments found at, 65
 ——— *Leighs Church*, effigy in wood, 66
 ——— *Wilbraham*, graves at, 165
Littleport Church, completed, 170
Liverpool Town Museum, 49, 192, 317
 ——— *Free Public Library*, 190
 ——— *St Aidan's Church*, 156
Llandaff Cathedral, restoration of, 158
Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage, 448
London and Middlesex Archæological Society, general meeting, 58
 ——— *and Surrey Archæological Societies*, meetings of, 69,
 167, 304, 426, 543, 665
 ——— *Street Architecture*, 162
Long Compton, Roman coins found at, 420
 ——— *Wittenham*, excavations at, 165
Lowe, Very Rev. Thos. Hill P. F., Dean of Exeter, memoir of, 342
Lowndes, W. T., Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, 197
Loyal and Patriotic Songs, 690
Lubeck, monumental brass from, 68
Luc, The Church of St. Quentin at, 374
Ludborough, St. Mary's, restoration of, 160
Lyne Regis, siege of, silver goblet used at the, 309
Lysons, Rev. S., Authentic History of Whittington and his Cat, 8
McCarthy, Florence, Life and Letters of, 430
Macdermott, M., Translation of Viollet-le-Duc on Military Architecture, 24
Maclaine, Gen. Sir Archibald, memoir of, 459
Macpherson, Mr. Francis, memoir of, 580
Malta, Ancient Tomb at, 553
 ——— pottery from, 553
Maltby Church, monumental window in, 482
Malton, excavations at, 318
 ——— *and Norton*, excavations at, 446
Manchester Cathedral, restoration of, 158
 ——— church of St. Mary, Crumpsall, 157
 ——— St. Philip, Hulme, 157
 ——— St. Peter's, Oldham-road, 158
Manual of Monumental Brasses, 383
Mappemonde, MS., 412
Margate Church, Who was the Founder of? 478
Market Deeping, seal dug up at, 428
Mary Queen of Scots, portraits of, 535, 539
Maskell, J., Notes on Sepulchral Brasses in Allhallows Barking, 450
Mathieu, church at, 374
Matrices of early workmanship, 651
Mayence, phalaræ discovered near, 55
Medallion in horn stone, 533
Medallions of Commodus, 543
Memoir of Joshua Watson, 690
Memorial Heart, 309
Menhecourt, Section of the Soils at, 263
Mentoni and Roccabruna, climate of, 516
Merstham Church, Newdegate brass at, 544
Merton, Walter de, Memoir of, 415
Middlesex, Records of the County of, Extracts from, 31
Milanese armour, 539
Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, 24
Milton, portrait of, 286
Moherly, G., Sermons on the Beatitudes, 450
Moggerhanger, St. John's Church, 157
Monaco and its Princes, 511
Monaghan crannoges, antiquities found in, 138
Monumental Brasses, Manual of, 291, 383
 ——— inscriptions from, 544
 ——— modes of taking rubbings, 533, 667
 ——— effigies in wood, 66
Mortimer, Roger, seal of, 67
Motley, J. L., History of the Netherlands, 520, 619
MS. Books of Recipes, 669
Murano, collection of vessels the work of, 300
Mynchin Buckland, priory of, 410
Napier, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles, memoir of, 209
Needle work, specimens of, 542
Nell Gwynne, power of attorney by, 168
Neptune's Heroes, 196
Netherlands, History of the, 520, 619
Netley Abbey, encaustic tile found at, 172
 ——— sepulchral slab at, 657
 ——— repairs at, 684
New Basford, St. Augustine's Church, 157
Newbury, new church, 158
Newcastle Museum, building fund of, 432
 ——— *Society of Antiquaries*, meetings of, 431, 668
 ——— *upon-Tyne*, St. Paul's, High Elswick, 156
Newland Church, brass from, 291
Newport, MS. Volume of the Treaty of, 55
Nice, ancient galley built at, 411
Nobility and Gentry of England, 625
Noiers, Gaufridus de, Who was? 313
 ——— *Robert de*, family of, 674
Norden, new church at, 156
Norfolk, Duke of, memoir of, 98
Norman Conquest, descent of estates previous to the, 426
Normandy, Architecture in, 364
Norrey, Early English Church at, 374
North Morton Church, painted glass in, 539
Northen, F. H., memoir of, 459

- Northumberland*, suggestions for the Ordnance map of, 431
Northwoods, Genealogical Notices of the, 140
Note-book of Sylvanus Urban, 78, 191, 318, 443, 557, 683
Notre Dame, Fontaine Henri, architecture of, 374
Nottingham, antiquities found at, 300, 406
Noviomagus, the station, 145
Noyers, the family of, 180
Numismatic Chronicle, 690
 ——— *Society*, meetings of, 165, 303, 426, 542, 665
Nuremberg, tankard from, 67
Oakham, curious casket found at, 546
Offa, coin of, 656
Offham, new church at, 157
Oistreham Church, architecture of, 374
Old Basford, St. Leodegarius, re-opened, 159
Oliver Cromwell, early history of, 287
 ——— *Rev. Dr. George*, memoir of, 575
O'Neill, Thomas, Grant of English Liberty to, 172
O'Neills of Ulster, silver matrix of a seal belonging to the family of, 172
Order of the Bath, institution of, 60
Original Documents, 51, 278, 530, 647
Orthography of Names, 432
Orlestone, Parochial Register of, 141
Orwell Church, repairs of, 170
 ——— Saxon cemetery at, 535
Otho IV., denarius of, 656
Owen, Col. Hugh, memoir of, 339
 ——— *Sir John*, memoir of, 458
Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, history of, 3
 ——— meetings of, 62, 290, 414
 ——— *Cathedral*, St. Frideswide's Shrine at, 76
 ——— new east window, 160
 ——— painted glass from Merton College, 70
 ——— *University*, History of, 292
Oystermouth Church, enlarged, 160
Pagan, Cromlech at, 557
Palimpsest sepulchral brasses, 67
Palmerston, Lord, Architectural Taste of, 80
Paris, sale of early printed books at, 79
Parker, J. H., Description of Clevedon Court, 489
 ——— Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, 562
 ——— *Mr. John William*, memoir of, 221
Parliament, New Houses of, Day of, 162
Pasley, Gen. Sir Charles William, memoir of, 698
Pass and Class, 319
Patrick, William, Esq., memoir of, 579
Patronymica Britannica, 238
Pavement in the Church of St. Denis, 124
 ——— in the Castle of Coucy, 126
Peace, Mr. John, memoir of, 577
Peckham, Archbishop, tomb of, 66
Pedigree of the flywelin family, 544
Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c., 1861, 448
Penhow, relics found in a tumulus at, 66
Penn, William, Charter granted by, 536
Pennell, William, Esq., memoir of, 341
Pennsylvania, Charter of the Liberties of, 536
Pewrhyn, Edward, Esq., memoir of, 467
Perceval, Mr., murder of, 640
Perkin Warbeck, jetton of, 426
Peto, J., Esq., memoir of, 107
Petre, Dowager Lady, memoir of, 333
Pewsey Church, designs for restoration of, 663
Pfahlbauten and Crannoges, 73
Photozincography, new process of, applied to the reproduction of records, 652
Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography, 195
Piersbridge, statuette of Mercury found at, 422
Pilgrims' tokens, exhibition of, 533
Pitt, William, Earl Stanhope's Life of, 609
Plaque of enamel, inscribed, 163
Plaxtol, Roman remains at, 140
Player family, arms of the, 428
Playfair, Sir Hugh Lyon, memoir of, 333
Playhours and Half-Holidays, 196
Poem (French) on the Death of Anne of Boleyn, 189
Poetical MS. of the sixteenth century, 419
Pointed houses, designs for, 663
Poitiers Cathedral, labyrinth in, 121
Pontigny Abbey Church, pavement in, 123
Pope, H. E., The Corsair and his Conqueror, 196
Pontardawe, new church at, 157
Portsmouth, municipal seal of, 69
Prefationes ad Editiones Principes Auctorum Classicorum, 78, 614
Prayers, Thomas de, silver matrix of seal of, 650
Prefaces to the Editiones Principes, 614
Primeval Antiquities, 262
Principle of Non-Intervention, On the, 451
Prussia, H.M. the King of, memoir of, 203
Publow, parish church, reconstruction of, 159
Purfleet, silver ring found at, 543
Purse, highly decorated, 67
Putt, Sir Thomas, monument to, 310
Queries, 318, 478
Radley and Dr. Sewell, 324
Raine, Rev. J., History of Blyth, 128
Rantzous, family of the, 412

- Ravenna*, church of St. Apollinaris at, 429
Reader, W., Loyal and Patriotic Songs, 690
Reading Abbey, Norman gateway of, 421
Reasons for Inquiry into the Position of Officers in the Royal Navy, 448
Reay, Professor Stephen, memoir of, 463
Reculver Church, recovery of two ancient columns of, 148, 534
Reliquary, The, 197, 563
 ——— of the sixteenth century, 413, 533
Rendlesham Park, coin of Philip Aridæus found at, 304
Rent Roll of the Mayor and Citizens of Kilkenny, 545
Repington, Gen. Charles Ashe A'Court, memoir of, 699
Repton, J. A., Esq., memoir of, 107
Rheims, drawings of the pavement of the church of St. Rémi at, 302
Rhodes, enamelled vessel from, 67
Richard Duke of Gloucester, seal of, 301
Richmond, St. Mary's Church, restored, 159
Ring of gold with medallions, 163
Rings, collection of, exhibited by E. Watterton, Esq., 164
Robertson, J. C., "W. S. N." and the "National" Reviewer, 75
Rochester, site of the Roman station, 141
 ——— *Records*, 141
Rogers, J. E. T., Education in Oxford, 319
Rolleston Church, slab in, 44
Rolls Chapel, restoration of, 159
Roman city of Eboracum, discovery of a portion of the wall of, 179
 ——— *Coins*, Unpublished, 165
 ——— *Oats on English Farms*, 683
 ——— *Villa in Lincolnshire*, discovery of, 683
 ——— *Wall of London*, 646
 ——— *wall near Monk Bar, York*, excavations at, 672
 ——— *York*, 48
Romance of Natural History, 194
Rome, stone slabs in the Catacombs, 63
 ——— specimens of glass dug up at, 419
Ros, Isabella de, deed of, 286
Rosel Church, 374
Ross, F. W. R., Esq., memoir of, 340
Royal arms on bookbindings, 404
 ——— *autographs*, 71
 ——— *Stables*, 1554, Expenses of the, 278
Royston, copper ingots found near, 421
Rupert, Prince, inscribed silver box, 286
Ruthwell, inscription on the cross at, 433
Ryarsh, gold coins found near, 303
St. Andrew's Chapel-Royal, Plan of the Remains of, 433
St. Barbara, legend of, 480
St. Catharine's Hill, near Christchurch, 308
St. Fagan's Church, restored, 160
 ——— enlargement of, 663
St. Hugh of Lincoln, 2, 182
St. Ives, coin of Constantine found at, 420
St. Paul's Cathedral, London, alterations in, 158
 ——— *Cross*, pulpit at, 70
St. Peter's Chair, drawing of, 535
St. Thomas of Canterbury, mitre of, 654
Salisbury, Robert Cecil, Earl of, letter to his son, 287
Sandes, Sir George, death of, 32
Sandhurst Church, encaustic tiles from, 288, 413
Sandy, St. Swithin's Church, restoration of, 159
Saphara, The Convent of, 429
Sarr, Kent, gold coins found at, 304
Savile MSS. and Books, 443
Saxon fibula from Kent, 657
Scotland, Society of Antiquaries, meetings of, 173, 432, 547, 670
 ——— antiquities found in, 672
 ——— On the Early Frisian Settlement in, 547
 ——— National Covenants of, 670
 ——— Superstitions relating to Lunacy in, 671
Scott, W. B., Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine Arts, 688
Scottish Curing Stones and Amulets, 550
 ——— *Market Crosses*, Notice of, 433
Scribe, M. Eugene, memoir of, 574
Sculptured ivory figure, 656
Seals of Swavesey Priory, 169
Sedding, E., Collection of Christmas Carols, 91
Seleucus, copper coin of, 665
Severn, brass basins discovered in the, 66
Sheffield, coins discovered near, 66
Shetland, Pech's knife found in, 420
Shottesbrook Church, painted glass from, 70
Sibertswood, explorations at, 165
Silchester, bottle of the sixteenth century dug up at, 419
Silver-dish bearing a coat of arms, 651
 ——— *jetton*, 304
Smithers, Rev. Dr. William Collier, memoir of, 466
Soames, Rev. Henry, memoir of, 216
Sockling-houses, derivation of, 191
Southampton, Saxon coins found at, 656
South Thringstone, design for church at, 542
Southwick Priory, matrix of the seal of, 650
Southwold, paintings in the church of St. John, 68
Spanish Armada, medals to commemorate the defeat of the, 546
 ——— destruction of, 622
Spenser, Edmund, Poetical Works of, 267

- Spheroids of ancient glass*, 301
Spurs, collection of, 168
Stanhope's, Earl, Life of Wm. Pitt, 609
Statutes of the Garter, 1522, 413
Stockton Church, restoration of, 159
Stoke Prior Church, restoration of, 175
Stoke, St. Mary Magdalene Church, 156
Stone, floriated cross at, 389
 — *Hatchets, &c.*, discovered in France, 665
 — various processes for the preservation of, 422, 677
Stuart Relics, 145
Stubbs, W., Foundation of Waltham Abbey, "De Inventione Sanctæ Crucis," 449
Sutherland, Duke of, memoir of, 458
Sutton Chroferi, seal of, 420
Swaine, Mr. John, memoir of, 337
Swanage, St. Mary's, restored, 160
Swanwick, church of St. Andrew, 158
Swavesey Priory, deed of, 169
Sword, pommel of a, chased, 422
Swords, inlaid and damascened, 65
Syracuse, H.R.H. Count of, memoir of, 98
Tadlow Church, restored, 170
Talaton Church, restored, 160
 — architecture of, 311
Tayleure, Mr. John, memoir of, 578
Tazewell, The Hon. Littleton Waller, memoir of, 336
Temple, boundary wall discovered, 169
 — *Church*, porch of the, 303
Tendring, deed relating to the sale of land at, 301
Tewkesbury Abbey Church, photographs of, 67
Thackwells, the, Grant of Arms to, 439, 478
 — Motto of the, 594
Thames, javelin found in the, 67
 — stone celt, 286
 — signaculum of lead, 420
 — other antiquities, 540
 — *Street*, excavation in, 665
Than, church of St. Mauvieux, 374
Therfield, antiquities found at, 288
Thomas Becket or Thomas of London? 188
Thurbern, Robert, monument to, 390
Tickenham Court, Description of, 491
Tiles and Pavements, Medieval Specimens of, 119
Tinctures in Heraldry, 430
Tingewick, antiquities found at, 307
Tosson, Sepulchral Remains at, 173
Treasure Trove, 633
Traces of our Remote Ancestors, 498
Tradesman's token, inedited, 172
Trollope Testimonial Fund, 547
Troyon, F., Habitations Lacustres, 561
Twinstead, St. John the Evangelist, 158
Udine Cathedral Church, seal of, 651
Udny, antiquities in the parish of, 174
Ure, A., Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, 563
Uriconium Excavation Fund, 630
Velvet Vestments, Embroidered, 654
Victorian Architecture, 89
Virgil, The Works of, 451
Vivoin Church, pavement in, 125
Walcott family, antiquities belonging to, 288
Walford, E., The County Families of the United Kingdom, 625
Walker, T. L., Esq., memoir of, 337
Warley Church (Little), painted glass from, 70
Waltham Abbey, Mr. Fergusson on, 184
 — Foundation of, 449
Warrington, wassail cup at, 68
Waterhouse family, engravings of, 70
Waterton, Mr. E., collection of finger rings, 300
Watford, brass of Sir John de Holes at, 390
Weaving, origin and progress of, 653
Wedgwood the Potter, 145
Wells Cathedral, restoration of, 158
 — Corporation of, collection of deeds, 651
Wenlock, spice-mortar of the sixteenth century found at, 301
Wentbridge, Drunken Barnaby's Inn at, 238
West Coker, British interment at, 657
West Dereham Abbey, mortuary roll of, 286, 428
Westley Waterless, brass at, 389
Westminster Abbey, old organ at, 59
 — paintings in the chapter-house, 62
 — Anglo-Saxon charter of, 72
 — Norman remains, 595
 — Library, 58, 239, 479
 — Chapel of the Pyx, 597
 — Chapter-house, 159
 — Ancient Treasury of, Discoveries in, 59, 359
 — the New Palace of, decay of, 422
 — *Crimean Memorial*, 303
 — Four Illuminations of the Courts, 305
 — *Play*, Prologue and Epilogue, 146
Weston Turville Church, stone coffin found at, 307
Wheatthamstead, brass at, 387
Whitfield, new church at, 156
Whitgift, Archbishop, seal of, 427
Whittington, bronze celt found at, 53
 — and his Cat, Authentic History of, 8
 — *Richard*, Death-bed of, 11
Whitwell, St. John Evangelist, 157

- Wicken Church*, restoration of, 541
Wilbraham, Randle, Esq., memoir of, 460
Williamson, Sir Hedworth, memoir of, 697
Wills and Inventories (Irish) temp. Elizabeth, 530
Winchester Cathedral, restoration of, 158
Windsor, MS. of sixteenth century from, 409
 ——— *Castle*, Hampton Court, and Wilton House, portraits from, 407
Wiltshire, Monumental Brasses of, 383
 ——— extensive Roman dwelling discovered in, 538
Wivenhoe Church, restoration of, 160
Wollaston, new church at, 157
Wolstanton Church, reconstructed, 160
Wood and Aubrey, Correspondence of, 647
Woolley Park, MSS. from, 419
Woolvercot Church, rebuilt, 160
Wooton Rivers Church, restoration of, 663
Worcester Cathedral, restoration of, 158
 ——— new east window at, 175
Worcestershire Architectural Society, meeting of, 175
Wrattling, derivation of, 191
Wraxhall, North, Roman villa at, 78
Wright, T., Essays on Archæological Subjects, 375
Wroxeter, Roman coins found at, 68
 ——— excavations at, 68, 630, 652
 ——— *Excavation Fund*, 630
Wykeham, William of, his architectural abilities, 294
Yarmouth, St. Andrew's Church, 156
Yeatman, Rev. Harry Farr, memoir of, 700
Yeovil Church, restoration of, 159
York, Duke of, accusation against the, 637
 ——— Roman remains in, 48, 594, 672
 ——— sculptured stone cross found at, 672
 ——— *Minster*, Cope Chests in, 497
 ——— *Pageant Play*, MS. of, 177
Yorkshire, Celtic remains in, 499
 ——— moorlands of, 498
 ——— spurious flint implements from, 540
 ——— *Philosophical Society*, meetings of, 177, 434, 435, 672
Youghal, tradesmen's tokens, inedited, 546

INDEX TO NAMES.

Including Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The longer articles of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays, &c.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| ABBOTT, Mrs. C. T. 566 | Akers, I. D. 694 | C. L. 704; G. 227; I. S. 97; | Appleby, Mrs. G. W. 94 |
| Abercromby, R. W. D. 692 | Alan, Lt.-Col. H. 227 | Lieut. 225; Mrs. 453; R. B. 226; | Apthorpe, A. 95 |
| Aberdeen, Rt. Hon. Earl of, 114, 238 | Albrecht, S. F. 570 | Sir J. C. 588; W. G. 452 | Arden, C. 589 |
| Acton, A. S. 569; Mrs. J. 329 | Alcock, R. 92 | Anderton, Lady E. 199 | Ardmillan, J. 568 |
| Adam, Mrs. G. R. 330; Mrs. W. P. 567 | Alder, E. T. 110 | Andronesco, F. 227 | Argyle, Duke of, 452 |
| Adams, A. M. 454; Dr. F. 471; M. J. 96; Mrs. 453 | Alderson, F. C. 569 | Annesley, Hon. Mrs. H. A. 586; Hon. Mrs. W. 706; Hon. Mrs. W. B. 330; J. O'D. 96; Mrs. F. C. 567 | Armitage, S. 455 |
| Addams, J. S. 709 | Alexander, E. C. 95; Mrs. R. 565; R. 695; T. 452; W. G. 567 | Anson, Capt. A. E. H. 92 | Armstrong, Col. J. W. 455 |
| Addison, C. 202 | Alison, C. 92; Mrs. 693 | Anstruther, Mrs. R. 93 | Armytage, J. 586, 704 |
| Adye, Mrs. 93 | Allen, E. 114, 569; E. M. 569; J. 114, 694 | Antrim, C'tess of, 566 | Arnold, C. A. 232; Mrs. E. G. 566 |
| Agar, A. M. 472 | Alleyne, A. G. 469; Mrs. B. 453 | Aplin, Vice-Adm. J. G. 590, 705 | Arnould, Lady, 565 |
| Agnew, Lady L. 199 | Almack, E. 570 | Appleton, Maj. E. 353 | Arrow, M. A. 569; Maj. W. G. 569 |
| Aiken, C. M. 200 | Alston, Mrs. C. 199 | | Arthur, O. C. 332 |
| Ainslie, Mrs. H. 693 | Amcotts, W. C. 327 | | Archer, M. A. 694 |
| Ainsworth, T. 327 | Amos, J. 569; W. 570 | | Arundell, Hon. T. M. 694 |
| Airey, Mrs. H. C. 692 | Anderson, A. 472; | | Ash, J. H. 710 |
| Aitken, Mrs. J. 94 | | | Ashburnham, Hon. Mrs. T. 350 |
| | | | Ashington, Mrs. H. 453 |

- Askew, Mrs. 473
 Askwith, Mrs. W. H. 330, 453
 Aspinall, J. 202, 467
 Astell, Mrs. J. H. 93
 Astle, S. 705
 Astley, Mrs. 693
 Athorpe, J. 704; Mrs. 453
 Atkinson, G. B. 331
 Atlay, H. 468
 Atty, Mrs. J. L. 94
 Aubertin, C. 474
 Audain, Mrs. J. 94
 Auldjo, Mrs. 470
 Austin, E. A. 454
 Back, Lady T. E. 232
 Bacon, B. L. 694; T. 569
 Bagally, R. 452
 Baggallay, Mrs. R. 200
 Bagley, Mrs. H. W. 228
 Bagnell, J. 569
 Bagot, E. A. 347
 Bagshawe, W. H. G. 201
 Bailey, E. 455; G. 228; W. L. 590, 705
 Baillie, Lady F. 692; Mrs. 329; Mrs. A. 707
 Bailly, Sir J. R. 569
 Bain, J. B. 470
 Baird, J. S. 568
 Baker, Capt. G. 353; Miss A. E. 705; Mrs. F. W. 567; R. 229
 Baldwin, M. 569
 Balfour, C. 95; E. 331; Mrs. 94
 Ball, W. 473
 Ballantyne, J. A. 350
 Ballard, Lt.-Col. J. A. 695
 Balls, O. C. 583
 Balmain, Mrs. 454, 566
 Baly, Dr. W. 352
 Bamford, T. B. 229
 Bandinel, B. 347
 Banks, Lady C. 330
 Barber, G. 703
 Barclay, Dr. J. 228; M. A. G. 202
 Barlee, C. M. 694
 Barley, R. 705
 Barnard, Mrs. 566; Mrs. H. J. 199
 Barnardiston, A. 570; Lady F. 567
 Barnes, J. 96; P. E. 111; T. 328
 Baron, Mrs. J. 454
 Barr, L. C. 331; Mrs. 199; W. S. 454
 Barras, J. 710
 Barrell, Capt. J. 353
 Barrett, W. 225
 Barrington, Hon. A. 95; Hon. Mrs. H. 693; Sir M. 587
 Barron, E. 233
 Barrow, C. B. 202; M. 696
 Barry, M. 350; Mrs. R. H. S. 692
 Barter, R. S. 347
 Bartholomew, M. H. 96
 Bartlett, E. 234
 Barttelot, P. J. 201; W. B. 198
 Basevi, J. 710
 Baskerville, Mrs. H. 329
 Bass, G. 95
 Basset, J. F. 327
 Bate, G. 354
 Bateman, Lady, 94
 Bates, T. 695
 Bathurst, A. 695
 Batson, Mrs. A. 200
 Batty, E. 570
 Bawr, Madame de, 352
 Bayley, S. C. 200
 Bayly, W. G. 110
 Baynton, Maj. C. 352
 Beach, C. J. 695
 Beadon, Mrs. H. W. 693
 Beale, R. B. 587; W. 472
 Beard, G. 709
 Beardmore, J. 231
 Beart, C. J. 470
 Beaty, F. 230
 Beauchamp, C. E. 351
 Beauchamp, Mrs. C. R. 567
 Beaumont, C. 472; Lady M. 93; S. A. 92; W. B. 97
 Becher, Lady E. 567
 Becke, M. H. 568
 Beckwith, J. 114
 Bedford, Duke of, 710; E. M. 584; Mrs. W. K. R. 94
 Bedingfeld, M. L. 469, 583
 Bedingfield, F. 328
 Bedwell, C. 97
 Begbie, G. J. F. 200
 Belhaven, Rt. Hon. Lord R. M. 691
 Bell, A. H. 202; C. 202; E. S. 590; R. 707; T. 231; W. B. 112
 Bellew, Hon. I. 201
 Benice, E. R. S. 327; Col. H. 354
 Bennett, Capt. C. C. 331
 Bennett, E. 694; Miss E. P. 234; Mrs. J. H. 567; S. F. 331
 Bennetts, J. I. 694
 Benson, J. 468; R. G. 570
 Benthall, J. 695
 Bentham, M. 474
 Bentley, Dr. E. 353; J. 114
 Beresford, J. H. 452
 Berkeley, R. 708
 Bernal, F. 328
 Bernard, Hon. C. L. 350
 Berwick, Rt. Hon. R. N. N. H. 590
 Best, B. 353
 Bethune, Mrs. 199
 Betts, M. 455
 Beynon, T. 198
 Bianca, Sig. F. 228
 Bidwell, C. T. 330
 Bingham, Lady C. 94
 Bingley, R. M. 694
 Bird, A. P. 695; Capt. W. C. I. F. 584; C. J. 332; Lt.-Col. C. C. 708
 Birkett, T. 96
 Birley, A. 568
 Biron, E. S. 696; R. J. 201
 Bishop, Dr. J. G. 354
 Blackburn, W. R. 473
 Blake, J. S. 707
 Blacker, Mrs. M. M. 93
 Blackett, Capt. 570
 Blackwood, Hon. Mrs. J. 114; Maj. W. 589
 Blagden, R. 587
 Blagrove, A. 228
 Blair, C. C. 95
 Blake, J. 332
 Blankson, G. 691
 Blathwayt, M. E. 455
 Blencowe, Mrs. J. G. 94
 Bliss, F. 347
 Blommart, J. 568
 Bloomfield, Lord, 92; J. 227
 Blossie, Lady H. L. 330; L. E. 470
 Bloxam, H. M. 332
 Blundell, E. A. 331
 Blunt, Mrs. G. 94; R. F. L. 696; W. 694
 Bluton, Mrs. 353
 Blyth, D. W. 691
 Boileau, Maj.-Gen. 229
 Boisragon, H. F. 696
 Boisselier, M. H. E. A. E. 691
 Bolitho, Mrs. W. 692
 Bolland, Lady E. J. 230
 Bolton, W. 96
 Bomford, G. W. 570
 Bompas, C. C. 351
 Boodle, Capt. C. E. 348
 Booker, J. 708; R. B. 471
 Boone, E. E. 201
 Booth, Mrs. J. 694
 Boothby, Hon. Mrs. B. 472
 Borgononi, L. G. 96
 Borrett, E. 473
 Borrowghes, Hon. Mrs. R. 329
 Bosanquet, A. E. 696; C. 696
 Boscawen, M. 474
 Bosquet, Marshal, 353
 Boston, H. S. 228
 Bosworth, C. S. 331
 Boteler, E. M. 694
 Boulay, Mrs. J. T. H. du, 94
 Boulton, C. 229; M. A. 97
 Bourcier, C. J. 696
 Bourdillon, R. P. 114
 Bourne, P. J. 201
 Bourne, C. J. 467
 Bouverie, H. 470
 Bowen, Dr. F. 201; G. 710
 Bower, E. A. 232; L. M. 569

- Bowlby, Mr. 225;
T. W. 226
- Boyd, Mrs. R. B.
330
- Boyer, E. 97
- Boyle, Lt.-Col. R.
569
- Boys, J. 234
- Boyse, W. B. 232
- Boyton, F. 455
- Brabazon, Capt. 225
- Brackenbury, H. 331
- Braddick, J. W. 455
- Braddon, C. M. 351
- Bradley, Mrs. E. 566
- Bradney, J. H. 468
- Bradshaw, J. E. 350;
T. 200
- Brady, Rt. Hon. M.
200
- Braine, H. 587
- Braithwaite, C. 202
- Bramwell, H. 332
- Brander, F. 354
- Brandon, F. 696
- Bravo, C. C. 92
- Braybrooke, Baron
R. C. 471
- Brazier, Lieut. E.
B. 96
- Brebner, E. U. 569
- Brereton, H. L. 634
- Brett, Maj.-Gen. R.
R. 709; Mrs. J.
T. 330; W. B.
452
- Brewster, Lady, 329
- Brickwood, E. C.
709
- Bridge, Mrs. 565
- Bridger, H. 113
- Briggs, A. 472; A.
R. 710; Dr. J.
232; P. 225
- Bright, Lady, 329
- Brightwen, E. 200
- Brind, J. F. 469
- Brisbane, Miss, 231
- Briscoe, E. B. 331;
E. J. 696; Mrs.
H. 453
- Britton, J. 692
- Broakes, W. 589
- Broadbent, C. D.
200
- Brocas, B. 585
- Brock, F. M. 230;
Mrs. C. 93
- Broglie, Princess A.
de, 112
- Broke, Lady E. Z.
568
- Bromley, J. W. 114
- Brooke, M. 570;
Mrs. R. A. 567
- Brotherton, M. 351
- Brown, J. 353; L.
354; Lady, 589;
Mrs. D. 693; Mrs.
D. P. 565; T.
705; W. 352
- Browne, Col. M.
112; Col. St. J.
710; Lady C. 354;
Mrs. A. 330; Mrs.
S. J. 692; W. 472,
703
- Browning, E. A.
233; Mrs. C. A.
R. 565
- Brownrigg, Lieut.
C. J. 696
- Bruce, Hon. E. C.
589; Lady A. F.
E. 565; Lady C.
586; Mrs. R. C.
D. 329
- Brymer, M. J. 96
- Buchanan, J. 229;
Sir A. 92
- Buck, H. J. 569; J.
P. 346
- Buckle, Mrs. R. T.
453
- Buckley, Mrs. E.
454
- Buckston, G. 583,
703
- Budd, T. H. 97
- Bühler, S. M. 348
- Bulkeley, Capt. R.
353; Maj. C. 473
- Bullen, S. 708
- Buller, H. M. 472
- Bullock, C. A. 568
- Bunn, A. 229
- Bunsen, Baron de,
112
- Burckhardt, A. A.
695
- Burdett, C. D. 710;
Mrs. S. 454
- Burford, R. 352
- Burgess, S. 111
- Burke, Lady, 693
- Burn, A. 95; Mrs.
A. 93
- Burnard, M. W. 202
- Burne, Hon. Mrs.
N. 566; J. B. 331;
T. H. 473
- Burnell, G. 348
- Burnet, C. 472
- Burnett, Sir W. 354,
470
- Burr, Mrs. J. 93
- Burrett, Mrs. C. L.
469
- Burridge, E. E.
202
- Burroughes, Hon.
Mrs. T. H. 329
- Burslem, J. G. 706
- Burstal, E. 452
- Burton, Capt. R. F.
691; J. H. 198;
Mrs. R. 93
- Bury, E. 568; Lady
C. 587; Lady H.
H. A. 588; P.
695; Rt. Hon.
Visc. W. C. K. 92
- Butler, E. H. 97;
Lady M. 584;
Miss H. 704
- Butt, Mrs. 198; W.
H. L. 470
- Butterfield, Hon. T.
469; N. 691
- Byde, E. L. 455
- Byng, E. M. L. 332
- Byron, Hon. F. 588;
Hon. Mrs. 199;
Hon. Mrs. F. 566
- Cadell, Capt. H. M.
567
- Cadogan, Mrs. E.
453
- Cahill, Mrs. W. E.
454
- Cahlmann, Mr. S.
565; S. 198
- Caine, Mrs. G. W.
454
- Cairness, J. E. 95
- Caldecot, S. S. 694
- Caldicott, H. 97; J.
W. 97
- Callander, Mrs. 566
- Calcott, A. H. 354;
S. H. 354
- Callender, J. A.
198
- Callow, E. 455
- Cambridge, H. R. H.
the Duke of, 691;
H. T. 695
- Cameron, A. M.
351; D. 692;
Mrs. C. 566
- Campbell, A. G.
695; E. F. 96;
I. H. D. 234; J.
S. 569; M. 470;
Maj.-Gen. A. 230;
Mrs. G. 692; Mrs.
J. 693; S. 198
- Candy, J. J. 330
- Cann, J. S. 583
- Capper, S. S. 228
- Cardale, L. 349
- Cardew, Mrs. J. W.
454
- Cardwell, Dr. 704
- Carew, Mrs. P. 454
- Carey, G. J. 332;
Mrs. F. 199
- Carless, A. M. 708
- Carmichael, Lady E.
A. 232; Lady G.
199
- Carnegy, P. O. 585
- Carnsew, T. S. 202
- Carolin, S. J. R. 97
- Carpenter, G. C.
589; Lieut.-Col.
232; M. 709
- Carr, C. 703; J.
225; M. 111;
Mrs. 693
- Carroll, Sir G. 114;
Mrs. F. 567
- Carruthers, J. P. 327
- Carter, Capt. V. B.
D. 202; G. C. 695
- Cartwright, J. B. 347
- Caruthers, A. G. 692
- Carwardine, E. 570
- Cary, G. H. 565
- Case, B. E. B. 95
- Cass, F. 710
- Castleman, E. 470
- Castro, M. R. de 695
- Cater, Capt. W. E.
348
- Cathcart, Hon. Mrs.
707; Mrs. 693
- Caussidière, M. 351
- Causton, H. E. 569
- Cave- Brown -Cave,
W. 330
- Cawdor, Rt. Hon. J.
F. V. Earl, 691
- Cawne, E. 471
- Cay, C. V. 332
- Chadwick, Col. T.
351
- Challis, Mrs. J. L.
693
- Chamberlayne, Capt.
J. 469
- Chamberlin, G. 201
- Chambers, Com. E.
229; T. 452
- Chambre, Miss, 584
- Champion, Mrs. 566
- Chapman, J. 710;
R. 231; W. E. 110;
W. H. 96, 468
- Chappell, Rear-
Adm. E. 350
- Charlton, L. 202
- Chase, Mrs. M. C. 94
- Chataway, Mrs. J.
330
- Chatfield, E. C. 695;
G. M. 200
- Chauncy, G. 200
- Cheek, L. M. 348
- Cherry, C. 470

- Chesney, Mrs. G. 198
 Chester, H. M. 570; Mrs. 93
 Chetwode, Sir J. N. L. 202
 Chichester, Hon. Mrs. F. 693; R. B. 455; Rt. Hon. H. T., Earl of, 92
 Child, Mrs. A. 94
 Childers, S. A. 229
 Chisholm, G. C. T. 202
 Chitty, H. 331
 Cholmeley, J. 694
 Choppin, J. C. 328
 Christian, H. G. 472
 Churston, Rt. Hon. Lord, 570
 Cipriani, O. F. 696
 Clark, B. 114; J. 707
 Clarke, C. L. 331; G. N. 469; J. 346, 350; L. 568; L. T. 354; M. O. 584; Mrs. 94; Mrs. C. H. 694; S. A. 202; T. 202
 Clarkson, F. 586; Mrs. J. W. 94
 Clayhills, J. M. 696
 Clayton, M. J. E. 96
 Cleasby, A. 452
 Cleaver, W. 225
 Clegg, W. 331
 Clerke, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. H. 354, 470
 Cleve, Capt. S. A. 331
 Cleveland, E. Dow., Duchess of, 352
 Clifford-Butler, Hon. Mrs. 692
 Clifton, Lady, 229
 Clowes, M. 708
 Clutterbuck, E. L. 354; L. 588
 Coates, L. M. 332
 Cobbe, Lieut.-Col. C. A. 202
 Cochran, Mrs. 707
 Cochrane, J. 228
 Codrington, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. 198
 Coetlogon, C. P. de, 695
 Coffin, M. 232
 Coker, C. A. 96
 Colclough, Mc C. 229
 Cole, E. C. S. 568; Com. E. P. 694; H. W. 452; J. E. 96; Mrs. A. L. 93
 Colenso, J. W. 229
 Coleridge, H. 706; J. D. 452; Mrs. F. J. 565
 Coles, Mrs. C. P. 692
 Collier, A. T. 590
 Collingwood, J. 201
 Collins, Mrs. W. 692; W. A. 452
 Collinson, E. 705
 Collis, J. 590
 Coltman, W. B. 200
 Colvil, A. S. 709
 Colville, Com. G. T. 225
 Colville, Lady, 453
 Comins, W. 347
 Compson, E. A. 234
 Compton, I. S. 96
 Coney, W. J. 347
 Congleton, Dow. Lady, 469
 Connolly, A. E. 353; Dr. W. 233
 Constantine, L. J. 202
 Conyers, Lady, 693; M. 585
 Cooch, Mrs. C. 434
 Cook, H. 112
 Cooke, J. 96
 Cookney, J. T. 114; Cooksey, C. 470
 Cookson, Mrs. C. 566; Mrs. W. J. 329; W. S. 452
 Cooper, A. M. 202; H. 585; M. L. 694; Mrs. A. P. 329; M. L. 95; W. 455
 Copleston, F. 704
 Corbet, G. F. 570; L. 570
 Corbett, J. 110
 Corner, A. B. 349; C. 454
 Cornwall, A. 710; G. C. 570
 Cosgreave, M. 230
 Cotesworth, C. 198; H. 587
 Cotton, Col. A. 328; H. L. 587; Mrs. H. 330
 Coulson, W. 111
 Couper, Col. Sir G. 584
 Courcy, H. de, 695
 Court, Mrs. J. C. L. 330; S. 705
 Cousin-Montauban, C. G. M. A. A. 452
 Covey, F. S. 570
 Cox, D. E. 202; K. R. 695; Mrs. J. E. 692; S. J. 695; W. T. C. 327
 Coxon, M. A. 348
 Cracroft, Maj. H. 588
 Cradock, C. E. 97
 Crampton, Sir J. F. 92
 Craven, J. A. 332; Mrs. D. 567
 Crawford, J. M. 567; R. W. 452
 Crowthall, Mrs. T. W. 453
 Crawley, F. 695
 Creelman, S. 198
 Crespiigny, Lady de, 199
 Cresswell, F. 585
 Crispin, E. 588
 Crofton, A. 468
 Croke, G. 232
 Croly, G. 110
 Crommelin, Mrs. W. A. 329
 Crooke, Mrs. M. 453
 Crookshank, Mrs. 453
 Crosby, Mrs. R. G. 329
 Cross, A. C. 568; J. 471; W. S. 589
 Crosse, Lady M. 93; Mrs. J. H. 692
 Crossfield, Mrs. A. 567
 Croxton, G. 695
 Cruttenden, Mrs. G. W. 453
 Cullum, S. H. 227
 Cumberbatch, Mrs. L. H. 454
 Cumberland, Maj. W. 114
 Cuming, Mrs. E. W. 200
 Cumming, Mrs. J. H. M. 588; Mrs. J. P. 454
 Cureton, Mrs. 453
 Currer, Miss R. 707
 Currey, E. S. 470; Mrs. E. C. 566; Mrs. J. B. 329
 Currie, E. R. 590; J. 229
 Curtis, H. C. 473; M. H. L. 455
 Curzon, Hon. Mrs. E. G. 199
 Cust, Capt. W. P. 198; H. C. 703; Lady E. 694; Mrs. R. N. 693
 Dadelszen, C. D. C. von, 225
 Dalhousie, Most Noble the Marq. of, 114
 Dalkeith, C'tess of, 200
 Dalton, Miss E. 474
 Dalyell, E. G. 570; J. T. 567
 Dampier, E. 590; W. 351
 Danby, F. 354
 Daniel, W. P. 353
 Daniell, F. 455; L. H. 330
 Darby, M. 474
 Darnley, C'tess of, 94
 D'Arville, K. 696
 Darwin, Mrs. F. 692
 Daseut, H. 328
 Dashwood, J. 703
 Daubuz, H. M. C. 200
 Dautrey, W. C. 469
 Davenport, E. L. 233
 Davidson, Mrs. 199
 Davies, A. H. S. 327; A. T. 230; G. 110; J. R. 201; Mrs. A. H. S. 694
 Davis, C. 472
 Davys, Mrs. O. W. 692
 Dawes, A. 229; M. 114, 229
 Dawkins, Mrs. C. 566
 Dawson, Col. R. R. 586; Mrs. C. H. 692
 Dax, A. E. 590
 Day, F. 707
 Deacon, H. W. 96
 Dealtry, Dr. T. 583; T. 691
 Dean, J. 467
 Deane, F. E. 332
 Deans, P. 349
 Deasy, Rt. Hon. R. 452, 568
 De Bretton, M. 350
 Deck, E. 586
 Deering, Mrs. 453
 De la Cour, C. 468
 Delamere, Rt. Hon. Lord H. 200
 De la Motte, Gen. P. 353
 De Lancey, Lieut.-Col. 350
 Delepierre, C. 695
 Denham, J. F. 347
 Denman, Hon. G. 452; Hon. Mrs. G. 200
 Denne, Capt. L. H. 570; J. 708; L. 455
 Dennehy, Mrs. 198

- Dennis, J. B. P. 225
 Dennistoun, A. P.
 C. 331
 Denny, M. 584
 De Norman, Mr. 226
 Dettmar, G. 202
 Deverell, W. H. 327
 Devey, A. A. 454
 Dew, F. N. 694; G.
 M. 228
 Dewar, J. W. 95
 Dias, H. 691
 Dickens, Miss G. 230
 Dickenson, E. H. 696
 Dickey, C. 691
 Dickinson, Maj.-
 Gen. 705
 Dickson, Maj. 710
 Disney, Capt. H. N.
 232
 Ditmas, L. K. 201
 Dix, M. 328
 Dixon, Mrs. A. 233;
 Mrs. H. 693
 Dobie, E. M. 694
 Dobson, R. R. 227
 Doidge, Mrs. J. 231
 Donaldson, J. W. 347
 Donne, J. 346
 Dougal, F. E. 455
 Douglas, A. M. M.
 202; C. 455; E.
 452; Miss E. 473;
 Mrs. A. A. 199;
 Mrs. B. 94; S. 112
 Doull, Mrs. A. 93
 Dove, M. V. 96
 Dowers, A. 470
 Dowland, H. 227
 Doyle, B. W. 328
 D'Oyly, C. J. 92;
 Mrs. C. J. 567
 Drabble, M. A. 352
 Drake, C. S. 110;
 F. C. 332
 Drewe, W. B. 570
 Drought, G. W. 569
 Drummond, Hon.
 Mrs. J. 454
 Drury, A. 97
 Du Cane, Mrs. E.
 F. 199
 Duckworth, Sir J.
 T. B. 327
 Duff, Maj. L. D. G.
 692
 Dugmore, W. 452
 Duke, E. 95
 Duncan, F. E. 97
 Duncombe, E. 332
 Dundas, C. A. 233;
 Rt. Hon. Sir D.
 565
 Dunderdale, H. 347
 Dungan, Maj. W. 473
- Dunkin, H. 229
 Dunsford, Mrs. H.
 F. 330, 453
 Du Pre, T. 703
 Durand, Col. H. M.
 452
 Durham, C'tess of, 93
 Durnford, Col. G.
 695
 Durrant, Sir T. H.
 E. 710
 Dyer, F. C. S. 455;
 Mrs. J. H. 199
 Dyke, W. 331
 Dyson, Gen. 470
 Eales, Capt. G. D. 97
 Eccles, J. 112
 Eden, Capt. M. 569;
 Hon. E. D. 696;
 Maj.-Gen. G. M.
 691; R. 570
 Edeveain, R. F. 568
 Edmonds, W. J. 96
 Edwards, C. 353; C.
 K. 354; J. C. 331;
 Mrs. J. 692; W.
 583; W. H. 201
 Egerton, F. T. 590;
 Hon. Mrs. A. 93;
 Lady M. W. 199
 Eglinton and Win-
 ton, C'tess of, 94,
 230
 Elliot, Mrs. W. 566
 Elliott, Lady. 709
 Ellis, A. A. 96; G.
 468; T. F. 588
 Ellison, E. J. L. 225;
 M. J. 229
 Elmhirst, Col. C. 201
 Elphinstone, Lord,
 234
 Elrington, H. 696;
 Mrs. 454; T. G.
 704
 Elton, G. 696; Lt.-
 Col. R. W. 473;
 Mrs. E. 199
 England, Lt.-Gen.
 Sir R. 691; R. 201
 Erskine, A. M. 348;
 F. M. 201; Hon.
 E. M. 92; M. 234;
 Mrs. 330; Mrs.
 D. H. 566; Mrs.
 T. 94
 Esmonde, J. 570
 Esparanza, Don P.
 de, 328
 d'Etlinger, A. 455
 Evans, C. W. 225;
 E. J. 583; F. E.
 97; Lady J. 354;
 Lieut.-Col. W. E.
 455; M. 201; Maj.
- H. L. 454; R. H.
 352; S. 708
 Everard, W. 588
 Everest, Col. G. 452
 Everitt, Mrs. J. 94
 Eversley, W. 691
 Ewart, Mrs. C. B.
 200; Mrs. J. A. 566
 d'Eyncourt, Lady H.
 199; Mrs. L. 94
 Eyre, F. G. 350
 Faber, H. R. 567
 Faddy, A. H. 589
 Fagan, G. 691; Lt.-
 Col. C. G. 231;
 Mrs. C. S. 329
 Fair, Don J. 198;
 Gen. A. 352
 Fairbairn, Sir P. 231
 Fairfield, D. W. G.
 696; Mr. 198
 Fairtlough, Mrs. C.
 E. 93
 Faithfull, Mrs. G.
 566
 Falconar, Mrs. 566
 Falconer, C. 228
 Falkenburg, E. 96
 Falmouth, Visc'tess,
 94
 Fane, Hon. J. H. C.,
 92; L. 709; Lt.-
 Gen. M. 198
 Fardell, E. 351; T.
 225
 Farley, T. 455
 Farman, S. 331
 Farmar, A. M. 705;
 M. M. 331
 Farnham, Mr. R. 348
 Farquharson, A. 200;
 C. 96; L. M. A.
 201; Mrs. R. O.
 199
 Farr, F. 696
 Farrell, Hon. Mrs.
 693
 Fasson, S. H. 96
 Faussett, Mrs. 93;
 Mrs. H. G. 692
 Fawcett, J. G. 583
 Fayle, S. M. 202
 Fearon, Mrs. P. S.
 566
 Feilden, Mrs. H. A.
 453; R. J. 568
 Feilding, Visc'tess,
 329
 Fell, J. E. 694
 Fenton, C. M. 455;
 I. 201
 Ferguson, Capt. 332;
 E. B. 569; Mrs.
 567
 Festing, Capt. H. 469
- Ffolkes, Mrs. H. E.
 B. 330
 Field, E. W. 452;
 Hon. W. 234
 Fielder, T. E. 708
 Fiennes, Lady A. 693
 Fife, Capt. 570
 Finch, G. H. 331;
 Mrs. H. 565
 Fincham, A. 454
 Finder, C. 229
 Finlay, M. S. 228
 Finnis, E. A. 202
 Fish, T. L. 585
 Fishburn, T. 584
 Fisher, A. C. 330;
 C. 231; Capt. P.
 708; E. T. 569;
 H. 234; M. 570
 Fitt, H. A. 691
 Fitton, W. H. 710
 Fitz Gerald, F. A.
 H. 95; P. 570;
 Rt. Hon. Mrs. J.
 D. 330
 Fitz Maurice, A. E.
 I. 95
 Fitzmaurice, Hon.
 J. T. 455
 Fitz Roy, A. 348;
 Hon. Mrs. H. 694;
 Lt. A. H. 225;
 Lady F. 93
 Fitzroy, M. L. 473
 Fleming, E. 708;
 Lady A. F. E. 588
 Floyd, G. 569
 Fletcher, A. 691
 Fludry, W. 327
 Foley, Hon. Mrs. F.
 A. 199; Hon. Mrs.
 H. W. 113
 Follett, T. L. 586
 Fonnereau, T. N. 696
 Fookes, M. G. 567
 Foot, C. N. 202
 Forbes, C. 227; Dow.
 Lady E. 590; M.
 J. 567; Mrs. 565
 Fordyce, A. T. D.
 111
 Forrester, J. J. 710
 Forrest, M. 224
 Foster, J. 452; W.
 E. 328
 Fortescue, J. 695
 Foskey, M. 231
 Foster, J. K. 353;
 Miss, 710; M. H.
 200
 Fothergill, A. E. 454
 Fotheringham, Lady
 C. 694
 Fourmy, T. 569
 Fowler, C. 97; Mrs.

- G. C. 566; Mrs. H. D. 692
 Fox, E. 198; E. F. 351; E. W. 695; I. 589; Mrs. C. B. 693
 Frankland, E. H. A. 200
 Fraser, Capt. C. 584; Capt. J. 585; D. 692; Hon. C. T. 95; J. 233; L. 569
 Fredricks, J. W. 327
 Freeman, E. 112; E. D. 707
 Freer, Dr. J. 708; J. B. 349
 Freeth, F. H. 570
 Fremantle, Lady A. 453
 French, E. 112; Lt.-Col. W. T. 112
 Frupp, Dr. J. 474
 Fuller, J. G. 114
 Furlonge, W. D. 198
 Furly, C. P. 585
 Furniss, J. E. 694
 Gairdner, Maj.-Gen. 353
 Galbraith, W. 471
 Galton, Capt. D. 452
 Gambier, W. 114
 Gardiner, J. W. 703; Mrs. T. G. 693
 Garfit, Mrs. M. 93
 Garnett, Capt. A. W. 202
 Garrard, Mrs. 566
 Gatty, G. 327
 Gaussen, M. A. 229
 Geddes, A. G. 708
 Gee, Mrs. F. H. 300; Mrs. T. 94; R. 703
 Gell, F. 691
 Gent, M. G. 585
 George, J. 228
 Gibb, Mrs. C. J. 329
 Gibbings, T. 703
 Gibson, J. B. 452; J. E. 454; J. H. A. 201; Mrs. E. 693; Mrs. T. W. 199; W. C. 328
 Gibsone, Capt. 96; Maj.-Gen. D. A. 585; M. 474
 Gifford, J. W. J. 568; Lady, 567
 Gilbee, H. A. 331
 Gilbert, E. 472; Mrs. E. (Lola Montez), 349
 Giles, S. C. 332
 Gilling, Mrs. G. R. 454
 Gipps, Mrs. F. 94
 Girdlestone, M. 471
 Gisborne, L. 473
 Glascott, T. 97
 Glegg, E. H. 327; Lt.-Col. 707
 Glossop, F. 583
 Glyn, Mrs. 93
 Godfrey, A. F. E. 710; J. 351
 Godson, J. 695
 Gold, C. 454; H. C. C. 330
 Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. A. 232
 Gomonde, S. 96
 Gonne, Mrs. C. 329
 Gooch, T. S. 570
 Good, A. M. E. 200
 Goodall, I. 470
 Goodenough, C. D. C. 696
 Goodlake, E. W. 691
 Goodrich, O. 696
 Goodson, W. 354
 Goodwyn, E. 230
 Gordon, D. 92; F. W. R. 696; G. H. 95; Hon. Mrs. 566; J. A. 96; Maj. W. F. 569; Miss S. C. 472
 Gore, A. F. 454; C. F. 352
 Gosling, M. E. 570
 Gossling, W. 469
 Gosse, P. H. 200
 Goulburn, E. M. 452
 Gower, G. L. 696; W. L. 228
 Grace, H. A. S. 97
 Graham, Lady H. 94; Mrs. J. 453
 Graham-Dunlop, A. 568
 Grahame, A. H. 331
 Grahamstown, Bp. of, F. E. dau. of, 567
 Grange, Maj. R. G. 353
 Granger, A. M. 233
 Grant, Lady, 565; Maj. D. T. 350; Maj.-Gen. Sir P. 452; M. P. 354; W. C. 568
 Grattan, L. 570; Mrs. E. A. 330
 Graves, H. 95; Maj.-Gen. H. M. 707
 Gray, C. C. 694; E. 454; Mrs. W. 199; S. B. 691; W. 470
 Greathed, Col. H. 200; E. F. 568
 Greatorex, J. 704
 Greaves, G. 230; Mrs. J. 692; R. 327
 Greenfield, T. 707
 Green, J. G. 328; Lt. J. 352; Mrs. A. 453
 Greene, Rt. Hon. R. W. 586
 Greenlaw, E. 590
 Greenstock, W. 567
 Greenwood, G. 327
 Gregson, I. 114
 Grenfell, C. W. 708
 Gresham, R. 696
 Grey, Capt. G. H. 95; Lt. C. W. 348; Mrs. F. D. 329; Rt. Hon. Sir G. 452
 Griesbach, H. E. 348
 Griffith, C. A. 202; C. M. 202
 Griffiths, A. E. 471; C. A. 455; H. W. 201
 Grigg, C. 472; L. P. 694
 Grundy, A. 234
 Gubbins, N. L. 567
 Guest, K. G. 569
 Guilford, F. N., Earl of, 347
 Guise, V. G. 468
 Gumpert, A. C. 328
 Gunnery, R. 570
 Gunning, Mrs. P. 454
 Gurdon, Mrs. E. 567
 Gurney, S. 327
 Gwilt, L. 590
 Gwynne, Hon. G. M. 350
 Hacon, E. A. 228
 Haddington, Dow. C'tess of, 354
 Haggard, Mrs. 199
 Hailes, M. 706
 Haines, W. F. 590
 Hale, Mrs. E. 566
 Hales, Lady L. 229; M. A. 472
 Halford, Hon. Mrs. A. 566
 Halkett, E. I. 201; Lady, 693
 Hall, Lt.-Col. J. T. 590; Mrs. A. W. 693; S. 202; Sir J. 350
 Hallett, G. A. J. 114; M. A. 96
 Hambro, C. J. Baron, 568
 Hambrough, Hon. Mrs. A. 567
 Hamerton, Lt.-Col. 112
 Hames, Mrs. H. G. 94
 Hamilton, C. E. 96; Dr. R. 92; F. H. 228; F. M. 331; J. 471; M. 473; Mrs. 93, 199; Mrs. F. 350; Mrs. J. 329
 Hampson, Mrs. W. S. 329
 Hanbury, Mrs. R. 199
 Hancock, G. 696; J. 710; Mrs. W. 94
 Hannah, Col. S. F. 583
 Hansler, J. 97
 Hanson, S. 114
 Hanwell, J. 201
 Harbin, M. J. 695
 Harcourt, Mrs. 94
 Harding, G. R. 695; J. 703; Mrs. H. M. 693
 Hardy, C. 589; G. 201; J. 92; J. C. 705
 Hare, E. 568; P. 332
 Hargraves, Mrs. 94
 Harman, T. 111
 Harmar, M. 473
 Harnett, F. W. 96
 Harraden, A. M. 201
 Harrington, A. 471
 Harris, M. E. 568; Mrs. R. 199
 Harrison, G. 473; Maj.-Gen. A. R. 470; Mrs. E. F. 454; R. 471; R. E. 694; W. G. 330
 Hartley, W. 467
 Harvey, E. C. 97; G. N. 198; J. 233
 Harwood, A. 232
 Hassall, Mrs. R. 566
 Hassard, C. 691
 Hasted, H. 569
 Hastings, A. G. 470
 Hatch, Mrs. W. S. 329
 Hatchard, Mrs. G. 693
 Hatfield, R. W. 705
 Hatfield, J. H. 583
 Hathway, H. W. M. 468
 Hatton, Mrs. W. F. 94

- Hausburg, C. 570
 Haverfield, Mrs. J. T. 94
 Havers, R. 225
 Hawarden, Visc'tess, 93
 Hawkes, C. S. 202
 Hawkins, Lt.-Col. H. 589; G. V. 569
 Hawks, M. S. 869
 Hay, Hon. Mrs. 566; M. A. 97; Maj. R. J. 570; Miss L. 233; R. W. 709; S. 95; Sir J. D. 474, 584
 Hayes, G. 452
 Hayter, A. C. 455; Mrs. W. G. 566
 Hayward - Southby, J. 472
 Haywood, A. H. 200
 Head, Capt. S. C. 696; Rt. Hon. Sir E. W. 92
 Healley, Mrs. H. D. 93
 Heap, R. 570
 Heard, E. 569
 Heartley, Capt. 469; Capt. A. 354
 Heath, W. H. 233
 Heathcoat, J. 349
 Heathcote, J. M. 97
 Helmore, H. 225
 Helsham, A. 709
 Henderson, C. A. P. 202; F. 228; J. M. C. 696
 Heneage, L. 454
 Hen-Gennys, C. 201
 Hennah, Mrs. 589
 Henry, Lt.-Gen. J. 114
 Henslow, J. S. 703
 Henty, R. 695
 Heppel, G. 454
 Herbert, Lady A. 112; R. 347; Rt. Hon. S. 198
 Hervey, Capt. F. F. W. 587; E. A. C. 354; F. M. L. 113; Mrs. G. 330
 Hesketh, Mrs. W. P. 693; W. R. 95
 Hewett, Capt. G. 470; F. S. 234; Mrs. W. N. W. 567
 Heygate, Mrs. W. U. 200; W. U. 328
 Heyward, J. H. 327
 Heywood, J. J. 95
 Hickey, E. M. 332
 Hickin, W. 347
 Hickley, Mrs. 453
 Hicks, E. 327; Mrs. B. 692; Mrs. J. C. 94
 Higginson, T. C. 694
 Hill, E. E. 707; E. N. 330; F. E. 569; Lady E. 232, 566
 Hilliard, F. J. 347
 Hillyer, Mrs. C. 693; W. R. 233
 Hilton, J. 468
 Hinchliff, Mrs. C. H. 453
 Hind, H. 474
 Hine, H. T. C. 347
 Hitchcock, M. 234; Mrs. W. H. 693
 Hoare, A. S. 696
 Hobson, A. P. 452; Mrs. J. 565
 Hoby, E. 471
 Hodge, J. 568; W. 583
 Hodgkinson, Mrs. R. J. 693
 Hodge, J. L. 583; R. 692
 Hodson, M. V. E. 230
 Hogarth, Mrs. G. 693
 Hogg, C. L. 201; J. 229; S. 200
 Hohenlohe Langenberg, Prince V. of, 331
 Holden, Mrs. 566
 Holdsworth, Col. T. W. E. 114; R. 225
 Hole, F. 570
 Holland, Mrs. W. 567
 Holley, Miss, 584
 Hollingworth, L. 455
 Holme, M. J. 228
 Holmes, J. 584; J. M. 454
 Holworthy, D. S. 587
 Honeywood, F. H. 202
 Hood, N. M. 332
 Hooper, Lieut. H. H. 588
 Hope, C. W. 694; Miss, 332
 Hopegood, Mrs. F. V. 199
 Hoper, E. 472
 Hopes, W. 327
 Hope-Scott, J. R. 201
 Hopkins, Mrs. T. M. 567; T. 709
 Hore, E. 568
 Hornby, F. H. 570; G. 474; Lady M. S. 230; V. S. 202
 Horne, E. L. 696; Mrs. 453
 Horton, F. E. 586
 Horwood, C. 332
 Hoskins, T. 353
 Howard, A. C. 233; F. 696; J. 584; K. E. 350; Lady V. F. 201; R. 327; Rt. Hon. E. G. F. 328
 Howell, J. R. 202; W. W. 353
 Howison, W. Y. 227
 Howman, E. J. 570
 Hozier, J. C. 568
 d'Huart, I. F. 587
 Huddleston, A. 696
 Hudson, Mrs. E. T. 199; R. 570
 Huffle, B. M. 696
 Hughes, G. S. 694; H. M. 228; J. H. 568; Mrs. M. 454; Mrs. W. T. 198; W. B. 327
 Hulle, L. F. 234
 Hulme, J. J. 97; W. 472
 Hulse, Lady, 93
 Hume, Lieut. F. A. 330; T. E. 234
 Hunt, A. 351; F. D. 201; H. A. 452
 Hunter, A. 202; H. L. 327; J. 709
 Huntly, C. Marq. of, 328
 Hurcomb, F. B. 455
 Hurt, F. 587
 Hurtado, A. 330
 Hutchinson, Mrs. A. R. E. 330
 Hutchison, R. 691
 Hutley, W. 587
 Hutton, C. 114; W. 111
 Hyde, C. C. 349
 Inderwick, J. E. 201
 Inge, Maj. C. 97
 Ingham, Capt. 696
 Inglefield, F. H. 568; Mrs. 567, 693
 Inglis, Mrs. 329
 Inman, Mrs. C. 199
 Innes, Mrs. F. W. 93
 Irving, C. 703; P. W. 202
 Isaacs, A. A. 569
 Isaacson, E. C. H. 230
 Jackson, E. C. 350; Sir G. 708
 James, C. L. M. 570; C. P. 455; E. 331; E. J. 565; H. M. 570; Mrs. H. H. 53; T. M. 111; W. 708
 Jameson, Col. G. I. 568; T. L. 201
 Jamieson, R. 588
 Jay, W. T. 348
 Jebb, C. 228; F. B. 570; Sir J. 452
 Jelf, G. E. 695
 Jenkins, Dr. J. 587; J. 111
 Jenkinson, F. A. 113
 Jenner, Dr. W. 328
 Jenney, C. F. 232
 Jennings, R. 228
 Jervis, Mrs. 229
 Jervis-White-Jervis, Lady M. 473
 Jex-Blake, Mrs. T. W. 93
 Jodrell, Sir R. P. 234
 Joel, J. 328
 Johns, Mrs. C. A. 567
 Johnson, J. S. W. 692; Mrs. C. G. 330; Mrs. G. H. S. 566
 Johnston, H. M. 568; L. 231
 Johnstone, Mrs. R. G. H. 566
 Jolit, I. 228
 Jollands, W. 230
 Jolliffe, Lady A. H. 93; P. W. 468
 Jonassohn, Mrs. M. J. 94
 Jones, C. E. 567; G. M. 97; H. 350; H. H. 468; J. 354; J. M. 200; Lady, 566; Mrs. M. 709; Mrs. M. L. 566; R. P. 202
 Jonson, F. 198
 Jordan, E. E. E. 694; Maj. 569
 Joseph, J. 469
 Jubb, W. 455
 Julian, R. A. 110

- Karney, Mrs. G. S. 329
 Karr, Mrs. W. S. S. 199
 Karslake, J. B. 452
 Kay, Dr. W. 233
 Kaye, E. 708
 Keeling, H. H. 696
 Keene, A. A. 354; H. R. 202
 Kekewich, Mrs. A. 330
 Kelly, M. L. 229
 Kelsal, H. 228
 Kendall, Mrs. H. 198
 Kennedy, Mrs. C. 94
 Kennerley, J. 331
 Kenrick, J. B. 694
 Kensington, Rt. Hon. Lord W. 691
 Kent, Duchess of, 474
 Kentish, J. 474
 Kenyon, Mrs. A. R. 567
 Ker, Hon. Mrs. 329
 Kerr, W. W. R. 452
 Kettlewell, E. 331
 Keyt, Lt.-Col. 234
 Kidd, B. M. 232
 Kinahan, J. 200
 Kindersley, Mrs. F. M. 199; Mrs. R. C. 453
 King, H. W. 569; J. 347, 691; L. D. 696; Mrs. S. 94
 King-Church, C. M. 570
 Kingsdown, Lord, 452
 Kinloch, Lady, 473
 Kinnebrook, Mr. 349
 Kirby, A. 455; M. A. 232; R. C. 328
 Kirke, A. E. 569; St. G. 347
 Kirsopp, E. 706
 Kirwan, Mrs. R. 454
 Klasen, P. J. 695
 Knapp, C. T. 570
 Knight, E. 570; E. C. 694
 Knollys, Lt.-Col. E. 584
 Knox, Hon. Mrs. V. 111; Mrs. 454
 Knyvett, F. A. C. 332
 Labuan, Bp. of, wife of, 453
 Laing, W. C. 586
 Laird, Mr. M. 351
 Lake, Mrs. J. J. 93
 Lambe, T. R. 347
 Lambert, Lady, 329; Mrs. W. 329
 Landon, E. H. 567
 Lane, Mrs. N. J. 692
 Lang, Mrs. F. H. 94
 Langdale, C. 233
 Langdon, K. A. 332
 Langford, Mrs. T. 692
 Langley, A. J. 692
 Lant, R. 233
 Larken, Dr. E. L. M. 584
 Larkins, Maj. R. 454
 Lascelles, C. H. 96; Hon. Mrs. E. 329
 La Touche, A. 695
 Lauder, H. 470
 Lauzun, A. N. 709; Capt. F. D. 586
 Lavie, A. 233
 Lawford, E. S. 234; F. A. 584
 Lawrence, G. H. 332
 Lawrie, C. 350
 Lawson, Lady C. C. 233; Mrs. J. 329
 Lawton, H. 694
 Layard, A. H. 92; B. V. 583
 Leader, N. P. 452; W. 469
 Lear, F. 328
 Leathes, Mrs. Hill M. 694
 Le Bas, C. W. 347
 Leckie, Mrs. W. 199
 Lee, E. 97
 Leeke, Lady A. S. 710; Lady H. 692
 Lees, H. J. 95; Lt. H. C. 227; Mrs. J. L. L. 94
 Lefroy, C. E. 705
 Legard, Sir T. D. 114
 Legge, F. L. 568; G. 351
 Leigh, F. G. 112; Hon. S. 696; Lady, 200
 Lennard, J. 569
 Lennox, F. 455
 Leslie, Lt.-Gen. J. 354, 469; Mrs. C. S. 330
 L'Estrange, S. 710
 Lethbridge, Mrs. E. C. 692
 Leuw, Dr. de, 234
 Leveson, M. E. G. 328
 Levi, F. 695
 Lewin, Capt. G. 695
 Lewis, A. 229; C. M. 332; J. H. 565; R. 709; W. D. 350
 Liddell, Hon. A. F. O. 452; Hon. Mrs. A. 329
 Liebert, J. 201
 Light, Mrs. W. E. 93
 Lightfoot, J. B. 328, 691; T. F. 454
 Lilford, Lady, 566; Lord, 474
 Lilly, S. 452
 Lincoln, Earl of, 332
 Lindsay, Hon. Mrs. H. G. 566; T. 350
 Linwood, Mrs. W. 566
 Lipscomb, S. 352
 Little, Mrs. J. R. 330
 Llewelyn, J. T. D. 695
 Lloyd, E. W. C. 455; Mrs. H. 453; R. W. 111, 224
 Loch, H. B. 691
 Locke, J. 692
 Locker, E. M. E. 587, 708
 Lockhart, Lt.-Col. 569
 Lodge, Mrs. S. 93
 Loftus, Lord A. W. F. S. 92
 Logan, Lieut. A. G. D. 567
 London, Lord Mayor of, 452
 Long, H. H. 202; M. E. 201; Mrs. R. P. 329
 Longe, M. C. A. 332
 Longlands, E. D. 570
 Longman, A. M. S. 231
 Longstaffe, W. H. D. 455
 Loraine, I. J. 569
 Lord, E. 705
 Lory, A. 694
 Lough, C. E. B. 454
 Lound, T. 468
 Love, Capt. 590
 Loveden, P. 327
 Lovell, Lt.-Gen. Sir L. B. 473
 Lowe, Comm. F. 233; E. W. 703; Mrs. A. 329; T. 346; T. H. 225
 Lowndes, G. A. 327; Mrs. J. 200
 Lowry, Mrs. H. 93
 Loyd, W. J. 327
 Lucas, Capt. R. 707; M. A. 569; Mrs. C. H. 693
 Lucena, M. C. 473
 Lucy, H. 695
 Ludlow, M. 232
 Lufkin, G. 97
 Lumley, Miss E. 469; J. S. 82
 Lumsden, J. 201, 232
 Lund, J. G. 471
 Lupton, S. 696
 Lutterell, F. H. 568
 Lyall, C. S. 96
 Lydiard, M. E. 350
 Lynch, Capt. C. 468; H. J. 565
 Lynes, R. F. 332
 Lyons, Lord, 92
 McAllister, Mrs. J. 94
 Macandrew, Sir J. 200
 Macartney, Capt. J. L. 473
 Macaulay, Mrs. S. H. 94
 Macbean, E. 96
 McCalmont, Mrs. T. 93
 McChristie, T. Y. 114
 Mc'Clean, J. R. 452
 Macclesfield, C'tess of, 94
 Macdonald, Hon. A. 353; Hon. Mrs. 693; Maj.-Gen. G. 198
 Macdonell, Capt. J. 706
 McDonnell, Sir E. 112
 Mac Evoy, J. J. 95
 Mac Gregor, Miss M. J. 473; W. 454
 McHardy, Lieut. J. G. G. 201
 McHutchin, M. W. 200
 Mc'Kellar, H. 327
 Mackenzie, Capt. A.

- 583; D. 328; Sir K. S. 96
 Mackie, Mrs. J. 329
 Mackinnon, K. M. 354
 Mackintosh, C. 705; Mrs. 93
 MacLaine, Gen. Sir A. 473
 Mac Lauchlan, Mrs. J. 472
 McLaughlin, M. S. A. 455; Mrs. E. 93
 Maclean, J. 92; W. G. G. 695
 MacLeod, A. 233; L. C. 97
 MacLise, W. 709
 McMurdo, Mrs. 454
 Macnabb, F. 201
 Macnamara, J. A. 229
 McNeill, Mrs. A. 693
 Macpherson, F. 587
 Macqueen, J. F. 452
 McTaggart, C. 95
 Madan, Mrs. 199
 Madden, Mrs. J. W. 692
 Maddox, J. M. 472
 Magee, Mrs. 567
 Magrath, A. N. 230; C. M. 473
 Maguire, Mrs. R. 566
 Mainwaring, L. A. C. A. 568
 Maitland, Dr. J. 704; M. T. 350
 Majendie, E. A. 332
 Major, D. B. 708
 Makeson, Mrs. H. B. 693
 Malcolmson, Capt. J. H. P. 200
 Malet, S. L. 230
 Malhao, F. R. da S. 227
 Man, E. E. 455; W. 455
 Manclark, Mrs. W. 199
 Manchester, D'chess of, 93
 Mandeville, J. H. 474
 Mangles, M. 331
 Mann, Mrs. 567
 Manners, E. 469; Mrs. H. R. 330
 Mansel, A. E. 96; Mrs. G. 330
 Mapletoft, A. 233
 Mapleton, H. 201
 Marchant, E. 455
 Marder, M. 695
 Margesson, Mrs. R. 566
 Marker, R. 707
 Markham, H. R. 96; Mrs. 330
 Marrable, E. 201
 Marriott, Mrs. G. 94
 Marsden, W. 467
 Marsh, A. 354; D. 201, 585; M. M. P. 696; Sir H. 113; W. 703
 Marshall, E. M. 96; G. 695; J. 354; Mrs. F. A. S. 693; Mrs. J. 566; Mrs. R. D. 232; T. 588; W. J. 96
 Marston, E. B. 228; Mrs. C. D. 94
 Martin, A. 696; C. W. 331; H. M. 201; L. J. 707; Maj. H. C. 709; Mrs. W. E. 199; R. F. 587; S. 346
 Martino, M. G. de, 691
 Marzials, F. M. 473
 Mason, J. H. 347; T. W. 111
 Massey, A. F. 331
 Master, Lt.-Col. W. C. C. 455; M. A. 568
 Masters, Dr. 468
 Matcham, W. E. 201
 Matchell, M. 200
 Matheson, Mrs. A. 330; Mrs. C. 453
 Mathias, E. 473; G. 710
 Mattam, F. 353
 Matthew, Mrs. D. S. 567
 Matthews, E. 228
 Matthey, Mrs. A. 93
 Maude, J. 468
 Maul, S. W. 347, 468
 Maunoir, Prof. I. P. 234
 Maunsell, Mrs. E. 454
 Maura, Don J. 691
 Maxwell, J. C. 469; Mrs. C. F. 566
 May, E. H. 696; J. 201; M. S. 695
 Mayers, Mrs. H. 93
 Maynard, Mrs. E. G. 330
 Mayne, Mrs. T. 692
 Mead, Mrs. C. J. 329
 Medley, Mrs. 566
 Medlycott, J. M. 95
 Mee, F. 228
 Mein, S. L. 587
 Mellish, G. 452
 Melville, Mrs. P. S. 565
 Mence, S. 110
 Menzies, A. 96; E. 114; J. S. 95
 Meredith, F. S. 97
 Merest, J. D. 230
 Mesham, A. 202
 Metcalfe, J. W. 225; Mrs. 693; Mrs. F. 93; R. 228, 568
 Mexborough, Earl of, 229
 Meyer, A. J. 200
 Michel, Mrs. 330
 Michell, A. 232; Capt. W. T. 111; L. 232
 Middleton, G. 589
 Mildmay, Lady, 199; Mrs. B. 692
 Miller, Capt. C. 231; W. 468, 472
 Milles, Hon. Mrs. 693
 Milligan, Capt. 97
 Mills, H. 452; J. 111
 Milman, Capt. W. D. 348; Col. G. B. 696; Mrs. 199
 Milne, A. 588
 Milner, E. W. 201
 Milnes, C. H. 228
 Mingay, J. 231
 Mirehouse, H. 694
 Mitchell, H. 202; Mrs. J. 566
 Moberly, Mrs. H. E. 199
 Moffatt, Mrs. G. 330
 Mogg, Mrs. 200
 Moilliet, J. 327
 Monck, Lady M. 471
 Moncrieff, J. 695; J. E. S. 110; Sir H. W. 198
 Money, Mrs. G. W. 453; W. J. 454
 Monk, H. G. 584
 Monsell, E. I. 587
 Montague, G. 198; Mrs. J. 693
 Monteith, A. E. 233
 Montemolin, Count, 234; C'tess, 234
 Montgomery, Lady C. 329
 Moore, A. L. 710; Capt. W. H. 470; E. 229; E. J. K. 201; Mrs. G. B. 692; M. W. 232
 Mooyaart, E. 97
 Moreau, M. C. 112
 Moresby, M. F. 454
 Moreton, Mrs. R. 693
 Morgan, A. 331; C. 454; E. 709; E. H. S. 472
 Morice, R. G. 110
 Morison, A. C. 353
 Morley, E. 331
 Morrice, Mrs. W. D. 693
 Morris, E. 695; Mrs. 566; Mrs. G. B. 199; Mrs. H. 94; R. 585
 Morse, Mr. F. H. 692
 Morton, C. W. 695
 Mosley, M. S. 569; P. 696
 Mostyn, Hon. T. E. M. L. 709
 Mott, J. T. 327
 Mould, H. 232
 Moultrie, C. 227
 Mounsey, A. B. 583
 Mourilyan, M. 351
 Moxon, Lieut. J. 348
 Mulcaster, F. M. 95
 Mules, M. 228
 Mulock, Maj. 202
 Müller, Mrs. M. 199
 Mundy, Adm. Sir G. 354
 Munro, W. 471
 Murchison, E. 113
 Murray, D. M. 201; Lady S. C. M. 95; Lord J. C. P. 5'5; Rt. Hon. Lady A. A. L. 114
 Mush, M. 331
 Muttlebury, Col. G. 353
 Myers, J. M. 467; M. 200
 Mynors, Mrs. W. B. 94
 Napier, C. G. 97; Lord, 92; Maj.-Gen. Sir R. 452; Mrs. W. 330, 566
 Nash, J. E. 567; Mrs. G. L. 330
 Nation, W. 588
 Neave, K. 468
 Nedham, Mrs. 330
 Needham, Lady E. 230

- Nelson, T. 586
 Nepean, Capt. H. M 568
 Netterville, Hon. M. 95
 Neville, Mrs. C. 693
 Newbery, C. J. 232; T. 583
 Newland, A. E. W. 584
 Newlands, J. 233
 Newlove, E. 230
 Newman, C. 570; S. 568
 Newton, C. T. 695; F. W. 327; Mrs. 453; M. W. 455
 Neyland, M. 228
 Nicholas, E. 231
 Nicholl, Mrs. J. C. 693
 Nicholls, Maj. H. J. 348
 Nicholson, G. H. 350; G. J. 589
 Nickle, Miss J. 232
 Nicol, A. 198
 Nicolls, Mrs. R. O. T. 94
 Nicolson, Lady A. 590
 Niebuhr, J. F. W. 691
 Nisbet, Mrs. T. 329
 Nixon, Mrs. A. 199
 Noble, J. W. 232
 Noel, Mrs. B. 453
 Norfolk, Duke of, 112
 Norman, M. O. 97
 North, F. 347
 Northcote, A. H. 110; Capt. L. 569
 Northen, Dr. F. H. 233
 Nottingham, Archd. of, H. A. dau. of, 96; R. N. 709
 Nunn, J. 703
 Oakes, J. 347; Lt.-Col. 455; M. L. 112
 Oakley, T. 587
 O'Brien, H. 348; Mrs. E. D. 329; Mrs. H. M. S. 94
 O'Connor, M. 568
 Odell, E. L. 705
 Ogilvie, Mrs. 692
 Ogilvy, M. A. S. 587
 O'Hara, Mrs. C. W. 94
 Oldbury, E. 331
 Oldfield, Mrs. 93; Mrs. R. 565
 O'Leary, Maj. A. 472
 Oliphant, L. 452; Mrs. J. 351
 Oliver, G. 586; R. M. 471
 Olliver, G. 710
 Ommannney, C. M. 569
 Onslow, W. L. 92
 Oraumore & Browne, Lady, 199
 Ord, Lieut.-Col. H. S. G. 328
 Ormston, Mrs. H. B. 453
 Orpen, Mrs. E. C. 93
 Orchard, E. A. 331
 O'Reilly, Hon. R. 348
 Orme, Mrs. W. 330
 Orson, M. 96
 Osborn, F. 695
 Osborne, Lady W. G. 199; Lord S. G. 590
 Osler, T. 232
 Oudkerk, G. 452, 691
 Ouseley, F. R. 455
 Outram, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. 452
 Owen, Col. H. 228; H. 703; H. J. 97; Sir J. 353; Sir H. O. 452
 Oxenden, Lieut.-Col. C. V. 567
 Oxley, Mrs. J. S. 329
 Packe, A. 347; Mrs. H. V. 93
 Packer, J. 703; Mrs. J. G. 93
 Pagani, Dr. 230
 Paget, A. H. 198; Lady A. 454; Lord G. 454
 Palmer, E. 95; E. B. 706; H. W. 474; J. 328; J. J. 588; Lieut. C. 589; Mrs. C. O'B. 198; Mrs. S. G. 453
 Palmerston, Rt. Hon. H. J. Visc. 565
 Parish, Mrs. W. S. 566
 Park, Mrs. J. A. 566
 Parker, Capt. R. B. 585; C. G. 96; F. 95; F. L. 696; H. A. A. 95;
 Lady, 199; Mrs. W. 566
 Parr, J. H. 95
 Parry, C. L. 567; L. H. 454
 Parsons, Rear-Adm. R. W. 350
 Partridge, J. A. 468
 Paske, F. 96
 Pasley, Gen. Sir C. W. 590; Mrs. 566
 Paterson, Lt.-Col. J. 231
 Patten, A. 704
 Patterson, L. H. 350
 Patteson, J. H. 97
 Pauer, E. 354
 Paul, C. 583
 Pauli, Mrs. R. 453
 Pawson, W. P. 327
 Peacock, A. S. 570; C. G. 455
 Peace, W. 349
 Pearce, G. 224; R. 584
 Pears, A. E. 95
 Pearce, B. E. 696
 Pearson, H. J. 95
 Peddon, E. 585
 Peel, Capt. 227; G. C. 568; Lady J. 586; Mrs. A. 566
 Peirce, C. S. 473
 Pelegrin, Don M. J. 691
 Pellow, G. 696
 Pelly, Mrs. 93
 Pemberton, F. M. 568; R. L. 327; S. 691
 Pennefather, Hon. Mrs. E. 589; R. T. 691
 Pennell, W. 230
 Penruddock, I. 332
 Penruddock, C. 327
 Perceval, A. 691
 Percival, R. 352
 Perfect, A. P. 568
 Perley, A. 95
 Perrot, S. H. 114
 Perry, Mrs. W. J. 93; S. C. 200
 Pery, Hon. E. S. 231
 Pester, G. L. H. 569
 Peter, R. G. 96
 Petre, Dow. Lady, 354; Lady G. 694
 Petry, H. J. 95
 Petter, W. 471
 Pettward, Lady F. 567
 Phelps, P. 200
 Phibbs, Hon. S. 565
 Philips, J. W. 327
 Phillipp, E. 707
 Phillips, E. L. 200; Hon. Mrs. 199; S. 472
 Philpott, Dr. 691; Mrs. R. S. 453
 Picken, Mrs. R. 692
 Pickersgill, H. H. 232
 Pigneur, T. 352
 Pilling, C. R. 346
 Pinckney, Mrs. 453
 Pine-Coffin, J. T. 347
 Pinniger, J. 113
 Pirie, A. 706
 Pitcairn, A. A. 231
 Place, E. 708
 Playfair, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. L. 350
 Plomley, F. 233
 Plumtre, Mrs. J. B. 94
 Plumridge, Lady, 330
 Pole, C. C. Van N. 694
 Pollard, W. 231; W. B. 691
 Pollock, A. J. 455; Mrs. F. R. 93; H. L. 113
 Pomeroy, Hon. J. S. 568
 Poole, Mrs. S. G. 200
 Pope, H. G. 332
 Popham, Mrs. F. L. 329
 Portal, G. R. 200
 Portman, E. N. B. 584
 Portsmouth, C'tess of, 199
 Potter, J. P. 347
 Powell, Maj. G. C. E. 455
 Power, M. E. 231
 Pratt, Col. 695
 Preedy, I. 587
 Prendergast, R. K. 200
 Pressly, C. 328
 Preston, C. 231; Hon. J. 201; Maj. 695; Mrs. B. H. 329
 Price, E. P. 452; G. 703; R. 704
 Prichard, J. C. 352
 Pridham, S. 695
 Prince, T. 92
 Prinsep, H. S. 569
 Prior, K. 587; Mrs. 329
 Pritchard, G. 327; Mrs. C. W. 693

- Probart, Dr. 706
 Procter, B. W. 452
 Proctor, Vice Adm.
 Sir W. B. 473
 Prole, W. 354
 Pryor, C. 234
 Pugh, D. 590, 692
 Puleston, Sir R. 229
 Pulteney, Mrs. R.
 693
 Purnell, W. A. 112
 Purser, S. P. 110
 Pym, Sir W. 474
 Quicke, C. I. 202
 Radford, Rear-Adm.
 S. 350
 Raikes, Mrs. H. C.
 329; R. C. 584,
 704
 Rainey, Lieut.-Gen.
 230
 Ralph, C. E. 97
 Ramsay, G. H. 570;
 W. F. 331
 Ramsbottom, A. C.
 202
 Randall, A. 327; R.
 R. 233; T. 228
 Randell, H. L. 332
 Randolph, Hon. Mrs.
 L. 199; Mrs. E.
 199; S. 229
 Rattenbury, E. 694
 Rawlins, J. 349
 Rawdon, Mrs. J. D.
 K. 566
 Rawson, Hon. Mrs.
 R. W. 453
 Read, M. 590
 Reade, A. P. 202
 Reade, Lady M. 330
 Reay, Mrs. 692; S.
 347
 Reed, A. B. 695
 Rees, E. D'O. 227;
 M. H. 331
 Reeves, E. 201; Lt.
 L. B. 708
 Remington, Capt.
 W. E. 704
 Remono, J. E. 92
 Repington, Gen. C.
 A. à C. 590
 Rew, C. 96
 Reynardson, H. B.
 327; Mrs. B. 199
 Reynolds, E. 703
 Rhodes, H. 110, 198
 Riach, J. 232
 Riccard, F. J. 709
 Rice, D. 112; F. A.
 694; Hon. Mrs.
 S. 329; Hon. W.
 C. S. 452; Mrs.
 F. W. 566
 Rich, J. 331
 Richards, C. A. 569;
 E. 96; R. 112;
 S. M. A. 455;
 W. P. 583
 Richardson, C. L.
 201; E. E. 96;
 Mrs. H. C. 567;
 P. 230; W. 232
 Richmond, Mrs. H.
 454
 Rickards, Capt. W.
 352
 Ricketts, T. H. J.
 O. 229
 Ricky, Col. B. 227
 Riddell, Gen. H. J.
 473, 589
 Riddle, W. 114
 Ridgway, J. 113
 Rigby, A. N. 570;
 Dr. E. 230
 Riley, D. 97
 Ripley, Mrs. W. N.
 693
 Rivers, J. C. 691
 Roberts, A. 474; F.
 233
 Robertson, Dr. J.
 113; H. P. 470;
 J. M. 328; Maj.-
 Gen. W. D. 200;
 M. S. E. 454;
 Rear-Adm. 589;
 T. H. 704; W.
 568
 Robinson, Capt. T.
 P. 708; C. T.
 468; E. 709;
 Miss C. 590; W.
 B. 468
 Roche, A. 694
 Roden, C'tess of,
 471
 Rodney, Mrs. W. P.
 330
 Roffey, W. 473
 Rogers, E. T. 328;
 Mrs. R. 94; P.
 W. 452
 Rolfe, A. F. 95
 Rolland, Miss P. 587
 Rollo, Rt. Hon. Lady,
 330, 453
 Rolls, A. K. 331
 Romaine, W. G. 331
 Romney, J. 473
 Romsey, Mrs. J. 566
 Roney, Lady E. A.
 233
 Roper, W. J. 708
 Rose, A. 113; E.
 590; G. M. 233;
 H. J. 96; Mrs.
 H. 198
 Ross, C. G. 202; F.
 231; G. 474;
 Mrs. J. F. 330
 Rossmore, H. R.
 113
 Rothes, C'tess of,
 202
 Rothschild, Sir A.
 327
 Rous, Mrs. T. B.
 353
 Rowe, G. R. 351
 Rowland, C. B. 331
 Rowley, S. G. 201
 Roxby, T. M. 97
 Royal, J. 471
 Royley, A. E. 96
 Rudyerd, Mrs. H.
 E. S. 693
 Rumsey, H. H. 709
 Rushton, R. 470
 Rushworth, E. E.
 452
 Russell, H. J. 228;
 J. 232; R. 452;
 T. F. J. 455
 Rust, Mrs. G. 199
 Sadler, E. 696; H.
 M. 455
 Sadlier, F. M. McV.
 570
 Sage, A. 588
 St. Aubyn, Lady E.
 94
 St. George, Maj. T.
 G. 694
 St. John, F. A. 350;
 Mrs. H. C. 453;
 Mrs. J. H. 329
 St. Leonard's, Rt.
 Hon. Lady, 710
 Salis, Col. R. de,
 452
 Salmon, Ens. C. 704;
 G. R. 584; Mrs.
 H. T. 93
 Sampson, Don. M.
 B. 565
 Samuel, Capt. E. P.
 474
 Samuelles, E. A. 229
 Sanderson, His Hon.
 E. D. 705
 Sandford, L. F. G.
 568
 Sandys-Lumsdaine,
 Mrs. F. G. 94
 San Juan, Don R.
 328
 Salterthwaite, C. J.
 202
 Savile, H. 327; Hon.
 Mrs. A. 199
 Sawbridge, Mrs. C.
 199
 Sayce, A. A. 570
 Sayer, S. 231
 Scarsdale, Lady, 567
 Schmiedern, A. C.
 96
 Schneider, J. P. 328
 Schreiber, H. W. 331
 Schuster, Lady I. 93
 Selater-Booth, Mrs.
 G. 693
 Scotland, C. H. 452
 Scott, A. 111; G.
 349; Mrs. J. 693;
 Rear-Adm. E. H.
 709; S. 584; T.
 332; Vice-Adm.
 W. I. 228; W.
 202; W. Q. 332
 Scovell, Gen. Sir G.
 349
 Seaton, Col. D. 114
 Senior, Col. H. 232
 Serjeantson, F. M.
 709
 Severn, J. 328; M.
 695
 Severne, J. E. 327
 Sewell, C. C. 201
 Seymour, A. E. 200;
 L. W. 331; W.
 D. 452
 Shackell, F. B. 703
 Shadwell, L. 233
 Shakerley, G. 97
 Shand, Mrs. 329
 Shapcote, Comm. T.
 350
 Sharpey, Dr. W. 565
 Shaw, C. A. 202;
 J. 201; J. R. 703;
 Mrs. C. J. K. 93
 Shawe, Mrs. R. L.
 93
 Shee, E. 586
 Sheen, C. R. 202
 Shepherd, E. C. A.
 708
 Shepherd, J. 229
 Sheppard, Capt. T.
 W. 332; M. S.
 332; Mrs. H. F.
 693
 Sheridan, Mrs. H.
 B. 454
 Sheriff, J. W. 452
 Sherman, S. 114
 Sherwood, Mrs. T.
 H. 565; T. 589
 Shirley, Mrs. E. P.
 454
 Shortland, C. T. 472
 Shuckburgh, Col. H.
 A. 229
 Shum, E. M. 114
 Shute, Capt. H. D.

- M. 704; Mrs. C. C. 199; Mrs. N. 565; T. H. 230
 Siddons, H. F. 584
 Silver, E. 569
 Simeon, Sir R. 201
 Simonds, E. W. 472; H. G. 111; R. 95
 Simpson, A. C. 349, E. J. 696; J. 111; J. H. 346; Mrs. H. T. 692
 Sinclair, Hon. J. 232; Mrs. 198
 Singleton, Mrs. W. 566
 Sismey, T. 97
 Sitwell, Lady, 454
 Skally, R. J. 569
 Skinner, M. A. 330
 Sladen, R. 704
 Slater, G. J. 96
 Slatter, E. W. 95; G. J. 95
 Smale, J. 328
 Smart, Mrs. 329; S. 234
 Smerdon, J. 706
 Smith, B. E. S. 200; C. 353, 703; C. J. 95; H. C. 97; J. 350; J. 232; J. G. 331; J. W. 452; L. 588; Lady, 453; Lady A. 710; M. A. 331; M. C. 696; Mrs. C. 329; Mrs. H. 453; Mrs. J. G. 93; Mrs. S. L. 567
 Smith-Neill, Mrs. W. 694
 Smithers, Dr. W. C. 468
 Smyth, M. E. S. 696; Mrs. H. 693; V. B. 696
 Smythies, R. B. 347
 Snagg, Lady A. 470
 Snape, F. K. 569
 Soames, J. 97
 Sockett, G. 111
 Somers, Mrs. H. 94
 Somerset, Mrs. E. 454
 Somerville, Mrs. D. 453
 Southesk, Earl of, 95
 Southey, Maj. C. G. 705
 Spain, J. 229
 Spearman, A. H. 568; A. Y. 568
 Speer, F. 231
 Spence, C. J. 227; M. E. G. G. 568
 Spencer, G. J. T. 92
 Sperling, C. G. 232
 Spiller, Col. G. 588
 Spratt, M. 705
 Spurin, Capt. 232
 Squire, C. 96; R. J. 585
 Stacey, M. A. 351
 Stacy, G. 710
 Stafford, Marq. of, 565
 Stamford, Mrs. H. 329
 Stanbrough, M. E. 568
 Stanfield, H. T. 201
 Stanhope, Lord Hon. G. P. C. A. 92; Mrs. W. S. 199
 Stanley, C. G. 570; E. M. 569; Mrs. 234; Rt. Hon. E. H. 452
 Stanton, Lt.-Col. E. 92
 Stapleton, E. H. 201
 Staphylton, M. B. 96
 Starkie, A. 96
 Starr, Mrs. E. H. 692
 Staudigl, J. 587
 Staunton, M. 332; Mrs. 93; Mrs. J. B. 234
 Staveley, M. 332
 Steevens, Lt.-Col. C. 473; Mrs. N. 93
 Steggall, Dr. E. G. 707
 Steiger, A. M. C. de 95
 Stein, Brig.-Gen. 111
 Stephen, E. E. 584
 Stephens, A. 470, 708; A. J. 452; M. J. 97; Mrs. T. S. 329
 Steuart, D. 202
 Stevens, L. 709; S. 112
 Stevenson, O. A. 568
 Stevenson-Bushnan, G. O. 455
 Stewart, C. 112; D. 469
 Stirling, F. M. 201; H. A. 201
 Stockdale, E. 200; Mrs. H. M. 330
 Stocken, H. 703
 Stokes, Dr. W. 198; E. 586
 Stotherd, E. A. 332
 Strachey, Mrs. R. 693
 Stradling, Mrs. 93
 Strange, Capt. T. G. 584; Mrs. C. 453
 Strangways, Mrs. F. 453
 Stratton, L. M. 468
 Straubenzee, Mrs. F. van, 198
 Streatfield, Col. H. C. 230
 Streeter, G. T. P. 97
 Strickland, K. McC. 569
 Stuart, L. 353; Mrs. A. 453; Mrs. J. K. 198; Mrs. W. J. 693; S. M. 332
 Stubbs, G. 472
 Studley, Mrs. J. S. 93
 Sturgess, C. W. 455
 Sturt, J. F. 202
 Suckling, R. R. 225
 Suffield, Lady, 329
 Sumner, Mrs. A. H. 567
 Surtees, S. F. 96
 Sutcliffe, A. 234
 Suter, L. G. 95
 Sutherland, Dow. Duchess of, 691; G. G. Duke and Earl of, 471; Most Noble G. G. W. Duke of, 691
 Suttie, Lady S. G. 566
 Sutton, R. 327
 Swaffield, L. E. J. 332; R. H. O. 327, 565
 Swaine, J. 227
 Swan, Mrs. C. T. 453
 Swanne, E. 233
 Swannell, C. 97
 Sweden, D. Queen Dow. of, 114
 Sykes, Lady, 352
 Symons, C. 352
 Synge, Mrs. F. 566
 Taaffe, Capt. G. 704
 Talbot, Hon. Mrs. 567; Miss, 354
 Tarver, C. E. 707
 Tasker, J. 704
 Tattnall, Mrs. 566
 Tayler, M. C. 568
 Tayleure, J. 586
 Taylor, C. M. 696; H. 347, 692; M. 353; Mrs. A. 565; W. 349
 Teed, A. H. 331; C. M. 201; H. 331
 Teissier, Baron de, 569
 Teleki, Count L. 709
 Temple, C. 455; G. W. 201; S. 469; T. R. S. 331
 Tennant, P. 331
 Terry, M. 583
 Thackeray, Lt. C. W. 584
 Thellusson, Mrs. 566
 Thelwall, Mrs. 566
 Theobald, Mrs. J. 453
 Thomas, J. 474; Lady, 330; M. 352; R. 473
 Thompson, C. 354; J. 225, 473; Lt.-Col. S. 455; M. 455; R. 350; S. 709
 Thomson, A. S. 227; Dr. A. 471; E. 348; M. 114; M. G. 694; Mrs. A. D. or, 586; Mrs. W. 692; O. H. 332
 Thornhill, Mrs. E. B. 453
 Thornton, Mrs. R. 329; Mrs. F. V. 453
 Thorp, R. 705; W. 111, 225
 Thwaites, J. 452
 Tichborne, A. J. 694
 Tiddeman, A. F. 331
 Tierney, Lt.-Col. Sir M. E. 230
 Tighe, Mrs. J. A. 692
 Timm, K. 695
 Tizard, W. H. 227
 Todd, E. St. L. 568
 Tolfree, T. 472
 Tollmache, Lady E. 710; Mrs. J. 94; Mrs. R. W. L. 199
 Tomkinson, E. H. 569; J. 588
 Tomlinson, M. 228
 Tonge, W. J. 695
 Tottenham, C. J. 327; G. 95
 Townsend, M. S. 200; Mrs. S. F. A. 567; R. 468
 Towsey, Comm. G. N. 455
 Toynbee, Mrs. J. 567

- Tozer, Capt. R. M. J. 586
 Trafford, Sir H. de, 327
 Travers, Mrs. B. 199; M. 708
 Treasure, E. 350
 Tredcroft, E. S. 331
 Treherne, E. 707
 Trench, A. J. 111
 Trevenen, J. 586
 Trevilian, Maj. M. C. 471
 Trevor, Mrs. S. S. 93
 Trimlestown, Dow. Lady A. 112
 Trotter, A. A. 589; J. 708
 Trubner, N. 695
 Tucker, J. 327
 Tuckwell, Mrs. W. 692
 Tufnell, E. M. 200
 Tupper, F. 691; G. Le M. 696
 Turnbull, Mrs. G. A. 329
 Turner, Lieut. C. B. 348; R. 695; S. W. 200
 Twining, J. T. 110
 Twiss, Q. W. F. 570
 Tyler, E. O. 569; G. G. 694; Mrs. 453
 Tynte, Col. K. 112
 Upperton, Mrs. C. S. 693
 Urquhart, A. 112; M. H. 568; Mrs. W. 692
 Utlay, Capt. J. T. 470
 Vacher, Maj. F. S. 200
 Vail, E. L. 111
 Vallance, Capt. T. W. 695
 Valletort, Lady K. 454
 Vandespar, Maj. W. C. 584
 Vaughan, C. 694
 Velluti, 472
 Verdier-Latour, M. M. F. E. 691
 Vernon, G. E. H. 353; Gen. 585; Hon. Mrs. G. 93
 Verschoyle, Mrs. 693
 Vesey, Capt. C. 97
 Vidal, E. E. 709
 Vigors, E. A. 708
 Villiers, W. 225, 346
 Vincent, J. 694
 Vivian, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. J. H. 452
 Vizard, Mrs. H. B. 692
 Vyner, H. 350; R. A. 198
 Vyse, F. H. 92
 Vyvyan, H. F. 96
 Waddell, Capt. C. D. 201
 Waddingham, J. 327
 Wade, T. F. 691
 Wainwright, A. 471
 Waite, J. E. 202
 Wake, E. B. 331; Mrs. C. 330
 Wakefield, Capt. E. 708
 Walch, C. E. 455
 Waldegrave, Hon. G. 202
 Walker, A. 234; E. 696; G. 331; Mrs. 233; Mrs. R. H. 693
 Wall, W. W. 114; W. 709
 Wallace, A. 97; H. R. 95; Mrs. H. 199
 Waller, Mrs. C. E. 94
 Wallis, E. 583; F. S. 705; Mrs. A. B. 567
 Walmesley, V. 696
 Walpole, C. M. 569; F. 233; F. M. 586; Mrs. R. 94
 Walrond, Hon. Mrs. 454
 Walsh, A. 588; Lady E. 454
 Walter, J. 201; Mrs. H. 692
 Walters, M. A. 332; M. D. C. 95
 Walton, M. R. 696
 Warburton, G. 111
 Ward, E. 708; G. B. 328; Mrs. G. 565; Maj. B. E. 200; Mrs. O. F. 94
 Warde, C. 354; Capt. J. R. T. 232; Lt.-Col. W. 708
 Warner, F. 692; R. H. L. 327
 Warnford, Lady H. E. W. 473
 Warre, Mrs. F. 693
 Warren, Capt. J. T. 353; M. 229
 Warter, F. 97
 Waterfield, A. 350
 Waters, T. 470
 Wathen, Lady E. 349
 Watkins, M. 455
 Watson, J. 229; J. K. 95; Lt. J. 228; M. 694
 Watts, E. C. 696; T. 471
 Waugh, Lt.-Col. A. S. 92; Mrs. J. C. 565
 Wawn, Mrs. E. B. 566
 Weare, Mrs. T. W. 94
 Webb, Mrs. A. 693; Mrs. C. J. 94; Mrs. D. P. 692; V. 97
 Webber, Mrs. W. G. E. 566
 Weber, Mrs. F. 94
 Webster, G. M. 225
 Weeden, Mrs. W. D. 94
 Weekes, Mrs. A. W. P. 566
 Weeler, Mrs. G. D. 94
 Weguelin, T. 569; Mrs. T. M. 566
 Wellden, Mrs. E. I. 566
 Wellford, G. 468
 Wellesley, R. 710
 Wellington, D'chess of, 691
 Wells, E. 112; E. F. M. 332; N. 709
 Welsh, Gen. J. 351
 Welstead, J. R. 455
 Wemyss, S. 351
 West, C. 227; E. M. 568; G. H. 354; J. R. 331
 Westmorland, J. W. 231
 Weston, E. G. 234
 Westropp, E. H. 332
 Whalley, A. J. 95
 Whaunnell, Lt.-Col. G. 707
 Wharton, K. A. 570; Mrs. J. C. 453
 Whately, Mrs. W. J. 692
 Whattton, Mrs. A. B. 693
 Wheeler, T. 452
 Whish, F. T. 97
 Whitbread, Lady I. 329
 White, Mr. 350; Mrs. R. M. 693
 Whitehead, Mrs. A. 453
 Whitley, H. 110
 Whitman, C. 691
 Whittaker, T. 110
 Whittington, Mrs. R. 693
 Whyte, C. A. L. 694; W. 569
 Wight, R. 708
 Wigley, F. S. 328
 Wilbraham, R. 233
 Wilde, T. 703
 Wilkes, Mrs. R. 692
 Wilkie, H. 696
 Wilkins, L. S. 455
 Wilkinson, C. E. 710; F. H. 703; H. J. 234; M. E. 696; Mrs. G. A. 453; Mrs. H. J. 199; Mrs. H. J. W. 329; M. T. 331; W. M. 569
 Williams, A. 588; B. 97; D. 327; E. 114; F. A. 229; J. E. 568; J. S. 351; Maj.-Gen. W. F. 114, 228; Mrs. E. A. 199; Mrs. W. L. 329; T. T. 586
 Williamson, Mrs. 588; Mrs. G. 93; S. 111; Sir H. 706
 Willis, E. 694; J. T. 695
 Willy, A. 709
 Willoughby, F. E. 96; Hon. Mrs. C. J. 93
 Willyams, A. C. P. 567
 Wilmot, Mrs. F. E. 692
 Wilmot - Chetwode, Lady J. 710
 Wingate, Mrs. W. 693
 Winn, Miss L. 706
 Winton, Mrs. H. de, 692
 Wilson, A. 455; C. 227; E. 327; J. 569; J. A. 583; J. I. 348; M. 587; Miss E. 710; S. 233, 710
 Wimberley, E. B. 95
 Winchester, C. A. 565; Marchioness of, 454; W. 332

- Wing, J. 468
 Wingfield, Hon. Mrs. E. 567
 Wingham, C. 230
 Winn, Hon. Mrs. R. 93; Mrs. R. 199
 Wise, D. W. 568; F. 587
 Wodehouse, Maj. J. H. 331
 Wolff, J. 696
 Wollaston, A. H. 227; Mrs. 199
 Wombwell, Sir G. O. 327
 Wood, A. P. 565; E. R. 327; H. W. 200; J. 229, 471; Mrs. W. W. 453; Mrs. A. 567; R. F. 569
 Woodgate, Col. W. 233
 Woodroffe, A. 709
 Woolfe, K. G. 455
 Woolnough, A. 568
 Woolridge, M. A. 227
 Worsley, H. J. 352
 Wray, E. 705; W. R. 708
 Wrench, E. M. 569; Lt. C. J. 584
 Wright, Mrs. T. B. 693
 Wrottesley, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. A. 471
 Wyatt, A. A. 350; B. F. 455; Capt. F. D. 570; C. F. 69
 Wyld, Mrs. B. 199
 Wyld, M. J. G. 710
 Wyndham, A. 200
 Wynn, Lady A. W. 329
 Wynne, Mrs. E. 693; P. 349
 Wynniatt, Comm. R. J. 228
 Yardley, Lady, 199
 Yates, E. R. 114; F. 471
 Yeates, D. 328
 Yeatman, H. F. 703
 Yelloly, S. T. 230
 Yolland, B. S. 570
 Yorke, M. V. 471
 Young, J. C. 112; J. W. 232; Mrs. 93; Mrs. F. 199; Rt. Hon. Sir J. 452; S. M. 228; W. 92

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Africa: Algiers, 196; Egypt, 510, 663

America: Pennsylvania, 536

Asia: Australia, 411; Burmah, 90; Canton, 483, 673; China, 653, 663; Cyprus, 690; Georgia, 171, 667; India, 420, 652, 663; Martund, 57; Pagan, 557; Persia, 652; Smyrna, 421

Europe: Abbeville, 437; Ægina, 272; Aix-la-Chapelle, 538; Amiens, 121, 192, 437; Antwerp, 619; Ardennes, 371; Athens, 686; Avignon, 542; Belgium, 538, 655; Bernières-sur-Mer, 372; Bruges, 543; Brussels, 538; Caen, 288, 364; Carcassonne, 25; Chalons-sur-Marne, 121; Champlien, 191; Chartres, 120; Cologne, 303, 542; Constantinople, 656; Copenhagen, 539; Dax, 672; De la Delivrande, 373; Denmark, 432, 508; Dieppe, 449; Douvres St. Remy, 373; Etran, 56; Flanders, 305, 360, 558; France, 610, 628; Gastinel, 252; Geneva, 69; Genoa, 644; Germany, 184; Granada, 404; Haut Allemagne, 374; Heronville, 374; Holland, 655; Ifs, 374; Italy, 652; Konigsfelden, 536; La Fresne Camille, 374; Langrune, 372; Liege, 300, 538; Lubeck, 68; Luc, 374; Lucca, 121; Lion-sur-Mer, 374; Malta, 553; Mathieu, 374; Mayence, 40, 55; Mentoni, 511; Monaco, 511; Munich, 276; Naples, 63, 409; Netherlands, 520, 619; Nice, 411; Normandy, 123; Norrey, 374; Norway, 432; Notre Dame, 374; Noyers, 181; Oistreham, 374; Paris, 69, 79, 189, 254; Poitiers, 121; Pontigny, 123; Ravenna, 429; Rheims, 121, 302; Rome, 63, 119, 419, 535, 686; Rosel, 374; Rouen, 41, 44, 255; Russia, 304; St. Omer, 121; Sens, 121, 654; Spain, 546; Sweden, 184; Switzerland, 561; Toulouse, 25; Vienna, 653; Vivoin, 125; Walcheren, 639

Anglesey: Plas Coch, 327

Bedfordshire: Amptill, 386; Aspley Guise, 386; Barford, 386; Bedford, 386; Biddenham, 387; Biggleswade, 387; Blunham, 387; Bromham, 387; Caddington, 387; Moggerhanger, 157; Pavenham, 327; Sandy, 159

Berkshire: Abingdon, 304; Beech-hill, 327; Cookham, 67; East Hendred, 439; Ilsley, East, 667; Long Wittenham, 164; Morton, North, 539; Newbury, 158; Reading, 421; Shottesbrook, 3, 70; Windsor, 407, 539

Brecknockshire: Trallong, 662

Breconshire: Talwen, 327

Buckinghamshire: Aston Clinton, 327; Aylesbury, 306; Clifton Reynes, 66; Horton, 118; Tingewick, 307; Wavendon, 663; Weston Turville, 307

Cambridgeshire: Burwell, 170; Cambridge, 5, 69, 169, 429, 442, 541, 662, 666; Ely, 158, 170, 287; Grantchester, 170; Hauxton, 170; Orwell, 535; Tadlow, 170; Westley Waterless, 382; Wilbraham, Great, 327; Wrattling, 191

Cardiganshire: Castell, 541; Gogerddan, 327

Carmarthenshire: Pentre, 327

Carnarvonshire: Sygunfawr, 327

Cheshire: Backford Hall, 327; Birkenhead, 156; Bowdon, 159; Chester, 162, 442, 543; Congleton, 156

Cornwall: Callington, 685, 689; Chy-sauster, 65; Constantine, 168; Marazion, 303; St. Ives, 420; St. Michael's Mount, 685; Tehidy, 327

Cumberland: Flosh, 327; Keswick, 162; Penrith, 161

Denbighshire: Llangollen, 327; Wrexham, 541

Derbyshire: Bamford, 158; Bradley, 66; Buxton, 162; Derby, 594; Horsley,

- 160; Spondon Hall, 327; Swanwick, 158
- Devonshire*: Awliscombe, 310; Bovey Tracy, 685; Brixham, 254; Clyst St. George, 2, 160; Dartmoor, 68; Devonport, 663; Ermington, 686; Exeter, 309, 419, 541, 656; Gittisham, 310; Paignton, 685; Plymouth, 442; Holcombe Court, 685; Talaton, 160, 311; Topsham, 327; Westdown, 66
- Dorsetshire*: Bridport, 160; Corfe Castle, 160; Fontmell, 303; Lyme Regis, 309; Swanage, 160; Wyke Regis, 327
- Durham*: Barnes, 327; Brancepeth, 66; Durham, 158, 302, 398, 542, 654; Greencroft, Little, 65; Hartlepool, 651; Piersbridge, 422; Shincliffe, 662; Staindrop, 66
- Essex*: Audley End, 538; Berdon, 58; Colchester, 311, 651; Danbury, 66; Dunmow, 563; Elmstead, 66; Grays Thorrock, 412; Hatfield Broad Oak, 327; Leighs, Little, 66; Paylesham, 663; Saffron Walden, 651; Tendring, 301; Twinstead, 158; Waltham Abbey, 184, 159, 449; Widford, 303; Wivenhoe, 160
- Flintshire*: Broughton Hall, 327; St. Asaph's, 156
- Glamorganshire*: Cardiff, 160; Llandaff, 158; Oystermouth, 160; Pontardawe, 157; Stouthall, 327
- Gloucestershire*: Abenhall, 291; Bristol, 162, 655; Bourton-on-the-Water, 53; Cheltenham, 300; Cirencester, 391, 420; Deerhurst, 303, 632, 662; Down Hatherley, 160; Eastington, 390; Fairford, 422; Falfield, 156; Gloucester, 66, 296, 631, 632, 653; Guiting Grange, 327; Newland, 291; Pauntley, 8; Stoke, 156; Woodchester, 663
- Hampshire*: Bournemouth, 663; Buckholt Farm, 301; Christchurch, 308; Elveltham-house, 663; Idsworth, 426; Isle of Wight, 300; Netley Abbey, 172, 657, 683, 684; Portsmouth, 69; Purbrook Park, 327; Romsey, 78, 298; Shorwell, 46; Silchester, 419; Southampton, 656; Winchester, 158, 298, 391; Yarmouth, 156
- Herefordshire*: Belmont, 161; Byton, 156; Dewchurch, 662; Hereford, 67, 158, 298, 539; Holmer, 662; Leominster, 442; Much Marcle, 66; Newport, 162; Tiberton Court, 327
- Hertfordshire*: Abbots Langley, 327; Amwell, Great, 56; Bishop Stortford, 162; 541; Harpenden, 662; Hatfield, 287; Hoddesdon, 662; Kimpton, 662; Royston, 288, 421; Watford, 390; Wheatthamstead, 387
- Huntingdonshire*: Huntingdon, 58
- Kent*: Ashford, 142; Bekesbourn, 140; Canterbury, 69, 78, 122, 164, 301, 405, 427, 663; Chatham, 158; Cobham, 542; Cowling Castle, 141; Ditton, 160; Dover, 159, 651; East Malling, 70; Foley-house, 327; Folkestone, 142; Gravesend, 442; Hartlip, 78; Hythe, 424; Maidstone, 191, 303; Margate, 478; Milton-next-Sittingbourne, 162; Plaxtol, 140; Reculver, 148, 534; Rochester, 141, 542; Ryarsh, 303; Sandhurst, 413; Sheppey, 140; Sibertswood, 164; Stone, 387; Thanet, 304; Westbrook, 142; Wilbraham, Little, 164; Wrotham, 542; Willesborough, 142
- Lancashire*: Droylsden, 162; Furness Abbey, 684; Lancaster, 327; Levenshulme, 157; Liverpool, 49, 156, 161, 162, 190, 317; Manchester, 157, 158, 161, 162; Preston, 162; Trafford-park, 327; Warrington, 68
- Leicestershire*: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 391; Belgrave, 547; Fenny Drayton, 547; Keythorpe-hall, 66; Leicester, 54, 80, 160, 441, 442, 546, 547; Pickwell, 547; Skeffington, 327, 547; Thurlaston, 302; Welby, 547; Whitwick, 542
- Lincolnshire*: Boston, 169; Bottesford, 441; Cawthorpe, Little, 541; Epworth, 162; Grimby, Great, 55, 413; Hackthorn, 327; Kirmington, 160; Lincoln, 2, 158, 177, 237, 312, 547, 551, 674; Louth, 158, 303; Ludborough, 160; Market Deeping, 428; Purfleet, 543; Torrington, West, 541; Waleby, 683
- Merionethshire*: Corris, 156; Dendraeth Castle, 327
- Monmouthshire*: Abergavenny, 66, 161; Chepstow, 327; Kentchurch, 662; Llan-dogo, 662; Nash, 662; Penhow, 66
- Montgomeryshire*: Crosswood, 327
- Middlesex*: Aldersgate, 543; Barking, 450; Brompton, 155; Chelsea, 161; Chiswick, 286; Clerkenwell, 428; Edmonton, 34; Finsbury, 542; Hackney, 33, 428; Haggerstone, 154; Hammer-smith, 155; Hampton Court, 407; Harrow, 53; Highgate, 161; Islington, 33, 155; Kensington, 32; K. South, 302; Knightsbridge, 156; London, 8, 56, 58, 69, 71, 154, 162, 167, 245, 286, 304, 361, 404, 426, 533, 543, 644, 646, 654, 657, 663; Paddington, 155; Paul's Cross, 70; Sunbury, 663; Tiburne, 31; Tottenham, 38; Westminster, 58, 72, 120, 146, 159, 238, 239, 303, 305, 359, 422, 479, 594, 654
- Norfolk*: Aylmer-hall, 69; Barningham, 327; Dereham, West, 286, 428; Easton, 655; Harleston, 442; Norwich, 442
- Northamptonshire*: Braybrooke, 66; Earl's Barton, 563; Gayton, 66; King's Sutton, 404, 419; Northampton, 160; Peterborough, 64, 400; Thenford, 327; Woodford, 66
- Northumberland*: Alnwick, 655, 683; Beadnell, 669; Corbridge, 669; Hexham, 542; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 156, 161,

- 162, 399, 431, 668; Shawdon, 327; Tosson, 173; Whitfield, 156
- Nottinghamshire*: Basford, Old, 159, New, 157; Blyth, 128, 131; Nottingham, 300, 406; Rufford Abbey, 327
- Oxfordshire*: Adwell, 327; Ditchley, 304; Islip, 4, 285; Littlemore, 3; Overorton, 404; Oxford, 3, 5, 7, 62, 70, 76, 127, 290, 296, 319, 414, 437; Waterperry, 440, 594; Woolvercot, 160
- Pembrokeshire*: Hean Castle, 327; Kilcheyden, 541; Monnington, 541; St. David's, 156
- Radnorshire*: Abernant, 327
- Rutlandshire*: Ashwell, 66; Ayston, 327; Oakham, 546
- Salop*: Benthall, 119; Broseley, 327; Linley-hall, 68; Ludlow, 540; Pitchford, 66; Shrewsbury, 68, 657; Stockton, 159; Sundorne Castle, 656; Wroxeter, 630, 652
- Somersetshire*: Barton Grange, 327; Bath, 301, 657; Chew Magna, 66, 160; Clapton-in-Gordano, 495; Clevedon, 489; Coker, West, 654; Congresbury, 495; Frome, 414; Nunney, 166, 690; Publow, 159; Tickenham, 491; Wells, 158, 651; Worle-hill, 65; Yatton, 497; Yeovil, 159
- Staffordshire*: Heybridge, 327; Lichfield, 159, 296; Rolleston, 44; Wolverhampton, 161
- Suffolk*: Bradley, Little, 387; Felixstow, 303; Hadleigh, 150; Hoxne, 255; Ipswich, 442; Ixworth, 663; Lowestoft, 450; Melford, 327; Rendlesham-park, 304; Southwold, 68; Sudbury, 67; Wratting, 191
- Surrey*: Battersea, 68; Carshalton, 327; Cobham, 543, 663; Ewell, 288; Kingston-on-Thames, 442; Lambeth, 303; Reigate, 53; Streatham, 278
- Sussex*: Boxgrove, 44; Chichester, 158, 302, 526, 540, 541, 155; Felbridge-park, 327; Hurstpierpoint, 662; Lancing, 541; Lewes, 69; Offham, 157; Sompting, 563
- Warwickshire*: Baddesley Clinton, 410; Birmingham, 157, 162; Coventry, 358, 535; Kenilworth, 52; Long Compton, 420; Warwick, 327
- Westmoreland*: Appleby, 327
- Wiltshire*: Aldbourn, 384; Alton, 385; Barford St. Martin, 385; Berwick Bassett, 385; Boyton, 159; Bradford, 157, 385; Bromham, 385; Broughton Giffard, 385; Buckingham, 156; Charlton, 385; Chiseldon, 385; Clyffe Pypard, 384; Colerne, 421; Collingbourne, 385; Compton Camberlaine, 327; Dantsey, 385; Devizes, 384, 385, 651; Draycote, 384; Durnford, Great, 385; Fovant, 384; Great Bedwin, 385; Lacock, 385; Landford, 342; Long Newnton, 384; Mere, 385; Minety, 385; Ogbourne, 385; Oxenwood, 663; Pewsey, 663; Preshute, 385; Salisbury, 385; Seend, 385; Stockton, 385; Tisbury, 385; Wanborough, 385; Westbury, 385; West Dean, 385; West Lavington, 385; Wiltton, 385; Woodford, 385; Wootton Rivers, 663; Wraxhall, North, 78; Upton Lovell, 384
- Worcestershire*: Abberley Hall, 327; Alne, Great, 175; Barbourne, 175; Bewdley, 651; Bromsgrove, 176, 542; Cow Honeybourn, 175, 684; Doverdale, 175; Malvern, 175; M. Great, 539; Pershore, 42; Redditch, 177; Rye-court, 440, 478, 594; Shelsley Walsh, 175; Stoke Prior, 175; Wick, 175; Witley, 175; Worcester, 158, 175; Wollaston, 157; Upper Sapcey, 175
- Yorkshire*: Danby, 498; Feliskirk, 160; Glaisdale, 498; Guisborough, 498; Halifax, 304; Hambarton, 663; Leeds, 162; Malton, 318, 446; Newburgh-park, 327; Norton, 446; Notsell, 303; Richmond, 159; Ripon, 120; Rossington, 541; Salterhebble, 303; Scarborough, 442; Sheffield, 66; Skelton, 498; Tickhill, 129; Wentbridge, 238; Westerdale, 498; Whitby, 498; Whitwell, 157; Yarm, 161; York, 48, 177, 299, 434, 594, 497, 672
- Ireland*: Antrim, 430; Ballylarkin, 172; Cork, 530; Dublin, 73, 430; Dunshaughlin, 133; Glassmullagh, 172; Kilkenny, 171, 172, 429, 545; Kinsale, 531; Waterford, 172; Youghal, 546
- Scotland*: Aberdeen, 518; Belhelvie, 174; Blair Drummond, 174; Brechin, 441, 549; Briggs, 433; Broughty Castle, 548; Burghhead, 548; Bute, 133; Cardross, 17; Culbin, 174; Culross, 548; Dennistoun, 14; Dolphinton, 301; Duffus, 548; Dumbarton, 13; Edinburgh, 73, 277, 433, 547, 670; Firth of Forth, 547; Harris, 173; Inch Maree, 671; Inveramsay, 548; Kirkheugh, 433; Lewis, 173, 434; Ruthwell, 433; Strowan, 550; Taransay, 434; Udney, 174





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